



RANDOLPH COUNTY — 1779-1979

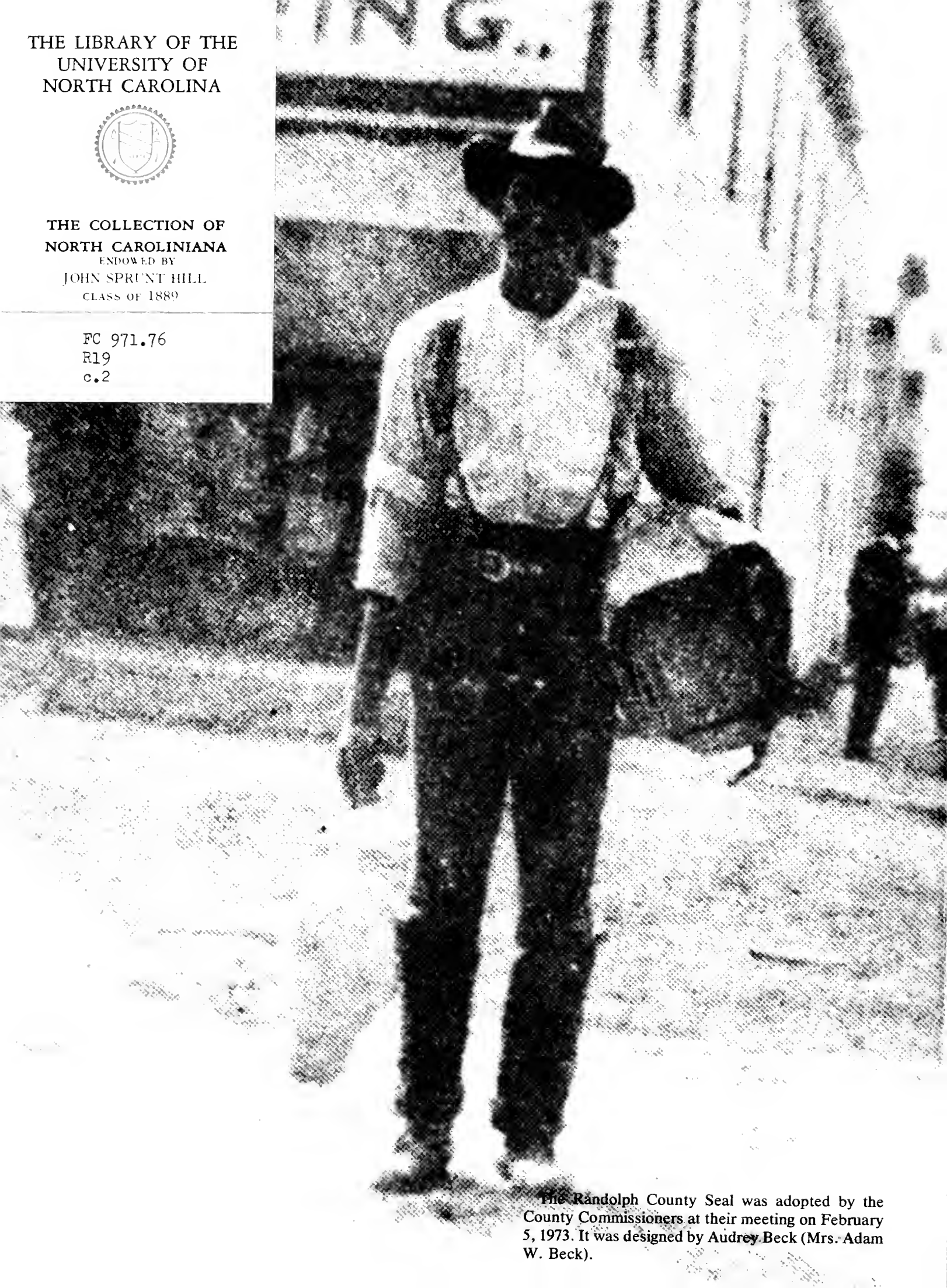
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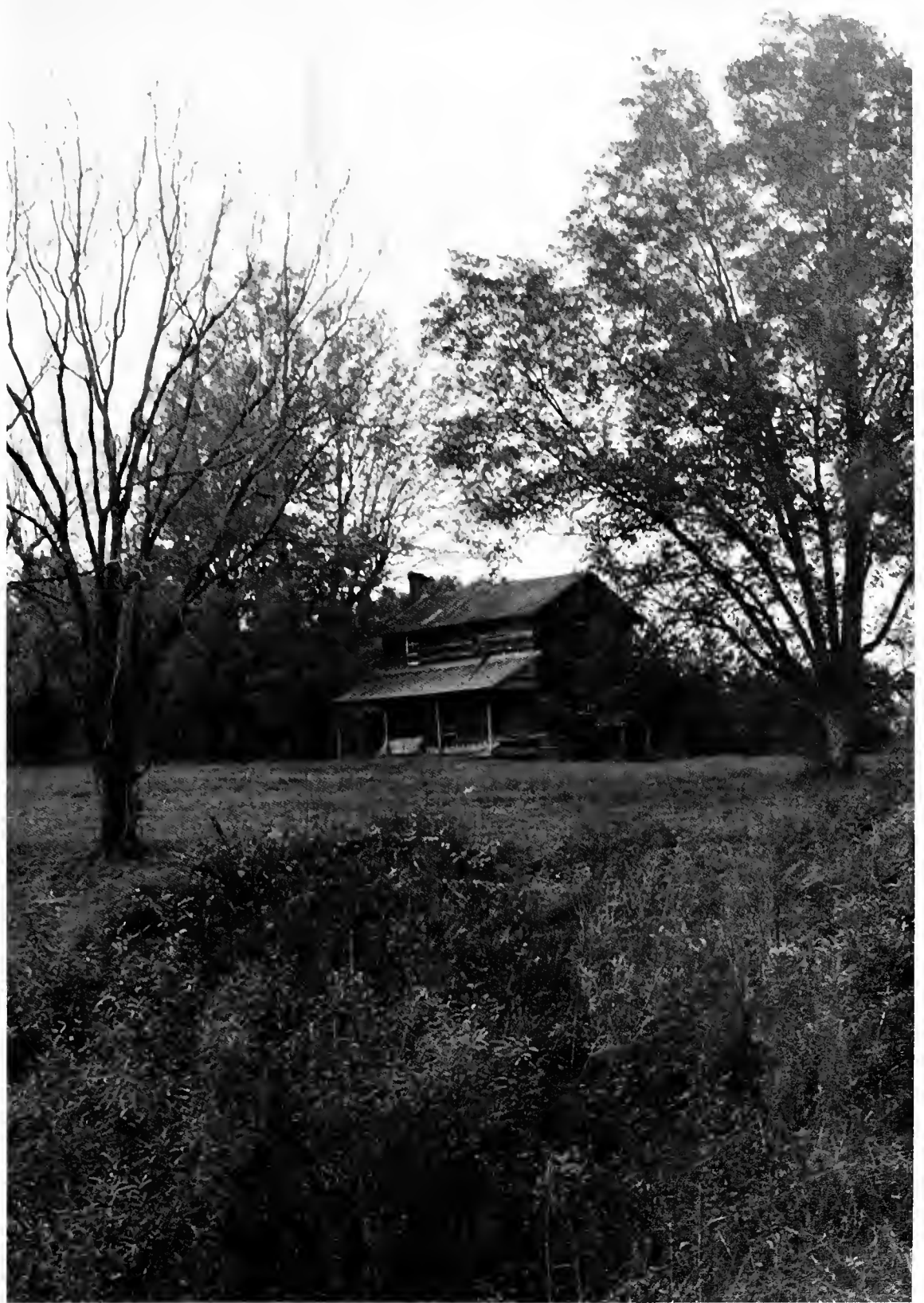
The Randolph County Seal was adopted by the County Commissioners at their meeting on February 5, 1973. It was designed by Audrey Beck (Mrs. Adam W. Beck).



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TWO HUNDRED YEARS OF RANDOLPH
COUNTY

To describe the county . . .
To picture the life of the people . . .
To catch the spirit of this special place . . .
To relive two hundred years in these pages . . .
A celebration and a memoir.



RANDOLPH COUNTY

1779-1979





Published by the
 Randolph County Historical Society
 and the
 Randolph Arts Guild
 Commemorating the Bicentennial Year
 of the County

Hunter Publishing Company
 Winston-Salem, North Carolina
 1980

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PREFACE

Randolph County people have realized for many years the need for a story of this county from its beginnings to the present time. There have been several books published which supply parts of this history. They make a great contribution toward telling the story, but no one book is complete.

An opportunity to publish a fuller story came in 1977 when the North Carolina Arts Council made a Grass Roots grant to the Randolph Arts Guild and the Randolph County Historical Society of \$3,496, to be matched by local funds invested by both groups for the purpose of gathering data about this county's history and using the data to publish a book about the county. CETA employees were assigned to the project for varying lengths of time.

The County Commissioners added an appropriation in 1978 of \$2,000 to assist with the expenses necessary in publishing such a book, recognizing the value of a history in the bicentennial year. These Commissioners were Logan White, Chairman, Frank Auman, Jr., Richard K. Pugh, Matilda Phillips, and W.K. Cromartie.

Committees from the Arts Guild and the Historical Society have volunteered their time in collecting information and photographs and in writing the story.

The Editorial Committee was composed of Charlesanna Fox, Carolyn Neely Hager and Dwight M. Holland. Barbara Newsom Grigg contributed several pages of the first section and collected the information on craftsmen and gold mining in addition to assisting with some of the editing and research. Richard Wells edited some of the manuscript.

Advertising and Sales Committee members were Andrew Lueker and Ann Talvik Hamlet.

All photographs of present day scenes were made by Jane L. Delisle unless credits are otherwise given. The Photography Department of Randolph Technical College lent its facilities for processing some of the photographs.

The publication of the book would have been impossible without the resources of the Randolph Room in the Asheboro Public Library and the assistance of the staffs of the Libraries in the Randolph Public Library system.

The three historical issues (1964, 1966 and 1976) of the **Randolph Guide**, edited by Barron Mills, have been of immeasurable value to the Editorial Committee for the information contained in them.

Assistance was also received from the Quaker Room in the Guilford College Library, the Rowan Public Library, The Archives office of Duke University Library, the North Carolina Room of the University of North Carolina Library and the North Carolina State Library which was cheerfully given and gratefully received.

The municipal offices in Asheboro, Franklinville, Liberty, Ramseur and Randleman and the Randolph County offices were helpful in providing information requested of them concerning dates, programs and activities relating to their respective areas.

The Arts Guild and the Historical Society have published this book as a labor of love and will be rewarded if readers find that it is a valuable contribution to their knowledge of their county. Realizing that more had to be omitted than could be included in these few pages, the Committee hopes that it will bring to mind memories of persons, places and events.

CONTENTS

Preface:	4
PROLOGUE:	6-13
TO 1800:	14-41
	Exploration; Migration; Settlement; Transportation and Communication; Churches and Schools; Colonial Government; Regulators; Revolution; Colonel David Fanning; Formation of the County.
1800-1860:	42-80
	Community Life; Asheborough, 1850-1860; Camp Meetings; Churches; Superstition; Schools; Home and Family; Transportation; Government; War of 1812; National Representation; Agriculture; Slavery; Migration Out; Gold; Industry; Craftsmen; Randolph County on the Eve of the Civil War.
1860-1900:	81-126
	Civil War; Reconstruction, 1865-1875; A New Era, 1875-1900; Randleman; Coleridge; Worthville; Central Falls; Cedar Falls; Franklinville; Ramseur; The Mill Village; Churches; Gold Mines; Agriculture; Transportation; Academies; Trinity College; Trinity; Archdale; Nineteenth Century Communities; Newspapers; Government.
1900-1979:	127-245
	Twentieth Century Overview; Townships; Government; Municipalities in the 1900's; Liberty; Staley; Seagrove; Asheboro; World War I; National Guard; Depression Years, 1930-1939; World War II; Industry; Agriculture; Merchandising; Transportation; Home and Family; Schools; Churches; Prohibition; Cultural Activities; Organizations; Sports and Recreation; Zoo; To the Tricentennial.
APPENDIX:	246-277
BIBLIOGRAPHY:	278-280
CREDITS:	280-281
MAPS:	282-283
INDEXES:	284-304

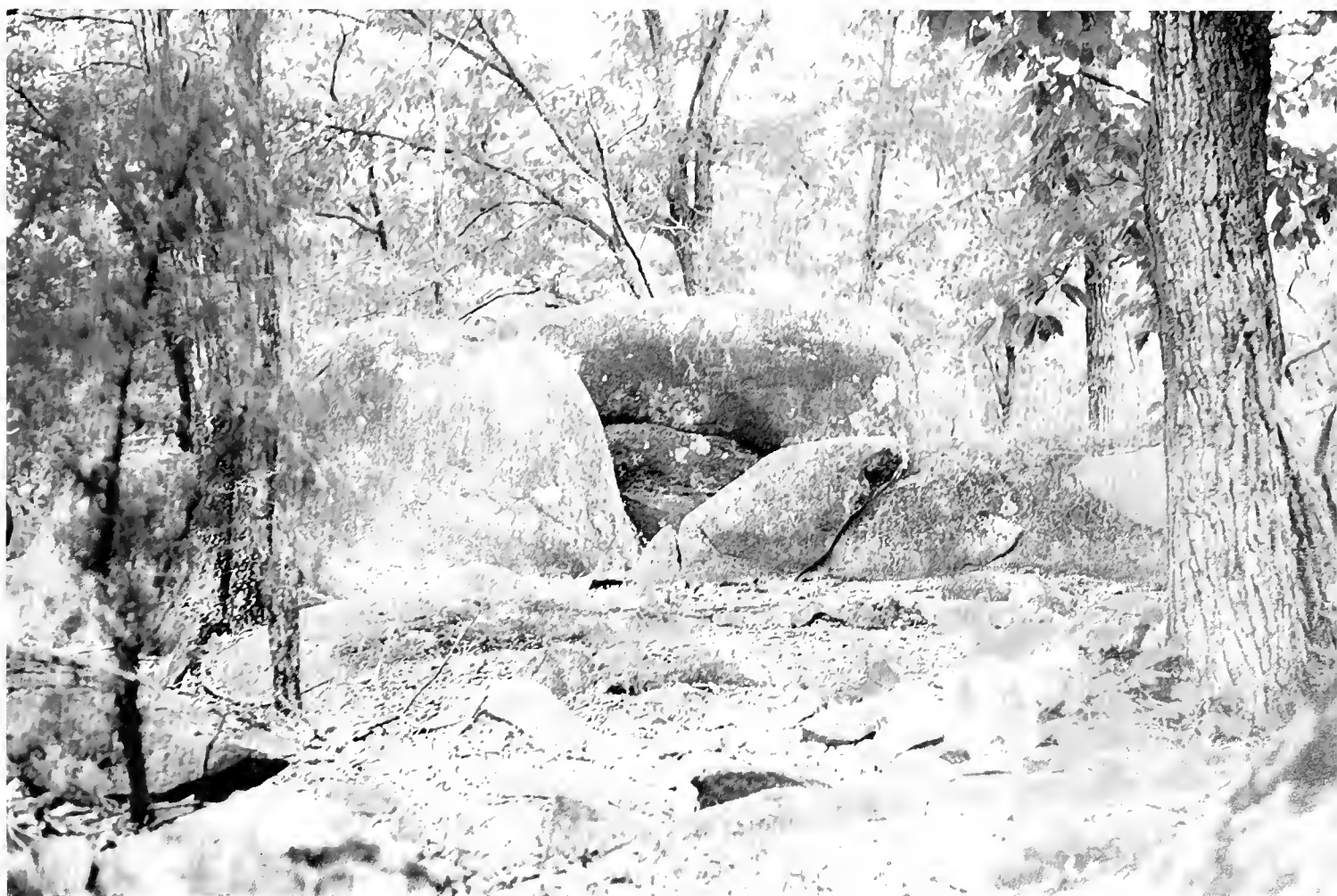
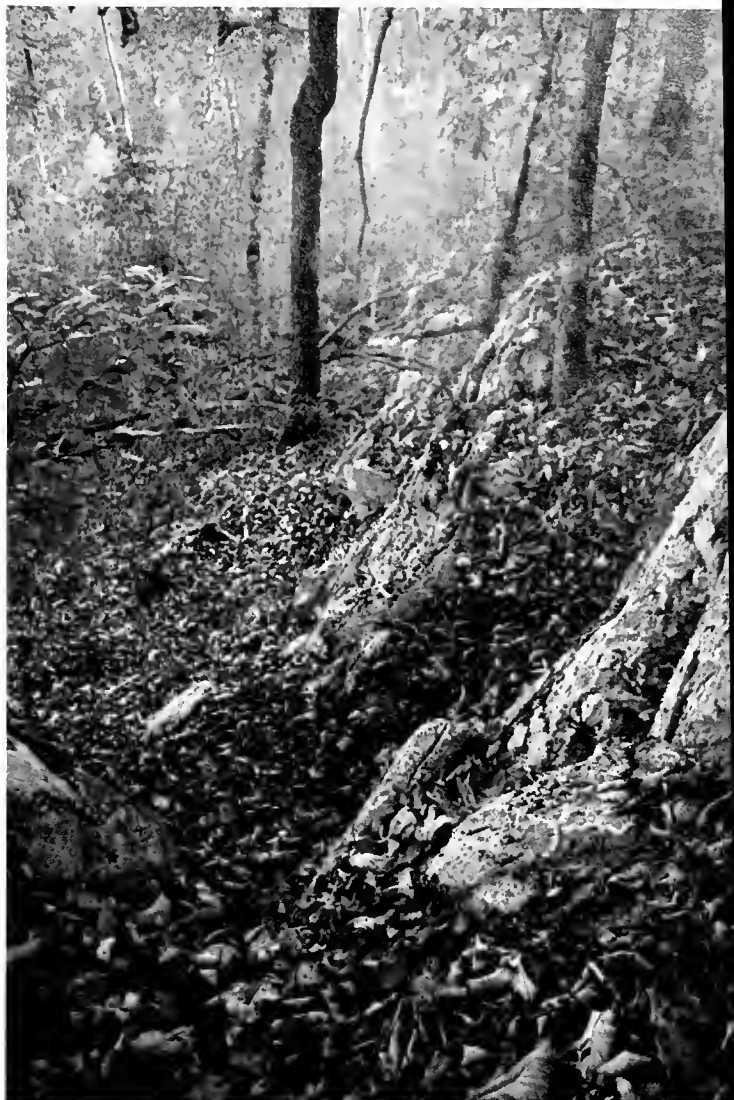
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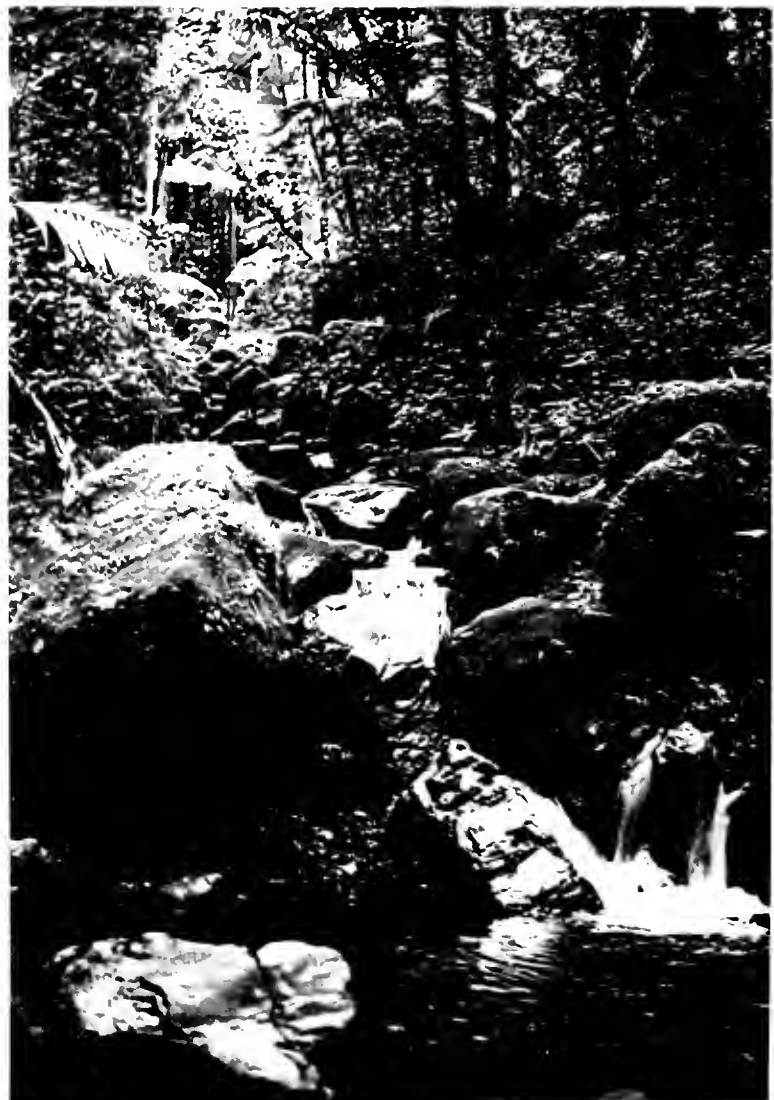




PROLOGUE Everyone who enters this area for the first time is attracted to the mountains which rise above the terrain as if placed there by design. These ancient mountains were formed by volcanic action and erosion and look very much today as they did in the 1700's. By 1730 they were named the Uwharries, a word which has at least a dozen spellings and an Indian origin. They cover more than half of Randolph County and provide this land with its most distinctive characteristic.

A second feature of note is that rock formations lie close to the surface on much of the land. Underneath the whole county is the Carolina Slate Belt which reaches from South Carolina to Virginia and is composed of volcanic rock and quartz estimated to be 10,000 to 15,000 feet deep. The variety of minerals included in this belt is extensive. The quantities of most of them are too small to be productive, but gold, pyrophyllite and quartz have been mined successfully. The soil is composed primarily of varieties of red clay and gray sandy loam, but the red shades predominate throughout the county.





The climate is temperate and variable, less severe than that in areas to the north and less debilitating than that of the coast. All of the county is at least 400 feet above sea level with notations to 860 feet, topped by the Uwharries, the highest of which, Shepherd Mountain, rises to 1,390 feet. It is an inclined plane, slanting eastward, making a descent of more than 600 feet from west to east in the southern portion.

Three rivers of some consequence provide water, the most important of which is Deep River. Deep River enters the county not far from where it rises in southwest Guilford County and flows in a southeasterly direction through the county, joining the Rocky and Haw Rivers in lower Chatham County to make the Upper Cape Fear. The other two rivers, Uwharrie and Little, are part of the Yadkin River watershed which finally empties into the Atlantic Ocean near Georgetown, South Carolina. The Uwharrie rises near Trinity and leaves the county at Eleazer; the Little heads at a spring in the Asheboro Municipal Golf Course and leaves the county west of Seagrove.

Numerous springs, creeks and brooks supply water to all parts of the county. The abundance of water is a valuable resource, but there have been times when spring freshets and floods in other seasons have caused extensive damage. Bishop Spangenberg of the Moravians commented on these streams in his diary (1752): "It is hard to believe that such little streams can rise so high. But the western part of North Carolina is all hills and valleys and that pours the water together."





Large forests of hardwood and pines once covered the land except where there were savannas of natural origin or bald spots burnt over by Indians as they used the land. Very little uncut timber exists today, but there are still 310,000 acres of forest in the county out of a total of 514,000 acres.

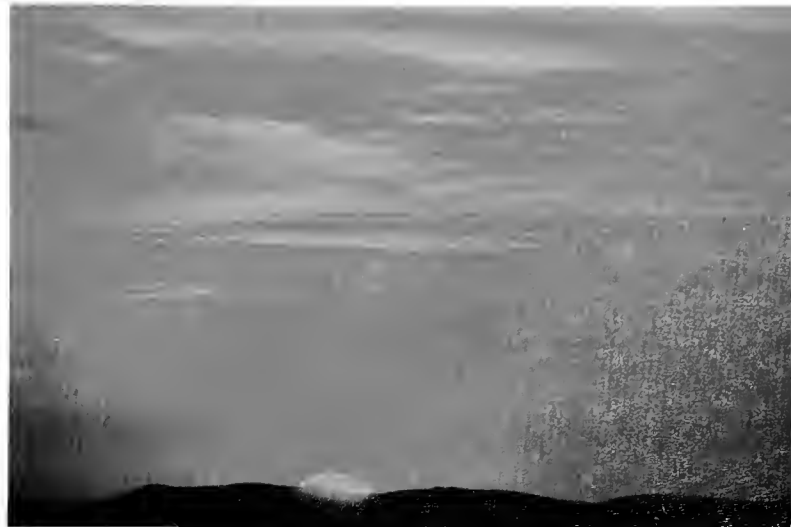
One of the three National Forests in North Carolina is located in this area, the only one in the center of the state. The Uwharrie National Forest contains 46,000 acres of which 10,000 acres are in Randolph County. This forest was established in the early 1930's and is maintained and managed by the U.S. Forest Service.







The central position of this county in the state gives it a blend of flora from the east and west. Many of the plants of the Appalachians can be found on the hills of Randolph and wild flowers of the sandhills and the coastal plain are in the swamps and sandy areas. The beauty of the plants is evident in the spring when the red bud, sourwood and dogwood bloom and in the fall when the leaves of the hardwood trees show a kaleidoscope of color against the background of green pines and cedars.



Today people see the same mountains, streams and flora, travel the same roads and pass the same locations of homesteads, mills, churches and schools that were known to the people of 1779. Ties to the county are many and strong because families still live here who were listed on the first census of 1790 and this has been home to many others for generations. Fortunately, records provide information in wills, deeds, estate papers and court minutes about life from the beginning. The county is rich in history.



To 1800

EXPLORATION The first written account on record by an explorer in what is now Randolph County was by John Lederer. Young Lederer, a medical student from Germany with an interest in Indians and the vast natural resources of a new land, began his journey in 1670 from the James River in Virginia.

He visited several tribes in North Carolina near the Haw River before travelling some forty miles farther southwest in the area of the Uwharrie River. There he encountered a tribe he called the Watary Indians, possibly identifiable with the Wateree.

The next account concerns the fate of an Englishman by the name of John Needham who was sent down the Indian Trading Path sometime before 1674 by Abraham Wood. Wood is credited with the opening of the back country to Indian trade. He ran a trading post out of Fort Henry which was located on the site of present-day Petersburg, Virginia.

This was only John Needham's second journey, but it proved to be his last. According to a letter written by Wood later published in *First Exploration of the Trans-Allegheny Regions* Needham's traveling companion on this adventure was Gabriel Arthur. Arthur, only eighteen years of age, had gone with Needham on the first trading trip and had remained in the mountains for a year awaiting the return of Needham with more goods for trade.

When Needham failed to return, Gabriel Arthur began his return to Fort Henry travelling with several Indians. When he arrived at the Saura Indian Settlement at the Yadkin River, he learned the reason for Needham's absence. An Indian in the company had dropped a pack of goods in the Uwharrie River, an act that had displeased Needham and caused a quarrel. When they reached the Yadkin, the quarrel was rekindled by an Indian known as "Indian John", who killed Needham.

A period of some twenty-five years passed before the famous expedition of John Lawson began. He set out from Charleston, South Carolina, on December 20, 1700, to seek the Indians of the Carolinas. On reaching North Carolina he encountered the Keyauwee Indian town after crossing the Uwharrie River. Their town lay between the Uwharrie River and Caraway Creek and apparently was of considerable size. It was fortified with palisades, had large corn fields adjacent and possessed an extensive savanna near the town. Their huts were poles or saplings placed in the ground in a circle, then tied at the top leaving an opening or smoke hole. The frame of

the house was then interwoven with vines and the whole surface covered with clay, leaving an opening for a doorway which was covered with a hide or mat made of reeds or grass. The entrances were built low for security from intruders. These Indians seldom reached a height of more than five feet six inches.

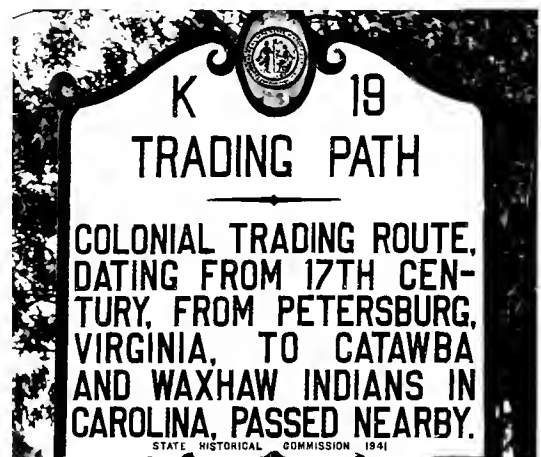
The Indians had been inhabiting this area for many generations before the white explorers arrived. Their way of life required a great knowledge and understanding of the land, animals and plant life. They moved from place to place in search of food and security with ease because they were encumbered only with things necessary for existence.

Much of the food the Indians depended upon came from the large supply of natural foods: berries, cherries, persimmons and wild plums, wild rye and various kinds of nuts. They hunted for game and found fish, mussels and crayfish in the streams. They did cultivate the soil, however, for other foods: beans, squash, pumpkin, sunflowers, peas and other seeds. Tobacco was a special crop. They dried and powdered the stalks and leaves and smoked it in pipes. In planting they used a wooden pole with a pointed stone attached, much like a hoe, to loosen the soil, and they buried fish with the seed for fertilizer. Women and children did the work in the fields.

The women also formed and fired clay pots of various capacities from less than a teacup to several gallons. They constructed baskets of corn husks, tree bark, silk grass and native hemp and honeysuckle.

They used mortars and pestles of wood and stone for pounding corn or crushing shells, tubers, berries and seeds. The men made hunting implements and weapons from wood and stone, and they made pins, awls and fish hooks from turkey bones.

Trade goods carried by white traders, such as glass beads and clay pipes, are found in Randolph County today along with Indian artifacts, proving that Indians did trade with the newcomers.



The Highway Marker for the Indian Trading Path. These markers are located at the intersection of Highways 311 and Business 220, south of Randleman, and at Julian.

The Indians used the direct routes made by animals in search of water and feeding grounds. Later these paths determined the wagon trails of the settlers. Many of the present day highways follow these same routes. Because animals and Indians walked in single file, the first trails were usually not over twenty inches wide.

Painted Springs was a camp site on the Trading Path which is mentioned later several times in documents. It served as one of the locations marking the western boundary of the county.

The Indians living here were near the Trading Path and were subject to raids by more powerful tribes. Only a few were here to greet the white settlers when they arrived. It has been suggested that others joined the Catawbans.



Interior view of an Indian hut which shows how poles were tied and covered with a matting of grasses.



The hole at the top was large enough to allow smoke from the fire to escape.



A section of the Trading Path near Mt. Shepherd as it appears today. It was first cut through a dense forest by animals and then by Indians.



An unexcavated mound in Randolph County which was probably the center of a settlement of an Indian tribe similar to the one at Town Creek.



A ceremonial building at the Town Creek State Historic Site.

MIGRATION The first white settlers to come here found the land virtually unchanged by their Indian predecessors who respected the land and all living natural things.

In 1733 Edward Moseley, Surveyor to his Majesty, the King of England, drew a map of North Carolina extending to the Yadkin River. This map included five sites and features in this area: the Indian Trading Path, the Keeauwee Old Town, Totero Fort, Uharee River and Deep River.

What would persuade a settler to migrate to an almost virgin territory inhabited by few white people to face a life dominated by hard work, contention with the elements and daily struggle?

One of the major reasons for early settlers to come here was the availability of fertile inexpensive land. Land in the more densely populated colonies was rising steadily in price. Also, some moved to avoid the threat of war with France. Indian uprisings on the western edges of the colonies caused many families to move South rather than to the West.

Another reason was to escape religious persecution. In several colonies freedom to worship was limited because one particular religious group had dominance over all others.

The journey itself was an ordeal. The routes they travelled were little more than paths. In some places it was necessary to widen the paths to accommodate the wagons or carts pulled by horses or oxen. Both wagons and carts were made with large, high wheels to clear stumps in the paths. There were no bridges.

Some of the hardship in migration is illustrated in the diary of a group that left Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, for Wachovia, North Carolina, on October 8, 1753. They piled their possessions in a wagon and walked but had not gone far when they found they would have to alter their wagon to fit the ruts in the road:

“ . . . they spent two nights and a day, while their wagon which awaited them, was made three inches narrower, it having been found it was too wide for the normal track in the road.”

This same diary gives more detail of the arduous journey: At Staunton, Virginia, “the bad road began. It was up hill and down, and we had constantly to push the wagon, or hold it back by ropes that we fastened to the rear.”

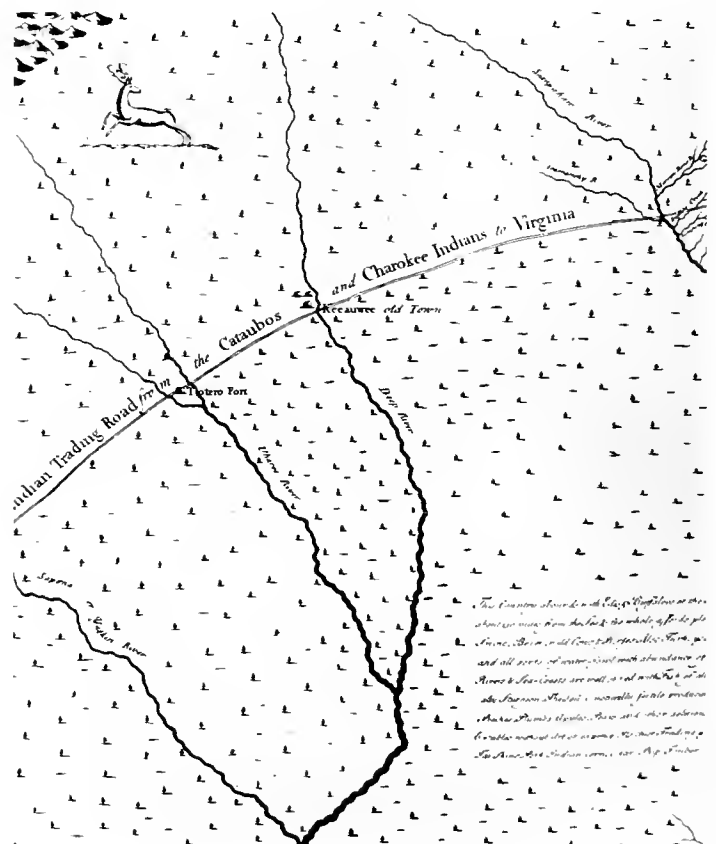
Two days later rain added to their difficulties: “for the second time we had to take off half our load in order to climb a hill, for it was so slippery the horses could not keep their footing, but fell constantly to their knees.”

Nathan F. Spencer in a letter dated 5th mo. 1899 wrote about the migration of Ruth Carter, his grandmother (who married Nathan Farlow later), from Chester County, Pennsylvania, to Randolph County: “Many tendered their good wishes and desires that

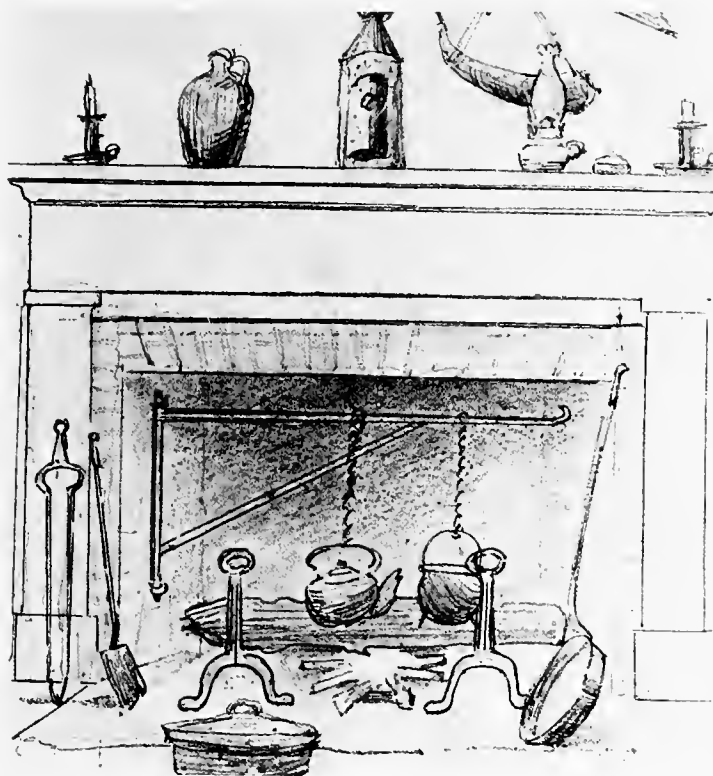
she might have a safe and prosperous journey to her prospective home in North Carolina. Thus it was with the benedictions of the people among whom she had lived and associated her little company with horses and wagons took their departure. Much of the way to be passed through then was a wilderness with large rivers to ferry over, deep creeks to ford, and almost impassable boggs and hills and mountains to overcome. I have heard my mother tell about grandmother fording the Brandywine.”

Those who did not own a wagon or share in a wagon owned by a group piled their possessions on a small cart they pushed or pulled by hand. Those without a cart loaded their horses and walked beside them. Shelter on the trail was virtually nonexistent or beyond the means of the travellers.

Although a larger number of people arrived from Pennsylvania and Maryland, journeying through the Valley of Virginia, many settlers came from eastern North Carolina. As the northeastern counties, especially Perquimans and Pasquotank, became more settled, the desirable land became scarce. Those who left were looking for land and for relief from the dread coastal diseases of malaria and other fevers. Quakers from that area started moving west during the late 1740's, settling on land which became Chatham, Randolph and Guilford Counties.



The first known map of the Randolph County area which identified sites and features. It was drawn in 1733 by Edward Moseley, Surveyor for the King of England.



The fireplace and mantel were central to every home. This sketch is of a Randolph County hearthside in daily use by a family for more than one hundred years. It may be seen at the Springfield Museum.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S FAMILY

Andreas Huber (Andrew Hoover), ancestor of Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, 1928-1932, moved to Randolph County ca. 1763 from Maryland with his family of twelve children. He had originally come from the Palatinate (Germany) and had married Margaret Pfautz (Fouts) in Philadelphia.

He became a member of the Separate Baptist Church on April 6, 1772. His wife was known to be a Quaker in 1789. Later several members of the family were Quakers.

He obtained land on the Uwharrie River at the Forks, built a grist mill and farmed. After his death in 1783 the sons carried on the business until their mill, crops, animals and barns were wiped out by freshets two years in a row.

Discouraged by misfortune the family decided to move to one of the western states. They were opposed to slavery and sought to live in a place more agreeable to their beliefs. The opportunity for securing fertile land provided the incentive they needed.

Six families from Randolph moved together to Ohio in 1801. From Ohio Jesse Clark Hoover moved to Iowa, where his son Herbert was born in 1874.

Andrew Hoover and his wife Margaret are buried in Randolph County. One of their sons, Jacob, remained here and is the ancestor of those families who bear his name.

SETTLEMENT From Pennsylvania the trip took from six weeks to three months, depending on the number of people, equipment, and the weather. Most settlers left in the fall and winter months in hope of arriving before spring in order to build a cabin and plant a garden to face the next winter. Friends and family members helped each other, for they travelled together and settled in neighborhoods for protection and companionship.

The hard work began in earnest on arrival. Men built cabins or lean-tos with the trees cut to make a clearing. The dwellings were functional and simple. Logs were notched to fit without pegs, doors were hung on wooden hinges with heavy bars for fasteners and chimneys were constructed of wood or stone and daubed with clay. No metal was needed in these first homes. The floor was more often dirt than not, but sometimes a puncheon floor made of logs split in half covered the dirt. The houses were of several types varying from the one-room cabin to the largest two-story building with four or six rooms. As tools improved and time sufficed, men were able to build their homes of board.

Until a crop was ready for harvest families could rely on the richness of the surroundings for part or all of their food: berries, fruits, nuts, wild game and birds from the forests; fish, crayfish and mussels from the streams; grains and grasses from the meadows. Corn became a major crop because of its usefulness. Flax and cotton were grown for necessity in the making of cloth, but each farm usually grew only the amount it needed. Cotton was not a major crop in this area, but wheat, oats and other small grains were grown both for food and for bartering.

All implements were crude and scarce. It was possible to travel for miles without seeing a plow. The most common tools were for the hand: the hoe, sickle, flail, brake, broadaxe, hatchet, wedge, saw, file, auger, adze, froe, chisel, knife, plane, ruler, etc.

There was also no control of pests nor of wild animals who ate crops or stole domestic animals. A man could lose a whole crop to beetles and worms or a herd to wolves and bears. Even domestic animals posed a threat, for there were no enforced stock laws until about 1860. Each farmer registered his own mark or brand for identification of the stock he owned. One such brand was the imprint of the "Flower de Luce" (Fleur-de-lis) in the left ear. There were fences, but they were no guarantee of security from animals who wanted food.

Cattle were allowed to run loose all winter until farmers arrived who knew the value of caring for cattle during the cold months by housing them in barns. Everyone owned hogs, for pork was a staple food, lard was used for candles and grease, and hogs were bartered live or salted for export. Sheep were raised for meat, wool and tallow. Chickens were also on hand, but ran wild and were poorly cared for, making tough drumsticks.

The emigration of that period would now be a sight to behold. Many came on horseback; not a few made their weary way on foot, having a single pack-horse to carry their few household goods. Some could boast a two-horse wagon, while few, very few, possibly one in a hundred, came through with a huge old fashioned Carolina wagon, drawn by four horses. But even when the settlers had wagons, the men and the larger boys were obliged to walk, since the women and the girls, together with the household stuff were even too much for the awful roads over which they must pass. People who should travel now as those old pioneers came to this country, would be the town talk and the laughing stock of the whole region round. Yet it is a fact that in this very way, rough as it may seem, came into these western wilds, the "cream and substance" of the Southern land, and of this western world.

A prophet's eye could have descried in those motley groups and calvacades of men and boys, or even of women and girls, on foot, of pack-horses piled with all sorts of goods, and surmounted with the woman and the baby, of carts drawn by little "plugs" of ponies or by mules, and loaded to the utmost capacity; of men on horseback with their wives or mothers on a pillion behind them; of capacious wagons of the ancient style, almost as roomy as Noah's ark, and nearly illimitable in capabilities of containing children and goods and furniture; that in these various methods, now regarded as so uncouth and so outlandish as to be impossible and unimaginable for any but the very scum and outcasts of humanity, came to this land the men and the women who should be, and the children who should grow up to become the strength and the glory of the land.

From *History of Randolph County, Indiana*, by E. Tucker, 1882

Have a big log, cut notches up and down the log fourteen feet apart, set double stakes fourteen feet out from the log, cut small logs six to eight inches thick, "scafe" off the ends so as to fit the notches in the log, put one end in the notch and the other between the stakes; in the notch let the ends touch, but put blocks between the other ends, so as to make the upper one slant enough for the roof, put some logs atop of the big log and some across the front above; put on the roof, and stuff the cracks with moss.

Moss was plenty on the old logs, as thick as a cushion and as soft as a sheepskin; you could tear off a sheet as long as a bed-quilt if you wished. We often used sheets of moss for blankets to ride on instead of a saddle. The front of the camp was open six feet high, and logs were across above. A log heap fire was built in front on the ground. At first we left it unprotected, but the smoke would sweep into the camp and choke us so that we could not stay. Then we took puncheons and set them upright in a semi-circle around (outside of) the fire, leaving passages next the camp to go in and out at. This mended matters greatly. We lived in this camp from March until November, 1829. We cleared that summer nine acres – five for early corn and four for late corn, potatoes, turnips.

by Joseph Hawkins

From *History of Randolph County, Indiana*, by E. Tucker, 1882.

Native Foods Eaten by Indians and Settlers

Vegetables: squash, beans, peas, pumpkin, corn

Berries: blackberries, blueberries, elderberries, red mulberries, strawberries

Fruits: cherries, persimmons, plums

Seeds: sunflower, rye, rice, barley

Game: deer, turkey, bear, rabbit, squirrel, possum

Fish: fish, crayfish, mussels

Grapes: muscadines

Settlers first built lean-tos for shelter while they were constructing their homes.





AMUSEMENTS

The sports of the settlers were generally of the more active kind as, jumping, wrestling, running races, with frequently a "hoe-down" at an evening merry-making, after a raising, or a log-rolling, or a spinning bee, or some other gathering for work and assistance.

An invitation would be given to the men and boys to come and help roll logs, or to raise a building, or something like that, and to the women to come and bring their spinning wheels. At nightfall supper would be served, and then for a frolic by such as pleased to take part in it, which would doubtless be fast and furious, since those who participated were stalward lads and buxom lasses, and in sober truth, "all went merry as a marriage bell."

And not seldom the women would carry their spinning wheels as they went and returned, on foot.

There have been indeed more harmful sports than these back-woods-balls, especially if they were kept free from the mischievous presence of and disturbing power of intoxicating drinks (which was not always the case), since they were for the most part simply lively methods of working off a super-abundance of animal spirits, which mere hard work outdoors or indoors could not subdue.

And to light the way home, all that had to be done was to carry a handful of hickory limbs, peel some bark, light the ends in the fireplace before leaving and keep the bark whisking about on the way. A group of torches scattered along among the trees, flaring and dancing and flashing as they were waved hither and thither by their bearers, presented a picturesque sight.

From History of Randolph County, Indiana . . . by E. Tucker, 1882.

FOOD AND COOKING

Bread was made mostly of cornmeal, and in three forms, viz.: "Dodgers," "Pone," and "Johnny Cake."

To the people now all these three are reckoned as one; but to the pioneer, they were entirely distinct, yet all excellent of their kind, and either or all good enough to make "a pretty dish to set before the king."

"Dodgers" were made of meal with pure water and a little salt, mixed into a stiff dough, and molded with the hand into a kind of oval cake, and baked in a "bake-pan" or "Dutch-oven," viz., a round iron vessel as wide across as a half-bushel or less, and six or eight inches deep, with legs, of course, and a lid with a raised rim to hold coals on the top.

The coals were put in abundance underneath the "oven," and on the top as well; and when the bread was done there came out the "dodgers," as moist, as sweet, as nice as epicure ever saw.

"Pone" was made with meal, water and salt, with the addition of milk or cream and yeast, thinner than dodgers, and was baked in the same way.

"Johnny Cake" was made with lard and butter, water and salt of course, and baked in a loaf or cake, say six inches wide and an inch thick, upon a board perhaps two feet long set up before the fire. When one side was baked enough the other side of the cake was turned to the fire till it was done, and then you would have perhaps the sweetest and best corn bread ever made.

Besides these there were grated corn, pounded hominy, lye hominy, green corn (roasting ears), etc. Corn has been well said to be the poor man's grain, and on account, among other things, of the ease with which it can be made into food, the variety of which it is capable, and the general excellence of the different kinds.

After wheat had been raised, of course, some flour was used, but still for a long time corn was the chief source of bread. The mills were but poor, many of the first for grinding wheat having only hand bolts, and the flour would be none of the best.

John Mann, in his reminiscences, said, "We used to grind out corn on a hand-mill. My father had one, and the neighbors were in the habit of coming and using it. It was hard work; a few quarts would tire a man completely out; you had to turn with one hand and feed with the other (a few grains at a time). The mill worked very slowly, and we generally ground only enough for meal or two at once . . . the stones were about two feet across, home-dressed and home-made."

From History of Randolph County, Indiana . . . by E. Tucker, 1882.

CLOTHING

Most of the settlers brought with them into the wilderness all they could afford, to last them until more could be raised, at least to last for one year, and often for more than that.

After a corn field and a truck patch must come a flax patch. Needed for work with flax was a flax-brake, a scutching-board, a hackle, a spinning-wheel, a quill-wheel and winding blades, warping bars and loom, all of which were very simple and inexpensive, and most of them could be made in the vicinity or even at home. And all the work, from sowing the seed to taking the last stitch upon the garment, was done upon the premises, and much of it was performed as easily by the lads and the lasses as by the men and women themselves.

The hackling of the flax produced tow. This tow was carded and spun, the flax was spunt into "chain," and the tow into filling, and both were woven into "tow linen" and out of this strong and not unsightly fabric, many garments for summer wear were made; dresses for females being colored according to the taste, and the males wearing theirs uncolored. For winter people had sheep, and took the wool, carding it by hand, spinning it on a "big wheel," and weaving it with linen or cotton warp (or chain) into "linsey-woolsey" or "jeans." The "linsey" was worn mostly by the women, and the jeans by the men; sometimes the fabric was colored "butternut," and sometimes blue.

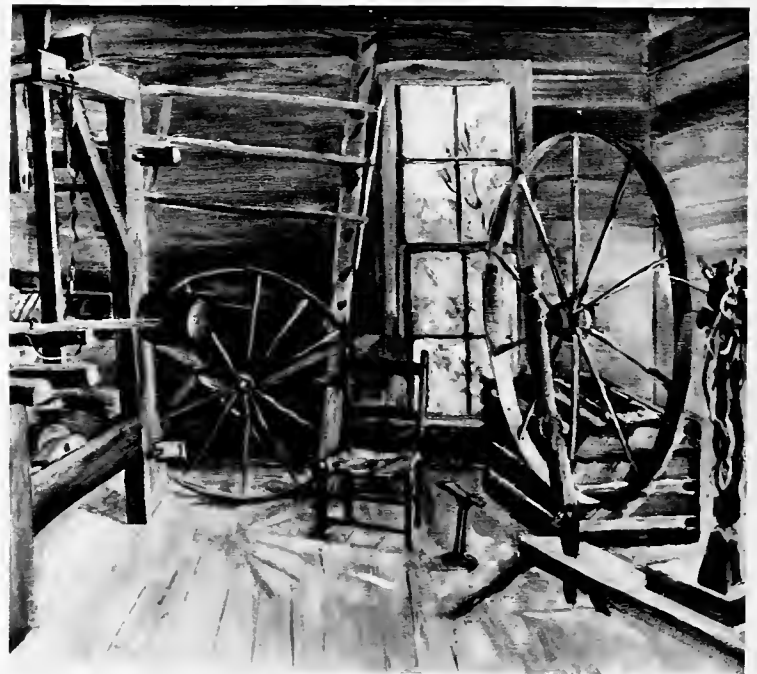
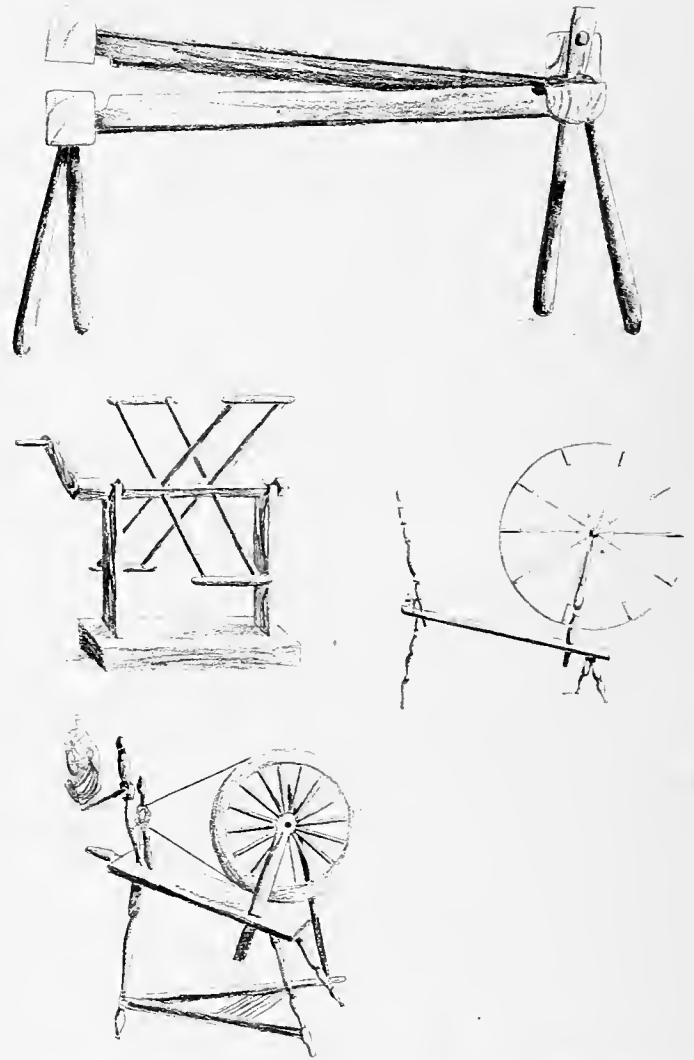
Cambrics, muslins, etc., were scarce and costly, and rarely used. For outer garments men soon began to use deer-skins, making pantaloons and "hunting shirts."

The garments were commonly made and worn large and free, which of course greatly added to their comfort and convenience. Sometimes, however, in standing near the fire, a man would get his "breeches" hot, and another in mischief would slap the hot buckskin to the flesh, and the luckless wearer would jump, with a yell and a bound, clear across the room, as though the great log fire were tumbling on him.

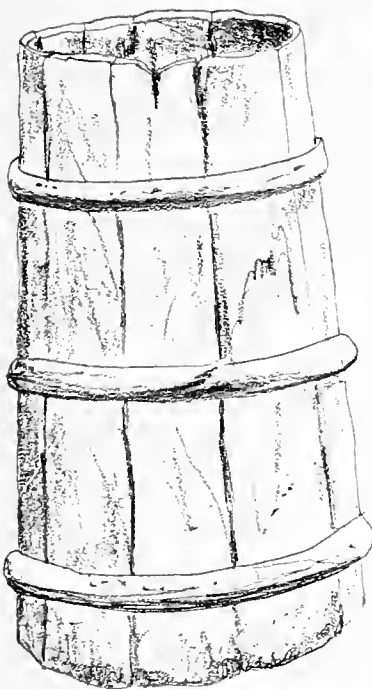
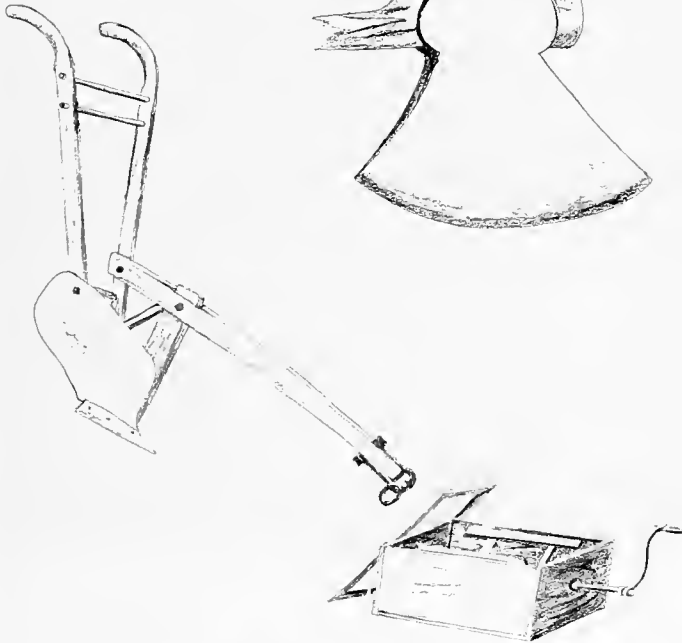
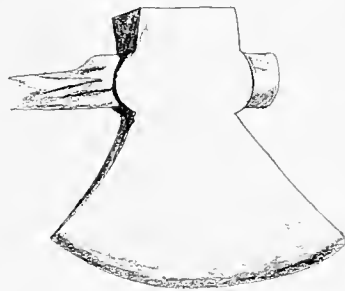
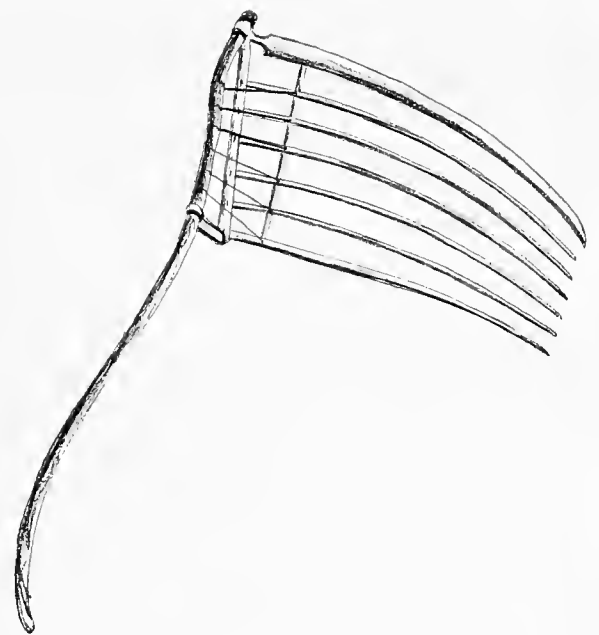
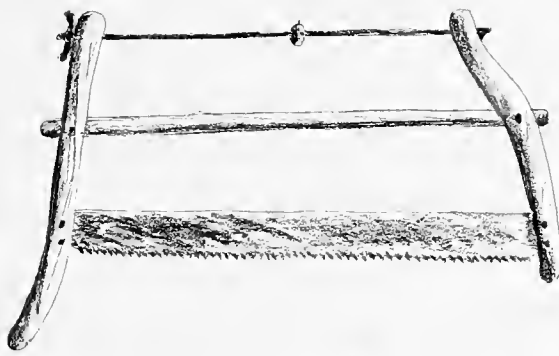
Upon the head the men wore in the winter chiefly a strong, well-made, low crowned, broad-brimmed wool hat, somewhat like that which the Quakers wear. In summer, home-made hats, braided from whole rye-straw, grown for that purpose, were in extensive use. Women also made their bonnets out of straw, only each particular straw was split into five or six pieces. Sun-bonnets were made of calico and pasteboard to protect the face from the sun and the wind and cold.

Clothing answered the prime ends for which clothing is worn, decency and comfort.

From *History of Randolph County Indiana* . . . by E. Tucker, 1882.



Weaving of cloth for clothing and household needs was an essential chore of every family. The flax brake and reel were used in preparing the thread which was then spun on the wheels to provide fibers for the loom.



Implements were for the hand to use. The reap hook, the cradle, the Pugh plow, broadaxe and buck saw were farming tools; the box churn of wood and the soap barrel were household tools.

IMPLEMENTS

The methods and means of work were simple enough.

Trees were girdled and felled, and cut into lengths with the ax.

In fact the ax was, to the settler, the tool of all work. Without it he was helpless. With it he was a crowned king.

With an ax and an auger and an old hand-saw, he could make wellnigh anything.

Rail-splitting was done with maul and wedge.

Moving logs was done with a lever, or hand-spike, while one in a hundred or thousand would boast a crow-bar.

Clapboards were split out with a frow.

Puncheons were split with a maul and wedge, and shaped and smoothed with the ax, or with a large, long frow, suited for the purpose.

Flax was threshed by whipping the bundles on a barrel-head, or a block set endwise.

Grain was hand-reaped, or cradled, and threshed with a flail, or tramped on the ground with horses, and cleaned with a sheet or a basket fan.

Hauling was done on a sled, made out of "crooks" split from a tree-root.

Plowing was done with a bar-share plow, which had only a wooden mold board.

Hoes were huge, ungainly things, large enough to cut and dig "grubs" with.

Many a farm was tilled for years with a single horse, or even an ox.

Wagons were very scarce. To become the owner of a wagon was an event to reckon from as the beginning of a new era.

One early settler says that the neighbors got up a milling expedition, taking a wagon with six horses, and twelve bushels of grain. The horses were restive and wild and would not pull together, and the wagon became fast in mud; and six men took a horse and a sack of grain apiece and "put out" for the mill, leaving the wagon in the mud-hole to be got out at some other time.

From History of Randolph County, Indiana . . . by E. Tucker, 1882.

Houses were furnished with practical items made by hand from wood. Utensils were of wood or earthenware. Iron pots and kettles for cooking in the fireplace were essential. Candles mounted on wooden posts or the fire in the fireplace furnished light. Some settlers were able to bring with them furniture or pieces of glass, pewter and silver to add a touch of beauty to these plain households.

In time artisans among the newcomers designed and made products which were adapted for use in their new way of life. One such artisan who purchased land on Caraway Creek in 1794 and established a cabinetmaking trade was Jesse Needham. Most of his business was with Quakers who lived in the same area. All artisans brought some native or inherited skills with them, so that designs reflect the German, English and Scotch heritages represented by the settlers.

Clothing was made by hand of wool, linen, cotton, or a mixture of wool and flax called linsey-woolsey which was stronger than cloth made of one fiber. Women performed every operation in the preparation of the cloth from the wool, flax or cotton. Colorful dyes were made from bark, roots, berries and vegetables. Wash day was spent around the boiling pot in the yard into which were thrown all clothes regardless of material or color.

Everything the settlers wanted or needed they made, killed or grew; or, they did without. Each farm was a small diversified operation. The farmer did the work of engineer, mechanic, blacksmith, carpenter, animal husbandman, hunter, trapper and fisherman. The wives were equally versatile, furnishing food and clothing, providing child care and supplying the household with many necessities, such as candles, soaps and fuels.

Grist mills were established early because of the need of the people for a better and faster way of obtaining meal and flour. The first on record is that of Samuel Walker on Sandy Creek in 1756. Before 1800 there were more than forty mills in operation. Millers found water power to be plentiful, for streams were swift as they moved through these hills.

Work was necessary in order to live. Large families meant a greater number of mouths to feed and bodies to clothe, but they also meant more help with the labor required. The work day began before dawn and ended after all outdoor and indoor chores were completed. Parents were responsible for teaching their own children, and possibly apprentices, the various functions of the home and farm.

The life of the early settler, demanding as it was, was not without its relief. These resourceful people gathered in order to accomplish some chore and have enjoyment simultaneously. They would congregate for corn shuckings, quilting bees, and spinning matches; they helped with barn raisings and with building houses; they harvested crops together. Men met at taverns or grist mills for conversation and re-

CABINS

Many would put up a "camp," and live in that for some weeks or months, and wait to build a cabin until the large trees had been cleared from a place extensive enough to prevent danger from the tree trunks falling on the house. Others would put up their cabins in the dense woods, with perhaps a dozen trees near, any of which might, in a storm of wind, have crushed the dwelling and all its inmates. And yet, though scores of cabins were erected thus, it is not known that a solitary tree ever threw its huge trunk upon the roof of a single settler's dwelling.

Cabins were built of round logs from eight to ten inches through and covered with clapboards. They were of all sizes; – some perhaps twelve by fourteen feet, and some eighteen by twenty-five feet, with one seven or eight feet story and a loft above in the roof.

A small cabin would have one door and one window. A large one might, perhaps, possess two of each. The chimney and fireplace would be wholly outside, opening of course into the house.

At the "raising," the neighbors for miles around were expected to come and lend their aid (who at first, were not many), and they went. No "shirks" were there. "Help me and I will help you," was their motto, and the rule was faithfully practiced.

On the "raising day," the body of the house would be completed and the roof put on. Cutting out the door and window holes, and the opening for the fireplace putting in the doors and windows, building the fire-place and chimney, laying the puchon floors, chinking and daubing the cracks between the logs, laying the loft, etc., were done by the owner at his pleasure as he had the opportunity. Barns and outhouses were raised from time to time, so as not to tax the settlers too heavily.

These cabins, although not elegant, were, when properly completed, solid and substantial, and warm to boot; and many, many years of happy, contented, and prosperous life have been spent within their lowly walls.

Many of the early-built cabins had no windows at all. The door and the big open-mouthed fireplace were the only avenues for light. Families who emigrated from Carolina in 1847, had never seen any glass windows, and had no idea what they were for.

From History of Randolph County, Indiana, by E. Tucker, 1882.

Inventory of the Estate of Eli Woodward in 1785

The inventory of the estate of Eli Woodward, Deceased, filed at the December term of Court 1785 lists the following possessions and provides a description of items on an average farm at that time:

"1 basket, 1 pair hames, 1 doubletree, 1 single-tree, 1 barrel, 1 piggin, 3 bushels old corn, 1 pr. old horse shoes, 1 bread tray, 6 earthen crocks, 1 wooden bowl, 3 earthen pans, 7 punchon, 1 earthen dish, 2 plates, 1 earthen jug, 5 earthen cups, 3 earthen dishes, 6 spoons, 1 pewter bason, 3 plates, 1 candlestick, 3 knives and forks, 3 cups and saucers, 2 pails, 1 fork, 1 churn, 1 razor, 5 tea spoons, 1 pr. pole hooks, 1 side neate saddle leather, 2 side sole leather, 1 chair, 1 doughtrough, 1 ink holder, 1 mattock, 1 ax, 1 loome, 1 spinning wheel, 1 steer, 1 cow and bell, 2 cows and calfs, 1 pied heifer, 1 little steer, 1 heifer, 20 head of hoggs, 3 head sheep, 1 iron pot, 1 mare and colte, 1 mare, 1 young mare, 36½ bushels wheate, 20 bushels oats, 58 doz. Oats, 280½ bushels corn, a quantity of flax, 10½ bushels wheate, 1 bridle, 417 feete boards, 1 saddle and bridle, 1 bridle, 1 bed and furniture, the wearing apparel of the deceased."



Parker Mill on Uwharrie River in 1940. The new Asheboro City Lake will be constructed near this spot.

freshments. Hunting, trapping and fishing provided pleasure as well as food and profit.

The Moravians may have described a typical house raising (1754) when they told about this one near their settlement: "_____ was busy with his new house, and about twenty people were helping him, but things never go well at such a gathering for more time is spent in drinking brandy than in working."

Favorite public recreation activities included horse races, cock fighting, dancing, wrestling, singing, playing cards, etc. The race track was a quarter mile in a straight line, hence the development of the name for quarter horses. Cock fighting was popular with all classes. Bets placed on the races and on the fighting helped to bring great excitement to these occasions. Liquor flowed freely at most of these outings. Over-indulgence was frowned upon, but a few drinks to help the cause along was the custom. Moderate drinking was considered healthy.

Music was very important to all groups. Dances were scheduled often with the fiddle or violin as the instrumental leader. Group singing of hymns and ballads was part of every occasion, for every family had a heritage of music and song.

At public functions all groups within the area met for a sharing of the recreation. The population was small enough for everyone to know everyone at a gathering and social and economic standings were subordinate to the pleasure of the day.

A few landowners acquired thousands of acres of land through grants from Lord Granville between the years 1750 and 1770, but the average farm was much smaller. Those who held these Granville grants were required to make an annual payment for the use of their land. This "quitrent," a holdover in English law from feudal days, was designed to exempt the landowners from certain other payments on their land to Granville's agents. It did not exempt them from taxes which were assessed by the colonial government.

No matter the size of a man's property all who came here possessed the stamina to live in this "back-country" and to survive all of the uncertainties and difficulties they encountered.

Dulcimers were wood musical instruments with wire strings played to accompany singing, especially in family groups.



TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

One good reason for self-sufficiency was the poor state of trans-

portation. Roads leading to the Piedmont were extremely difficult to travel. Most trading took place close to home, although some men ventured to South Carolina or Virginia. The best routes ran north and south rather than to the eastern seaboard of this state. There is one record that Shubal Gardner of New Market drove a herd of cattle to market at Philadelphia.

The old Indian Trading Path from Hillsborough to Salisbury entered the county at McGee's Ordinary (Julian), passed through Cross Roads (Johnstonville), ran south of Caraway Mountain and left the county en route to Island Ford in the Yadkin River. From there it led west. In the other direction, north of Hillsborough it ran to Petersburg, Virginia (Fort Henry), and on to Philadelphia.

The earliest records show that before 1754 there was an Indian trading path from Cross Creek (now Fayetteville) through this area leading to the Blue Ridge. After white settlers began using it they named it the Cape Fear Road. Men carried their goods to Cross Creek from where they were shipped down the Cape Fear River. Salem also became a market center, for the Moravian Road to Cross Creek ran through here, making trade possible both ways.

Aware of the poor road conditions the North Carolina General Assembly in 1764 passed an act giving the county courts the authority to lay public roads and name overseers. All taxable males between the ages of sixteen and sixty were subject to work on the roads a certain number of days each year under the direction of an overseer. Changes were made from time to time in the upper and lower age limits. The portion of road assigned was near where each man lived, but some men took more interest than others in the condition of the roads. Many were the complaints about the impassable roads — and for good reason.

Roads were the responsibility of the county from colonial days until 1931 when the state assumed obligation for their construction and maintenance.

Transportation was difficult not only because of the poor condition of the roads but also because of the limited number of vehicles available. There were wagons and carts and a few sulkies and chairs, but the horse provided the major transportation aid. Riders on horseback could travel fifty miles a day, but that pace was not likely if the horses were carrying loads. Using the ride and tie system, the settlers were able to rest the animal and themselves. The two-wheel cart was relied upon for many transportation needs.

For most people, however, walking was the common mode of travel. They were accustomed to walking long distances. Fortunately most of their activities were confined to their neighborhoods, but even so, they covered many miles. Merchants,

Minutes from the Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions 1764-1765

August 1764. "Ordered that Tydance Lane, Thomas Aldred, Herman Cox, Adam Moffit, William Wilbourne, Jr., Semore York, Henry York, Edward Welbourne, William Homes, Isaac Kirnes, John Hayes, William Norton, John Springer, Jr., James Martin, Edward Cowan and Jacob Polk to lay out a road from the County Line between Rowan and Orange, crossing Sandy Creek about 2 miles above Guess's Mill thence into the best and most convient Road leading to Cape Fare."

August 1765. "Richard Wright, Ebenezar Harris, John Fields, Herman Husbands, Thomas Pugh, Laughlin Campbell, James Hunter, William Ward, Benjamin Phillips, Jeremiah Field, Jesse Pugh, Joseph York and Peter Inlan to lay out a road beginning at the County line at the plantation of John Hannah to Harmons road."

Act Passed by the North Carolina General Assembly in 1764 Concerning Roads

An Act to impower the Inferior Courts of the several Counties in this Province to order the laying out of Public Roads, and establish and settle Ferries; and to appoint where Bridges shall be built, for the Use and Ease of the Inhabitants of this Province; and to clear navigable Rivers and Creeks.

1. Be it Enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, and by the Authority of the same, That all Roads and Ferries, in the several Counties of this Province, that have been laid out or Appointed by Virtue of any Act of Assembly heretofore made, or by Virtue of any Order of Court, are hereby declared to be Public Roads and Ferries; and that from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, the Inferior Court of the several Counties in this Province, shall have full power and Authority to appoint and settle Ferries; and to order the laying out Public Roads, where necessary; and to appoint where Bridges shall be made, for the Use and Ease of the Inhabitants of each County; and to discontinue such Roads as are now, or shall hereafter be made, as shall be found useless; and to alter Roads, so as to make them more useful, as often as Occasion shall require.

11. And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That each Inferior Court within this Province is hereby authorized and impowered to call any Person or Persons in their respective Counties to Account, for any Monies such Person or Persons may have in his or their Hands, by Virtue of any Distress heretofore made for Default of Working on any Road in such County; and all such Monies to receive and apply towards keeping in Repair the Roads and Bridges on which such Default was made.

lawyers, judges, itinerant ministers and peddlers spent much time in travel — and they were the ones who could make extensive reports on the roads they had to travel.

Lodgings for travelers were scarce. The best known in this area were Colonel John McGee's Ordinary at the head of Sandy Creek located on the Trading Path and Shubal Gardner's Inn at New Market which was a stop on the stagecoach road in the Johnstonville area. The Gardner Inn became a toll house on the Plank Road later.

Inns were made known to strangers by a signal, usually a jug on the signpost, that lodging and liquid refreshments were available. Since most of the buildings were small and contained few beds, travellers who arrived late slept on the floor. Food was served family style without decoration. Those who were travelling great distances retired early and rose early to attend to very minor ablutions and have a hearty breakfast before leaving for the next stop.

Sometimes where there were no inns travellers were invited to spend the night in homes along the way. They could be paying guests or offered free lodging. But most travellers had no choice but to camp near the cart, wagon or horse belonging to them.

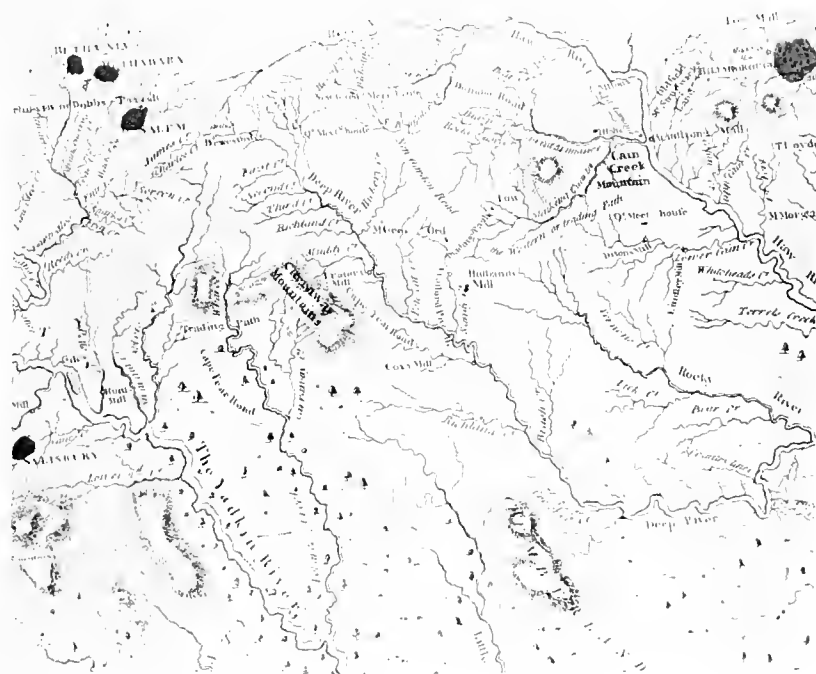
III. And be it further Enacted, That all Roads hereafter to be laid out shall be laid out by a Jury of Twelve Men, appointed by the said Inferior Courts respectively; Which Jury, being Freeholders, shall take an Oath to lay out the same to the Greatest Ease and Conveniency of the Inhabitants, and as little as may be to the Prejudice of any Private Person or Persons inclosed Ground; and the Damages which shall be sustained by any Private Person in laying out such Road, shall be ascertained by the same Jury, on Oath, who laid out such Road, to be equally assessed by the Inferior Court of Such County, and levied and Collected by the Overseer of such Road on the taxable Persons which ought to work on the same, and by him paid to the Party injured.

IX. And be it further Enacted, That the Inferior Court of the said Counties shall annually appoint Overseers of the Highways or Roads, who are by this Act obliged to summon all Male Taxables, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty (except such Persons as are or shall be exempted from Public Services by the Assembly) within their District, to meet at such Places and Times as to them shall seem Convenient, for the Repairing or making such Roads as shall be necessary; and except such as are or have been heretofore by Law excused from appearing at Musters; and such as tend Three Slaves, or other Three sufficient Hands, to work on the Public Roads; And whosoever shall upon such Summons, refuse or neglect to do and perform their Duty therein, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Two Shillings and Eight Pence, Proclamation Money, per Day, for each Person neglecting or refusing; to be recovered by a Warrant from a Magistrate of the County, and paid by the Sheriff or Constable to the Overseer, and by him to be expended in hiring other Hands to work on the said Roads.

X. Provided nevertheless, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt Overseers of Slaves from working on Roads.

XI. Provided also, That the several Persons summoned by the Overseers to work on the Roads as aforesaid, shall not be liable to any Time for not appearing and doing their Duty, unless they shall be summoned Six Days before the Day appointed for working.

Early map by Collet (1770) shows Caraway Mountains, Trading Path, Cape Fear Road, Cox's Mill, Richland Creek, Husband's Mill, Deep River, McGee's Ordinary, Pole Cat and Sandy Creeks, Fraser's Mill, Crafford's Path, Brush and Muddy Creeks, and Uwharrie (Voharee) River.



CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS No matter how difficult the roads were to traverse, or how much work was to be done, settlers found a time and place to worship. Until a church could be built, people with the same beliefs would meet in a home.

Irregular visits by travelling preachers or missionaries were occasions for baptisms, weddings, funerals, sermons and prayer services. Perhaps the most famous of the visitors was Bishop Francis Asbury. He was in Randolph County six times between 1780 and 1804.

One of the first to arrive to establish a church was the Reverend Shubal Stearns, who came from New England in 1755 with a band of followers to Sandy Creek. This section of Randolph was still part of Orange County at that time. He and those with him were Separate Baptists of strong missionary fervor. The Colonial Records state that "a powerful and extensive revival began, and Sandy Creek Church soon swelled from sixteen to six hundred and six members!" The sixteen communicants in the original party were: Shubal Stearns and wife, Peter Stearns and wife, Ebenezer Stearns and wife, Shubal Stearns, Jun., and wife, Daniel Marshall and wife, Joseph Breed and wife, Enos Stinson and wife, Jonathan Polk and wife.

They built a little meeting house and from it started several new churches north and south in a radius of two hundred and fifty miles. The monument at Sandy Creek says that this church "is a mother church, nay a grandmother and great grandmother."

Dissension over missionary endeavors and losses from the mother church in order to form the other churches reduced its membership by 1772 to fourteen members. Another contributing factor was the result of the church's strong stand against civil disorders and war. It was located near the homes of many Regulators and some of them were members of the church. As Purefoy says in his *History of Sandy Creek Baptist Association*, "The civil commotions which affected the state also helped to reduce this church." Baptists were not to be a strong denomination in the county until after the Civil War.

Another group to come to the county early in its settlement were the Quakers or members of the Society of Friends. The influence of Quaker beliefs and of their way of life has been very strong in the development of Randolph County.

Holly Spring is mentioned by name in 1769 as a "daughter" meeting from Cane Creek Meeting in Orange County, but Friends were living on Deep River in 1758. Providence Meeting was organized around 1762 and the first meeting house was built in 1769. Friends were gathering together in the Uwharrie area before 1780. In 1785 Back Creek Meeting was organized and the two Meetings then held alternate Monthly Meetings. When Uwharrie Meeting

Visits of Bishop Asbury to Randolph County

July 25, 1780:

"I crossed Rocky River about ten miles from Haw River: It was rocky, sure enough; it is in Chatham County, North Carolina. I can see little but cabins in these parts, built with poles: and such a country as no man ever saw for a carriage. I narrowly escaped being overturned; was much afrighted, but Providence keeps me, and I trust will. I crossed Deep River in a flat boat, and the poor fisherman sinner swore because I had not a silver shilling to give him. I rode to friend Hinton's, borrowed a saddle, and rode near six miles to get three, as we were lost; when we came to a place there were about sixty people. I was at some loss who to preach to, saints or sinners; but found sinners as unfeeling as those who are out of the reach of mercy . . ."

January 1790:

" . . . preached at William M'Master's chapel; afterward we had a night meeting and upon the whole I believe we were speaking about four hours, besides nearly two spent in prayer. We came to our friend Key's, and were kindly entertained. Thence we went to Mr. William Bell's on Deep River, and were received in the kindest manner; before I left the house, I felt persuaded that that family would come to experience the power of religion."

December 1793:

"Tuesday 17 . . . after eating, we had to ride sixteen or eighteen miles in the evening home with brother McGee. In the morning we crossed Deep River, in a flat, not without danger; thence down Caraway Creek to Randolph town; thence to Uwharrie at Fuller's Ford. Here we were assisted by some young men with a canoe. Thank the Lord, both men and horses were preserved! The young men sometimes prayed and sometimes swore. After riding three miles, came to Wood's, but Russell's was the place of preaching, where I found some who had heard me in Virginia many years past; I laboured to speak, although my throat was very sore; the hearts of the people appeared to be cold, as well as their bodies."

November 1798:

"Friday 16. We rode to Mr. Bell's, on Deep River, thence thirty miles to Wood's, upon Uwharrie River. This day was very warm, and we had exceedingly uncomfortable roads. Going at this rate is very trying; but it will make death welcome, and eternal rest desirable."

February 1800:

"Wednesday 26 . . . "We lodged at Mr. Bell's; having ridden only fifteen miles in two days. We left two appointments on the west side of Uwharrie: so much for that siege. My horse had hard work; my carriage was very loose in the joints by constant and long play; and myself much tired; but I revived when I saw the lawyers going to the Western courts. I thought, if they toiled and suffered for justice and silver, how ought I to labour for truth, and gold that perisheth not, and thousands of people, and hundreds of preachers."

From *The Journal and Letters of Francis Asbury*, in three volumes, ed. by Elmer T. Clark, J. Manning Potts and Jacob S. Payton, published jointly by Epworth Press, London and Abingdon Press, Nashville, n.d.



Uwharrie Friends Meeting House, 1793-1856. Friends who were meeting in the Uwharrie area before 1780 built this house in 1793 and met in it until 1856 when the meeting was laid down. The building stood for several years.



Sandy Creek Baptist Church was the first church established in the Randolph County area when it was still part of Orange County. In 1755 sixteen Separate Baptists moved to Sandy Creek from New England. This is an interior view of their second church building.

was laid down soon after 1856, the congregation merged with Back Creek. The first meeting house at Marlborough was built in 1797 and in 1816 Salem and Marlborough were under the care of Center Monthly Meeting. Randolph County today has more monthly meetings than any other county in the state.

The third group of settlers who established churches soon after they came were Germans who moved to the northeastern part of the county. Their major migrations were between the years 1745 and 1760. The Richland Lutheran Church was built in 1789, but Lutheran ministers were scarce and were sent to this area from sections of the state where more Germans lived.

There were other Germans who settled in the Forks of the Uwharrie River in western Randolph. They were Pietists, known as Dunkers (Tunker-Baptist), Brethren or Mennonites. This may have been the largest Brethren settlement in the state. They were under the ministerial oversight of Jacob Stutzman and were here from approximately 1752 to 1800. Records are few concerning these settlers because their faith prohibited their participation in public life. There may be descendants of the Brethren in the county, but the majority of the members of this church moved to western counties or states.

Methodist circuit riders came to this area under the general supervision of the state Methodist Society which was organized in 1772. They drew many converts to the new faith. Excerpts from Bishop Asbury's journals give a picture of his efforts. It is interesting to note that in 1780 he was 35 years of age. His last trip was made in the county in 1804, twelve years before his death in 1816.

The first local Methodist preacher named in the early records was John McGee, son of Colonel John and Martha McGee. He and his brother, William, a Presbyterian minister, conducted the first known camp meeting in this area from December 1801 to January 1802 at Bell's Meeting, a log house built by William Bell in 1786 for use by all denominations.



Pews at a Friends Meeting did not offer comfortable seats for long meetings. This one is typical of the pews of most churches for the first years.

After 1802 Bell's Meeting House was called Old Union Methodist Church from which churches have multiplied.

Some other early churches, denomination unknown, were Locust Mountain and Harris's Meeting House, both in the lower southwest section near the Uwharrie River. Mast Meeting House was located on the Uwharrie before 1800.

Bishop Asbury shows in his journal that he found a frontier country here. There were doubters as well as believers, ruffians as well as law-abiding citizens, rough-hewn pioneers as well as gentle folk. While some sought adventure and gold, the majority of the settlers came to seek a way of life based on religious, civic and social principles of the highest order and their influence and example have prevailed.

Church buildings of this period were many times used as schools also. Often teachers were also ministers who added the influence of the various denominations of churches in the establishment of schools. Quakers emphasized education and maintained schools with meeting houses; German settlers did so, too, but their schools were faced with the need to help some students across the language barrier of speaking German in an English-speaking country.

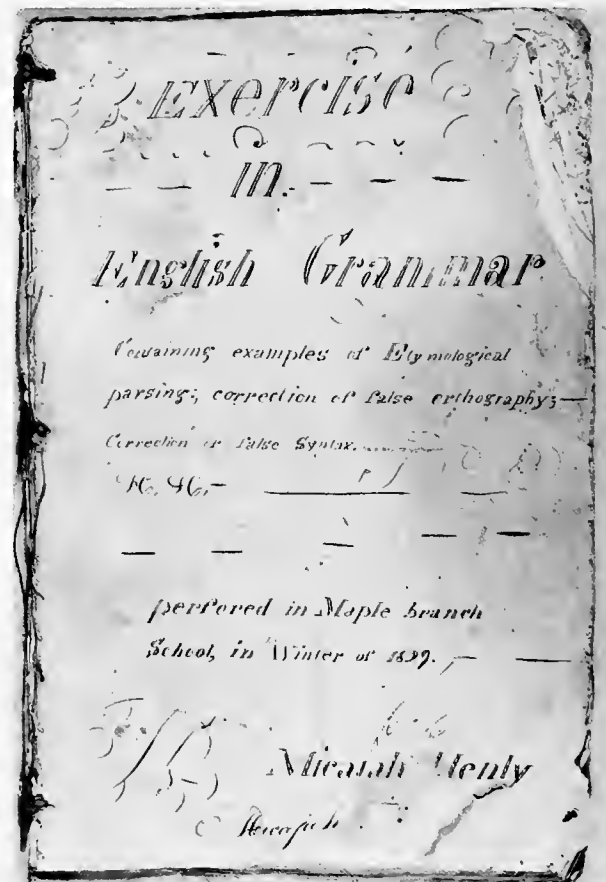
Schools, such as they were, were often given the names of the itinerant teachers. If a central place was not available, the teacher went from home to home where parents could afford to pay them, tutoring children of one family or of one neighborhood. Teachers were paid very small sums, were provided room and board, and at times were paid "in kind." Very little information is found about them outside of diaries, letters, etc., of the period in which families mention the teachers or the teachers write about their experiences in the communities. School sessions lasted only during the winter months.

Most of the teachers were poorly prepared and received very little respect. In 1794 there were but three schools in all of North Carolina in which a classic education might be secured. Advanced education was beyond the reach of most people.

For poor children or orphans the apprentice system made it possible for them to learn to read, because the law required that they be taught. The law also specified that they were to be given proper diet, to be provided lodging and other things necessary for health until the age of 21 for boys and 18 for girls. At the end of their indenture the girls usually received a dress and a cow or spinning wheel; the boys, a suit of clothes, a horse, saddle and bridle, or the tools of the trade he had learned.



Richland Lutheran Church was established by German Settlers in 1787. The cemetery is one of the oldest church cemeteries in the county, but the building is not the original log house.



Most teachers found it necessary to write their own textbooks in 1830. Micajah Henley's is an example.



Colonial paper money in shillings dated 1771.

An Act for the Better Care of Orphans . . . 1760

" . . . such Orphan shall by direction of the Court be Bound apprentice, every male to some Tradesman, Merchant, Mariner or other person approved by the Court, until he shall attain to the Age of Twenty-one Years, and every Female to some Suitable Employment 'till her age of eighteen years, and also such Court may in like manner bind apprentice all free base born children, and every such Female Child being a Mulatto or Mustee, until she shall attain the Age of Twenty-one Years, and the Master or Mistress of every such apprentice shall find and provide for him or her diet, cloaths, lodging and Accomodation, fit and necessary and shall teach, or cause him or her to be taught, to Read and Write and at the Expiration of his or her apprenticeship, shall pay every such apprentice the like allowance as is by Law appointed for servants by indenture or Custom and on refusal shall be Compelled thereto in like manner, and if upon Complaint made to the Inferior Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions it shall appear that any such apprentice is ill used, or not taught the trade, profession, or Employment, to which he or she was bound, it shall be Lawful for such Court to remove and bind him or her to such other person or persons as they shall think fit."

State Records of North Carolina, volume XXV, pp. 419-420

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT There was little encouragement for the settlers in the Piedmont to look statewide. With the handicaps of poor travel and trade conditions and a great lack of communication, they lived in almost complete isolation from everyone else. Their lives were affected, however, by the colonial government which controlled every matter concerning elections, taxation, laws and money.

New counties were created by the General Assembly in the "back country" as population totals grew large enough to support a local government. Orange County was established in 1752 and Rowan County in 1753. Guilford County was formed from Orange and Rowan in 1771.

Counties were also designated Parishes of the Anglican Church from 1754 to 1776. Orange County was known as St. Matthews Parish; Rowan as St. Lukes Parish; and Guilford as Unity Parish.

County courts during the colonial years were composed of justices of the peace appointed by the governor. They were "the government" for they were responsible for everything in local government. They supervised the courthouse and stocks, the civil and criminal court trials; supervised roads, care of the poor, orphans, bastards, apprentices; made tax reports; registered marriages and bonds, deeds and estate records; appointed town commissioners, patrolers, coroners and all other local officials except the clerk of court. A royal or state official appointed the clerk of court and the governor appointed the sheriff.

The sheriff, appointed for two years, was the chief executive officer of the court. He also served as the chief election official. He was often called the "high sheriff," an indication of the power he possessed.

The governor and members of the state Council were appointed by the King of England until 1776; from that year until 1835 they were appointed by the General Assembly.

The right to vote was limited to men who paid the "public taxes" which were the poll tax and the property tax. Those paying public taxes were eligible to vote for members of the state House of Representatives; those also owning at least a 50-acre freehold were eligible to vote for members of the state Senate. Free black men voted upon paying public taxes until 1835 when amendments were adopted to the 1776 state constitution removing this right.

The restrictions placed on voting eligibility left citizens with only one or at most two opportunities to vote in the election of those representing them in state government. They could not vote for any local officials.

The taxes required by the state were the poll tax (also called head or capitation tax) and the property tax. Poll taxes were assessed on each male, white and free black, between the ages of 16 and 60. In stages this was changed to 21 and 50. This tax was

levied on persons, not property, and was the same for each man regardless of his ability to pay. Slaveowners paid the poll tax on each male and female slave.

The first property (or ad valorem) tax in North Carolina was levied in April 1777. The Revolution forced an increase in this tax from one-half penny to four shillings in 1781. This tax was set at various rates based on \$100 valuation of property until the state ceased levying it in the 1920's, leaving the property tax to counties for assessment.

Taxes were sometimes levied on top of other taxes before the original levy had expired, causing many inequities, to say nothing of confusion. The most hated levy was the one for the erection of the Governor's Palace in New Bern, set at eight pence proclamation money in 1766 for two years, plus a tax of two shillings per poll in 1767 for three years. The Palace seemed to the men in the "back country" to be unnecessary and far removed from those people who would never see it.

Problems with Governor William Tryon (1765-1771) and his appointees caused people in this part of the state to petition for recognition of their rights.

REGULATORS Citizens began to organize against unfair taxation and the dishonesty of local officials responsible for collecting the taxes. Their complaints were leveled at the way the officials took advantage of taxpayers more than at the laws themselves. Their intent was to force officials to "regulate" the laws. By 1766 they came to be known as "Regulators."

Local officials were chosen by the governor from among his friends. In Orange County Edmund Fanning (no kin to David Fanning) was registrar and held three other offices at the same time. In the same county the Regulators refused to pay their taxes because of the unfair methods the Sheriff, Tyree Harris, used in making his collections. John Frohock of Rowan County was an important official holding five positions who at one time sold his clerkship to Samuel Spencer for 150 pounds. These men and other officials did not hesitate to charge outrageous fees for their services. They were paid from the fees they collected and all of them became wealthy.

To add to the burden, the taxes had to be paid in specie (hard money). As most marketing and trading was done by barter, people had very little money of any kind. Produce was not accepted in the western counties as it was in the east. Very few coins were minted and paper money was not permitted even if it had been plentiful.

The Regulator story is very much a part of this county's history although it occurred a few years before the county was established. One of the leaders of the Regulators was Herman Husband, a prominent



Jobe Allen, grandson of John Allen, built this home for his family after moving to the Holly Spring community in 1830.

*Poem by Rednap Howell about Edmund Fanning of Orange County and John Frohock of Rowan County
Written between 1768 and 1771*

CANZONE I.

*Says Frohawk to Fanning, to tell the plain truth,
When I came to this country I was but a youth:
My father sent for me; I wa'nt worth a cross,
And then my first study was to cheat for a horse.
I quickly got credit and strait ran away,
And hav'nt paid for him to this very day.*

ANTISTROPHE

*Says Fanning to Frohawk, 'tis a folly to lie,
I rode on an old mare that was bline of one eye,
Six shillings in money I had in my purse,
My coat it was patch'd but not much the worse.
But now we've got rich, and 'tis very well known,
That we'll do well enough if they'll let us alone.*

CANZONE II

*When Fanning first to Orange came,
He look'd both pale and wan:
An old patch'd coat upon his back,
An old mare he rode on.
Both man and mare wa'nt worth five pound,
As I've been often told;
But by his civil robberies,
He 'as lac'd his coat with gold.*

From *The Regulators in North Carolina*, ed. by William S. Powell et al., 1971, p. 575-576.

TO THE GOVERNOR & COUNCIL & C.

The humble Petition of us the Subscribers sheweth that We the Inhabitants of Orange County pay larger Fees for recording Deeds than any of the adjacent Counties and many other Fees more than the Law allows by all that We can make out from which a jealousy prevails that we are misused and application has been made to our representatives to satisfy us But we are disregarded in the said application upon which the said discontent growing more and more so as to threaten a disturbance of the public peace, we therefore beg that those matters may be taken under your serious consideration and interpose in our Favour so that we may have a fair hearing in this matter and (be) redressed where we have been wronged Our complaints are too numerous and long to be notified in a Petition, but have sent herewith copies of the Applications Petitions &c that have been made on this Occasion with a small sketch of our Misusage and begging your protection and approbation in so just and equitable an undertaking and an opportunity to be heard We conclude your humble Petitioners. Colonial Records, Vol. VII, p. 733-737, ca. May 1768. (This Advertisement was signed by three pages of names, many of whom were from Randolph County.)

*To the People now Assembled
in Arms who Style themselves
Regulators*

Great Alamance Camp May 16, 1771

In answer to your Petition, I am to acquaint you that I have ever been attentive to the true Interest of this Country, and to that of every Individual residing within it. I lament the fatal Necessity to which you have now reduced me, by withdrawing yourselves from the Mercy of the Crown, and the Laws of your Country, to require you who are Assembled as Regulators, to lay down your Arms, Surrender up the outlawed Ringleaders, and Submit yourselves to the Laws of your Country, and then, rest on the lenity and Mercy of Government. By accepting these Terms in one Hour from the delivery of this Dispatch you will prevent an effusion of Blood, as you are at this time in a state of War and Rebellion against your King, your Country, and your Laws.

Wm Tryon

citizen of the Sandy Creek area where he owned over a thousand acres of land. Besides being the spokesman for the group, he produced most of the pamphlets and petitions distributed by them. His second wife was Ann Pugh, sister of James Pugh; his third wife was Amy (Emy or Emey) Allen. Because of his personal convictions his efforts were spent for a peaceful settlement of the differences.

Other leaders living in the Randolph area were Rednap Howell, William Butler, John Butler, James Hunter, James Pugh, and Ninian Hamilton.

Some other families listed as Regulators were Fruit, York, Craven, Kivett, Linderman, Branson, Low, Fields, Moffitt, Julian, Billingsly and Cox. Men in these families and those mentioned above were outlawed by Governor Tryon for being Regulators and for participating in raids against agents of the Crown.

Beginning in 1766 the Regulators petitioned many times without success for meetings with the governor to discuss their grievances. When five hundred residents of Orange County petitioned the governor in 1768 in "Regulator Advertisement Number 8," Tryon responded by ordering them to cease their rebellious activities and to pay their taxes as levied. He promised to meet them in September of that year in Hillsborough where Edmund Fanning was being tried for taking excessive fees and Herman Husband and William Butler were on trial for "inciting the populace to rebellion." Fanning was found guilty and punished with a fine of "one penny and costs." He soon resigned as registrar but kept his other offices. Husband was acquitted partially because numbers of Regulators gathered in Hillsborough and more importantly because the court did not prove him guilty. The others on trial were convicted and then pardoned by the governor. The Regulators were not satisfied, however, for in spite of all this activity their grievances had not been addressed.

From 1768 to 1771 the Regulators added many to their cause, because nothing was done to alleviate the burden placed on people by agents of the governor. One of the governor's answers had been to attempt to divide the Regulators by establishing the County of Guilford from parts of Orange and Rowan. He made no effort to listen to the petitions of the Regulators.

Instead, by January 1771 Governor Tryon had decided to order the militia to put down the "rebellion" and in March he marched from New Bern to Hillsborough collecting troops along the way. When he learned that the Regulators were gathering near the Great Alamance Creek, he led his men in that direction.

The Regulators were not prepared for war; most of them were unarmed, for they were writing yet another petition and were hoping to convince the governor by their show of numbers.

After a series of unfortunate events on May 16, the two groups, now only twenty-five yards apart, fired on each other. The Battle of Alamance lasted two hours. The artillery and cavalry of the governor's troops overwhelmed the riflemen of the Regulators, but they fought on by hiding behind trees and rocks. The Regulators lost an unknown number of men who are buried on the battleground. The hundred or so wounded were cared for by Cane Creek Meeting Friends.

Herman Husband, Rednap Howell and others left the state. Having been declared outlaws, their lives were in danger in North Carolina and they could not be of help to the cause at that time.

After the Battle of Alamance Governor Tryon and Colonel Edmund Fanning with the Royal Army moved westward on their way to the Wachovia Settlement. On May 21, 1771, they reached the plantation of James Hunter, one of the Regulator leaders who had been declared an outlaw. They spent about three hours there to administer the Oath of Allegiance to large numbers of the Regulators who came into camp to give themselves up. Before the Army left Hunter's they burned his home and barns. James Hunter lived on the upper reaches of Sandy Creek and had married Mary Walker, daughter of Samuel Walker, owner of Walker's Mill.

That same day the Army left Hunter's and marched down Sandy Creek reaching the plantation of Herman Husband late in the afternoon. Governor Tryon stayed at Husband's for a week and before the Army marched again they had destroyed everything in the fields and burned the manor house and all out-buildings.

On Friday the Orange Corps was sent to Harmon Cox's to get supplies from Deep River and Richland Creek settlements. They were then to march toward Deep River where the Indian Trading Path crossed the river. On Sunday Major Hawkins who had moved toward this position wrote the Governor that he was stopped at Pole Cat Creek, two miles from the river and could not cross as it was flooded. They remained in camp the next day during heavy rains with nothing to shelter them but the boughs and bark of trees.

By Wednesday Governor Tryon and his troops had joined the others and they all crossed Pole Cat Creek by felling a large log over the creek and crossing Indian file. It took five hours for all to cross. They marched to Deep River where they camped on the northeast banks.

Early the next morning Colonel Fanning and his troops crossed the river and went ahead of the governor, crossing the Uwharrie River at the ford. He then marched to Flat Swamp where he camped.

On the morning of Friday, May 31, Governor Tryon from his Kaiway (Caraway) Camp renewed his proclamation of May 17 stating that all men who wished to take the Oath of Allegiance could do so either at his camp or at General Waddell's. At noon he met General Waddell at Flat Swamp and from



Location of the Battle of Alamance, now a State Historic Site in Alamance County. Flags of different colors show the positions of the troops on each side of the battle.



John Allen home, 1782. His daughter, Amy, married Herman Husband. This home has been moved to the Alamance Battleground and restored.



Plaque at Guilford Battleground honoring Martha McFarland McGee Bell.



Buffalo Ford, the best crossing on Deep River between Island Ford and the Moore County line, was named for the buffalo who crossed the river here. It was used by Indians, settlers, soldiers and travellers.

Governor Tryon's Offer of Amnesty May 17, 1771

By His Excellency William Tryon Esquire His Majesty's Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the said Province

A Proclamation

Whereas I have been informed that several ignorant Persons have been under false pretences induced to join in Arms to oppose Government and the Laws of this Country, Therefore out of Humanity and in Tender Compassion to the Distresses that must fall on them and Their Families should they through fear of Punishment persist in their Errors, I hereby give notice to every Person (except those who stand outlawed, and such as are now prisoners in the Camp) who will come into Camp, lay down their Arms, take the Oath of Allegiance and promise to pay all Taxes that are now due or may hereafter become due by them respectively, and submit from this Day to the Laws of this Country, shall have His Majesty's most Gracious and free Pardon for all Treasons Insurrections and Rebellions done or committed before this Day provided They make their Submission aforesaid on or before the 21 Instant.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province this 17 Day of May A Dom 1771

Wm. Tryon

God save the King

there they marched to Salem arriving there in time to celebrate the King's birthday.

The trial of the captured Regulators began at Hillsborough on June 4, 1771, and lasted until June 18. Six men were executed immediately: James Pugh from Randolph County, Benjamin Merrell, Robert Matear, Captain Messer and two others who are unknown. Forrester Mercer, James Stewart, James Emerson, Harmon Cox, William Brown and James Copeland were later pardoned by the governor. On June 19 Thomas Donaldson was paid five pounds each for hanging the six men.

By mid-June over 3,000 Regulators had taken the Oath of Allegiance. Others left the state. It has been said that some 1,600 families moved to South Carolina or to what is now eastern Tennessee. The exact number has never been determined, for some left who did not own land and others who sold their property did so in such great haste that records were poorly kept.

The next few years were a prelude to the Revolution. The very principles fought for at the Battle of Alamance in 1771 were the ones which caused bloodshed at Lexington and Concord in the Massachusetts Colony in 1775. The Continental Congress met in Philadelphia and the Declaration of Independence was signed July 4, 1776.

With the coming of the war those Regulators who had been required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the King in order to save both land and lives were now faced with a new question. Did the Oath they had taken bind them to the King or now was this Oath void because independence had been declared? Could they rightfully fight for the new nation?

In the meantime, Governor Josiah Martin who had succeeded Tryon had issued a general Act of Pardon to the Regulators. When the State of North Carolina called for troops, some men upheld their oath and fought for the British, some took up arms to fight for the United States and served in the Continental Army or in the State Militia, and others remained neutral.

REVOLUTION By 1779 when Randolph County was established, the nation was already four years into the Revolution with four more years to come. This was a county divided in sympathies: Whig or Patriot; Loyalist or Tory; those who would not bear arms because of religious beliefs; and those who wished to remain neutral. Men fought on both sides in the battles to the north and south, but actual warfare had left the county practically untouched.

Quakers, Moravians, Mennonites, and Dunkers were taxed four-fold because they refused to participate in the fighting. This tax was levied in exchange for exemption. If they refused to pay the tax in opposition to support of the war in any way, their lands were subject to confiscation.

All residents whether participants or not were in constant danger because both armies in the conflict scoured the countryside for food and supplies for their men. The armies "lived off the land" and doing so brought difficulties to everyone in their paths.

By the middle of the year 1780 General Horatio Gates, after his success in the Northern Campaign, had been given command of the Southern Army by General George Washington. General Johann, Baron de Kalb, with his Division was already in the South awaiting the arrival of General Gates to assume command.

On July 16 Kalb wrote General Gates from Deep River that he had with him the Maryland and Delaware Regiments, a small number of artillerymen and Colonel Armand's Legion. Since supplies were not to be had he was moving toward Cox's Mill higher up the river and expected to be joined there by Major General Richard Caswell with about 1,200 of the North Carolina Militia. He would have the General's quarters ready near camp when Gates arrived.

General Caswell wrote Governor Abner Nash on July 31 that he had arrived on the 18th at the Cross Roads on Deep River. While there he had sent out parties and gathered four days' provision for his troops by threshing wheat and had left some wheat in the mills for the use of the troops that were to follow him. He also sent about 400 head of cattle to Kalb. Morgan Brown wrote Kalb on August 2 from Guilford County that he had received his instructions by General Harrington and had purchased 400 bushels of wheat and 25 steers. He was having the wheat ground and was awaiting instructions on what to do with the beef.

General Gates arrived at Cox's Mill on July 25 and relieved Kalb from command. He informed him they were to move immediately southward toward Camden, South Carolina. In the meantime Colonel Francis Marion, "The Swamp Fox," and his troop of Cavalry had joined Gates and Kalb at Cox's Mill in the latter part of July. Gates sent Marion and his Company into South Carolina as scouts for the army. Two days after Gates joined Kalb, the army struck camp and marched down the west side of Deep River and encamped at the farm of Enoch Spinks. While at the Spinks' farm Gates wrote to General Edward Stevens who had arrived at Cox's Mill. Stevens answered that he could not move as they were short of provisions. The inhabitants had already had everything they could spare taken from them. He said, "Believe me, Sir, I have had a terrible time of it."

From Spinks the army resumed its march toward Camden where they met the British Army on August 15. The result was the defeat of the American forces and the death of Kalb. Shortly afterwards General Gates was relieved of command and General Nathanael Greene was placed in command of the Southern Army.

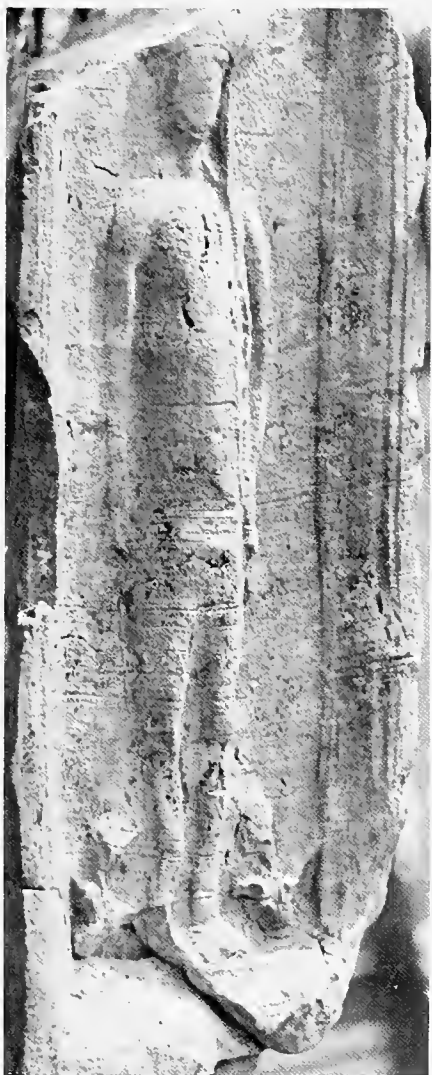
Offer of Pardon to Tories by Governor Alexander Martin December 25, 1781

*State of North Carolina.
By the Hon. Alexander Martin, Esq., Speaker of the Senate, Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said State.*

Whereas divers of citizens of this State, have been deluded by the wicked artifices of our enemies, & have revolted and withdrawn themselves from the faith and allegiance, which before God, they plighted to owe their country, and treacherously have taken up arms against the same; being convinced that they have been betrayed by false hopes, supported by deceit, and now find themselves deserted by our feeble and despairing enemy, and left unprotected to the vengeance of the State, to inflict those punishments due to their crimes; and in tender compassion to the feelings of humanity to spare such who are willing to return, and to stay the hand of execution, in the unnecessary effusion of blood of citizens who may be reclaimed, I have thought fit to issue this my proclamation of pardon to such of the above persons, who may surrender themselves before the 10th day of March next, on this express condition, that they immediately enlist in the Continental battalions; and render a personal service for twelve months after the time of their rendezvous at headquarters, and having faithfully performed the same for the said term, it shall be deemed as having expiated their offences and be entitled to, and be restored to the privileges of citizens. All Officers finding men of this class, guilty of murder, robbery, and house breaking, to be precluded, from the above, notwithstanding; and I do hereby require the Honourable the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law, of Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery, and all officers, civil and military, within the State to take notice of this my proclamation and govern themselves accordingly. Given under my hand and seal of arms at Halifax this 25th of December, 1781, and is the sixth year of our Independence.

*By his Excellency's command,
ALEXANDER MARTIN
John Hawkins, Dy. Sec'y.*

"God save the State."



Pottery piece found at the kiln site near Mt. Shepherd in 1975 when archaeologists excavated the site of a pottery works in existence ca. 1775. It portrays a colonial soldier.

For almost a year Randolph County was quiet. In fact, the worst was yet to come and would last well into the year after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, on October 19, 1781. This troubled time was the year and a half that the dreaded Tory, Colonel David Fanning, waged his reign of terror over the countryside.

On the morning of March 15, 1781, before the Battle of Guilford Court House, Lord Cornwallis sent Colonel Hamilton with 100 Infantry and 20 Cavalry with his wagons and baggage to Bell's Mill on Deep River. After the battle Cornwallis wrote to Sir Henry Clinton that he had marched from Guilford and on the morning of March 18 he had arrived at Bell's Mill. There he gave the troops a two days' rest and procured a small supply of provisions. He commented that this was near a part of the "County where the greatest number of our friends were supposed to reside. Many of the inhabitants rode into Camp, shook me by the hand, said they were glad to see me, and to hear that we had beat Green, and then rode home again; for I could not get 100 men in all the Regulators' Country to stay with us, even as Militia."

Captain William Bell owned and operated Bell's Mill which stood near the mouth of Muddy Creek and the west side of Deep River and about one-fourth mile up river from the Martha McGee Bell Bridge, named for his wife, that spans Deep River on Bypass U.S. 220. Bell was appointed the Commissary to furnish supplies for the North Carolina Militia. Bell's Mill was headquarters for the Militia troops assigned to guard the commissary. On May 6, 1779, Bell had married Martha McFarland McGee, widow of Colonel John McGee who owned McGee's Ordinary and mill on Sandy Creek. She had married Colonel McGee in 1759 and they had five children. Martha and William Bell had no children.

The Bell home was on a knoll near the river and near the mill. When Lord Cornwallis spent two days there after the battle, tradition says that Martha asked him if he intended to burn the mill before he left. If his intentions had been to destroy it, she planned to burn it herself. The mill was not burned and continued in operation many years. A monument has been placed on the Guilford Court House Battleground in memory of Martha Bell which says, "Loyal Whig, Enthusiastic Patriot, Revolutionary Heroine."

Women were left with homes, farms and children in their care when their husbands served with the militia or the Tory forces. Many are the stories of their bravery.

From Revolutionary War pension applications filed by soldiers who saw combat the following statements have been gleaned.

Robert Duncan was drafted about two months before the Battle of Guilford Courthouse to serve under the command of Captain Robert McLane and Colonel John Litterle (Lutrell). He was selected by Captain McLane to help in building a house for the purpose of storing corn for the use of General Greene's Army. He was placed as guard after the corn was collected. General Greene's Army came and took a supply and passed on to Guilford where the battle was fought in a few days. Duncan does not mention where the corn was kept, but it must have been Bell's Mill, for during the battle he heard the sound of guns. Captain McLane rode to see which army stayed in possession of the battle ground and finding the British in control, he left the store house and ordered Duncan to do the same. Before Duncan could leave a detachment of the British came by, made use of a parcel of the corn and then moved on without interfering with him.

Bryant Smith, a Private under Captain William Gray and Colonel Thomas Dougan in a Company of Light Horse, joined the Regiment of Colonel Litterle (Lutrell). They rendezvoused at the Randolph Court House at Cross Roads and marched to the main army near Guilford Court House. Two days later about noon the battle commenced by cannonading, after which the British advanced and attacked the portion composed of the North Carolina Militia.

Many ran without firing a gun. The next line fought bravely and the ones who at first retreated returned and kept up a heavy fire for about two hours before they were forced to retreat. As Cornwallis moved south and east they pursued him for about one hundred miles and were then ordered back to Randolph County to engage the Tories commanded by Colonel David Fanning.

Solomon Geran, home on leave after being wounded, stated that he could hear the sounds of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse from his father's house on Pole Cat Creek.

Daniel Merrell, Private in the Light Horse, was repeatedly called out by his officers, Captain John Knight and Colonel John Collier, to defend the country against the outrages of the Tories. The summons to arms might be and often was the light of a dwelling house on fire or women and children flying for safety from Tory cruelties. One time Merrell had his horse shot from under him with several bullets passing through his clothes. He was taken prisoner and received a dangerous wound on the head inflicted with a broad sword.

James and Henry Morgan were called out in the spring of 1781 by Colonel John Collier and placed under the command of Captain John Hines and Lieutenant William York. They met the Tory forces at the mouth of Sandy Creek where they had an engagement with them. James Morgan said they were defeated with the loss of three men killed and two wounded. One of the wounded was Lieutenant York. Henry Morgan, telling of the same skirmish, said that David Brower, David McMaster and Joel Benge were the three men killed.

Mannering Brookshire was a Lieutenant of Cavalry under the command of Captain Edward Williams, Captain John Knight, Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Balfour and Colonel Collier. He was in many engagements with the Tories commanded by Colonel Fanning and was taken prisoner by them three times, twice at Colonel Sheppard's and once at Colonel Balfour's. He said that for a long time after the defeat of Cornwallis the Tories were as dangerous and troublesome as they had ever been.

COLONEL DAVID FANNING Randolph County's story is not complete without an account of the efforts made by Colonel David Fanning to stamp out the rebellion in this area. He was extremely loyal to the King of England and despised all men who sought to become independent of the English sovereignty. His *Narrative* shows him to be a brilliant person. He describes in detail his activities for the months between the summer of 1781 and September 1782 when he left Randolph County.

Fanning was born in Johnston County, North Carolina, in 1754. He was apprenticed to a Mr. Bryant, from whom he ran away when he was about sixteen years of age. He spent some time after this with a family in Orange County. About three years later he went to South Carolina and became an Indian Trader, trading with the Catawbias. After the start of the Revolution he became a Tory in South Carolina where he fought until the summer of 1781 when he came back to North Carolina. He made his headquarters in Randolph and Chatham Counties, camping in the Brush Creek — Deep River sections, from where he carried on his campaign against the Whigs.

In his *Narrative* he relates the events of his raid in Randolph County when Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Balfour and others were killed: “. . . and on the 12th of March, my men being all properly equipped, assembled together, in order, to give them a small scourge, which we set out for. On Balfour's plantation, when we came upon him he endeavored to make his escape; but we soon prevented him, fired at him, and wounded him. The first ball he received was through one of his arms; and ranged through his body; the other through his neck; which put an end to his committing any more ill deeds.

“We also wounded another of his men. We then proceeded to their Colonel's (Collier), belonging to said county of Randolph. On our way we burnt several rebel houses, and caught several prisoners; the night coming on and the distance to said Collier's, was so far, that it was late before we got there. He made his escape, having received three balls through his shirt. But I took care to destroy the whole of his plantation. I then pursued our route, and came, to one Captain John Bryan's; another rebel officer. I told him if he would come out of the house, I would give him parole; which he refused, saying that he had taken parole from Lord Cornwallis, swearing ‘by God’ he had broken that and that he would also break our Tory parole.’ With that I immediately ordered the house to be set on fire, which was instantly done. As soon as he saw the flames of the fire, encreasing, he called out to me, and desired me to spare his house, for his wife's and children's sake, and he would walk out with his arms in his hands. I immediately answered him, that if he walked out, that his house should be saved, for his wife and children. When he came out, he said ‘Here damn you, here I am.’ With that he received two balls through his body: He came out with his gun cocked, and sword at the same time.

“The next day following being the 13th March, was their election day to appoint Assembly men, and was to meet at Randolph Court House. I proceeded on in order to see the gentlemen representative; On their getting intelligence of my coming they immediately scattered; I prevented their doing anything that day.

“From thence I proceeded on, to one Major Dugin's house, or plantation, and I destroyed all his property; and all the rebel officers property in the

settlement for a distance of forty miles."

Although Colonel Fanning makes no mention of William Millikan, Isaac Farlow, a child at the time of the raid, says that Fanning also burned the home of William Millikan who lived on Back Creek.

On the tenth of December 1781 Colonel Elijah Isaacs with 200 men came down from the mountains and camped at Cox's Mill in order to suppress Colonel Fanning and his troops. During this time, Colonel Isaacs "ravaged the whole settlement, and burnt and destroyed houses a number of houses belonging to friends of the government." Colonel Fanning advised the Tories to "remain neutral, if possible and make their peace, as he could not protect them." Captain Stinson, of Colonel Isaac's men, captured David Jackson and "hung him up without ceremony." During this time Colonel Fanning was "in the woods and kept moving with a small party as occasion required."

On May 1, 1782, Colonel Fanning overtook Andrew Hunter who had been a prisoner and paroled by the British, but had broken his parole. In telling of Hunter's capture, Fanning said, "In the meantime, I was examining his papers, I set a centinel over him. He knowing himself guilty, expected nothing but death he took the opportunity, and sprung upon my riding mare, and went off with my saddle, holsters, pistols, and all my papers of any consequence to me. We fired two guns at him; he received two balls through his body but it did not prevent him from sitting the saddle; and make his escape. I took the other man, and caused him to take me to the man's plantation; (Hunter's) when I took his wife, and three negro boys, and eight head of horses. I kept his wife for three days in the woods; and sent the man to see, if he would deliver up my mare, and property, containing my papers; for which he wrote me the following letter.

"Sir, Col'o Fanning, I Hope that you do not blame me for what I did. Hoping you will have mercy on me, as I am wounded, and let my wife come to me. Your mare shall be returned to you without fail. Your mare I don't crave, and I hope you don't covet mine . . . I beg that you will have pity on my wife and



Faith Rock in Franklinville, so named because Andrew Hunter rode down this rock into Deep River on Bay Doe, David Fanning's horse, to escape a band of Tories.

children. The negroes and horses I am willing you shall keep until you get your mare I have sent to a Doctor. But the mare will be back to night. No More, but you may depend on my word. (Signed) Andrew Hunter' " Edward Williams also wrote Colonel Fanning that he had seen Hunter and he was badly wounded, and was very ill.

On May 7, Fanning had decided his horse would not be returned before he went to the Pee Dee River in South Carolina and from there to Charlestown. On September 5 Fanning was back in Randolph County, once more trying to find his mare, but was informed "that Hunter had refused five negroes for the mare, and would not return her to him." On the 22d Fanning, knowing that Charlestown was to be evacuated, went back to South Carolina and eventually made his way to Nova Scotia where he lived until his death in 1825.

There are other accounts of this incident which were written several years afterwards. In his *Revolutionary Incidents* the Reverend E.W. Caruthers included this story: "Hunter said afterwards, that, as he darted off, he heard Fanning telling them to kill the rascal, but take care and not kill his mare." Hunter, bleeding badly, made his way to the home of Nathaniel Steed where he was cared for. A few days later he was sent to Salisbury where the balls were extracted. Fanning after Hunter's escape made his way to Hunter's home where he took Mrs. Hunter, "far advanced in pregnancy" and the negroes to Bear Creek in Moore County, where after a few days she was released to find her way home.

Caruthers says that the Bay Doe, as the mare was known, saved Hunter's life again "when he was riding the Bay Doe on the high ground, south of Deep River and not far above the Buffalo Ford, where the village of Franklinville now stands, he was like to be overtaken by some of Fanning's men." Rather than be captured and not being able to reach the ford of the river, he turned his horse and plunged from a rock "some fifty feet high into the river." This rock today is known as Faith Rock and is south of the River Bridge at Franklinville.

Colonel Fanning describing some of the hardships of the Tory families said, "their properties real and personal, taken to support their enemies — the fatherless and widows stripped, and every means of support taken from them — their houses and lands and all personal property taken, and no resting place, could be found for them . . . robbed of a free and mild government, betrayed and deserted by their friends, what can repay them, for the misery?::: Numbers of them left their wives and children in North Carolina, not being able to send for them; and now in the west Indies and other parts of the world for refuge and not returned to their families yet. Some of them that returned under the Act of Oblivion passed in 1783, was taken to Hillsboro, and hanged for their past services that they rendered the government whilst under my command."



The county was named for Peyton Randolph of Virginia, popular leader and President of the Continental Congresses of 1774 and 1775. He received his legal education in London.

He also made the statement that "Major John Rains and Captain George Rains were two of the diservingest officers that ever acted in America during the late war . . . John Rains had two mills burnt; three dwelling houses and besides a barn and property totally taken away."

Fanning was a capable and fearless military man who could not be ignored. The leaders of the new county of Randolph found the activities of Fanning one more difficulty they faced as they were organizing a government and people were recovering from the economic and social results of the Revolution.

FORMATION OF THE COUNTY

It is necessary to separate the year 1779 from the other years of

the Revolution in order to note a very important date in Randolph County history — its birth.

Randolph County was included in Orange and Rowan Counties until Guilford was formed in 1770-1771. The eastern one-third part of Guilford was in Orange County and the western two-thirds was in Rowan. As the population increased in Guilford County people in the lower section found it was a long way to travel to court and other public gatherings at Guilford Court House and decided to request the establishment of a new county of their own. In 1778 a bill was presented to the General Assembly asking leave to divide Guilford into two counties. The General Assembly sitting at Halifax, February 26, 1779, passed the bill and officially recognized Randolph County, naming it in honor of Peyton Randolph of Virginia, President of the Continental Congress, 1774-1775.

The boundary for the new county was to begin "on the Anson Line at the corner of Rowan, thence running North twenty eight Miles, then East to the Orange Line." Thomas Owen, John Collier, John Adineal and Jacob Sheppard were appointed commissioners for running the dividing line and Abraham Tatom, William Cole, John Hinds, John Collier and William Bell were appointed commissioners to erect the Court House, Prison and Stocks in the most con-

Oaths of Allegiance, December 1781

John Witherington bound to this Court, appeared and discharged and took the Oath of Allegiance, etc.

Henry Linderman, Aaron York, William Yourk, Edmond York, and John Burgess bound to this Court, appeared and discharged by Proclamation and took the Oath of Allegiance. Paid.

David Coltran Charged with being with the British, bound to this Court appeared and discharged by Proclamation and took the Oath of Allegiance.

Elias Allred, Charles Hopper, John Aldridge, Isaac Cox, Ezelkeel Troughdon, George Julian, John Downing charged with having joined the British and bound to this Court, appeared and discharged by Proclamation and to the Oath Proclamation.

Stephen Sisne and William Dix (Dics?) bound to this Court, appeared and discharged upon Proclamation and took the Oath of Allegiance.

Daniel Craven, Henry Craven and William Diffy bound to this Court, appeared and discharged by Proclamation and took the Oath of Allegiance.

Walter Ashmore charged with being with Fanning and bound to this Court, appeared and discharged and took the Oath of Allegiance.

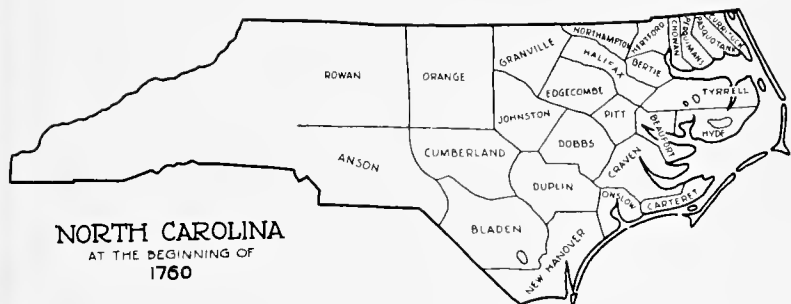
Crawford Rush and Robert Hooker, charged with having joined the British and bound to this Court, appeared and discharged and took the Oath of Allegiance.

Thomas Curtis, David Smith, William Ward, Briant Smith, Samuel Curtis, Benjamin Curtis and John Curtis, charged with having joined the British Arme, to this Court appeared and discharged for want of Testimoney and took the Oath of Allegiance to the State of North Carolina.

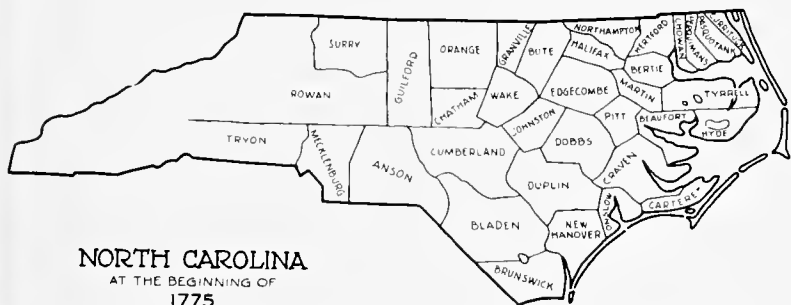
Thomas Little bound to this Court, appeared and discharged for want of Testimoney by Proclamation and took the Oath of Allegiance to this State.

That thos called non jurors the Collector are to administer the Oath of Alegiance and abjuration and if refused to take a threefold Tax, etc.

From the minutes of the December 1781 session of the Randolph County Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.



NORTH CAROLINA
AT THE BEGINNING OF
1760

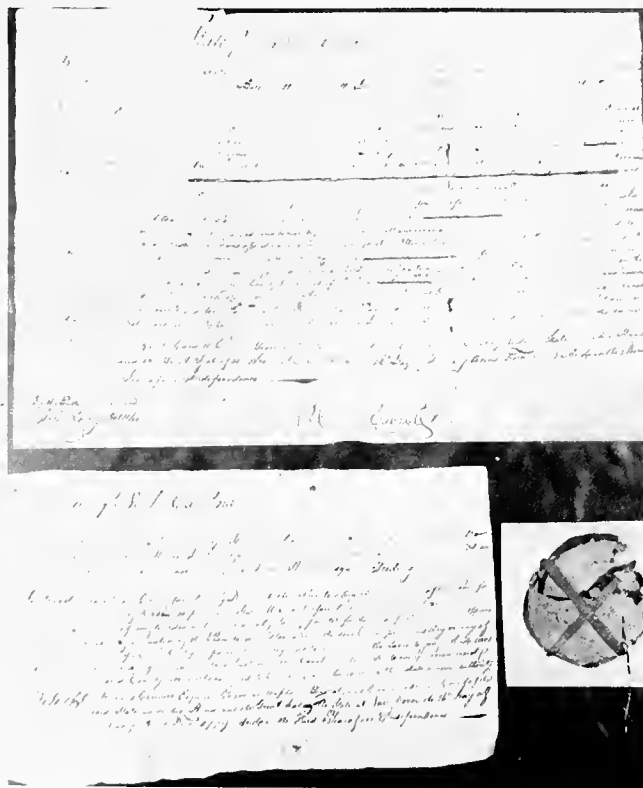


NORTH CAROLINA
AT THE BEGINNING OF
1775



NORTH CAROLINA
AT THE BEGINNING OF
1780

Series of maps showing origin of the county: Rowan-Orange to Guilford to Randolph.



Copy of document signed by Governor Richard Caswell on February 26, 1779, establishing Randolph County by appointing men to hold court and make effective the legislative act of that day. The men met on March 8.

venient place. The courts were to be held on the second Monday of March, June, September and December and the Justices were authorized to hold the first court at the home of Abraham Reece.

Early on the morning of Monday, the 8th of March 1779, men from all parts of the county began to gather at the home of Reece for the first court session. After being called to order, Proclamation was made and the Act of Assembly read, William Cole, Esquire, was chosen to administer the Oath of Office and the Oath of Allegiance to appointed officials. William Cole, John Collier, Joseph Hinds, George Cortner, John Arnold, William Plunket, William Millikan, John Hinds, Jacob Sheppard, Richardson Owen, Windsor Peirce, William Bell, William Merrell, John Lowe, Enoch Davis and James Hunter, Esquires, had been nominated Justices for holding court.

After the Justices were qualified, they elected Ab-salom Tatom, Clerk of Court, William Millikan, Register, and William Bell, Sheriff. At the same term Commissions from the Governor appointing officers for the Randolph County Militia were presented to Lieutenant Colonel John Collier and First Major Jacob Sheppard. At the June Term of Court Enoch Davis was appointed First Major and Andrew Balfour Second Major. Edward Sharp was appointed Ranger; William Merrell, Coroner; Walter Ashmore, John Latham, Joseph Thomson, James Garner, Robert Lax, John Moore, Senr., James Alexander and Joseph Lain were appointed Constables and John Bryant, was appointed Deputy Sheriff.

The tax list of Randolph County taken in 1779 shows 879 taxables. At an average of five persons per family, there were approximately 4,500 persons in the County when it was formed.

The tax list was arranged by districts with tax listers for each district. These men were Joseph Hinds, John Hinds, William Millikan, William Cole, Windsor Pearce and Jacob Sheppard.

For each taxable the number of acres of land, money on hand, bonds, notes and other holdings were noted. English money terms were used: pounds, shillings and pence.

The twelve wealthiest men in the county in 1779 were: William Bell, Samuel Parke, Harmon Cox, Joseph Thomson, Jacob Wilburn, William Hunter, Hamon Miller, John Barton, Elisha Mendinghall, John Needham, William Searsey and William Merrel.

The first court house was built at what was known as the Cross Roads. Here the old Trading Path or the Salisbury-Hillsborough Road crossed the road from Cross Creek to Salem. In 1782 Stephen Rigdon bought 640 acres at the Cross Roads and in 1786 he sold the tract with the exception of seven and one-half acres to Thomas Dougan. In November 1788, the General Assembly approved a bill for the erection of a town to be called Johnstonville on the lands of Thomas Dougan at the court house. Dougan having given one hundred acres for the town.

Jeduthan Harper, Jesse Hendley, Samuel Millikan, William Bell and Zebedee Wood were appointed commissioners for laying off the new town. Stephen Rigdon had conveyed five acres to the county for the public buildings and the town was to be built around the court house square. Lots were sold, houses were built; and Thomas Dougan, John Anderson and Thomas Bulla operated taverns. John Clark, Alexander Gray and J.B. Vance & Company ran general stores.

At the September term of Court 1787 in Anson County, North Carolina, Andrew Jackson took his examination and was admitted to the bar for the first time. He was then allowed to practice law in the itinerate court of North Carolina. On Tuesday, December 11, 1787, Andrew Jackson rode his horse into Cross Roads and produced his license, took the oath and was attorney for Absalom Tatom in the case against Adam Tate, Coroner of Rockingham County. After moving to Tennessee this same Andrew Jackson became President of the United States.

Nathaniel Williams, William Cocke, Reuben Wood, Jesse Benton, John Williams, William Bailey, William Nash, Spruce McCay, John Louis Taylor, Robert McLean and William Crawford were other early lawyers.

The Wardens of the Poor were appointed by the County Court and a separate tax was levied for the care of people who had no other resources. The earliest minute book for the Wardens begins with 1796. An amount ranging from one to thirteen pounds a year was granted to those individuals who would care for a needy person in their homes.

Residents from the lower parts of the county soon began to voice their objections to the court house location and requested that it be moved to a more central part of the county. It was impossible to go to Johnstonville from the southern border of the county, attend to business or appear at court, and reach home the same day.

Jesse Hendley owned 200 acres in the center of the county and in 1793 he deeded two acres to the county for the "use of the Publick." On June 11, 1793, the first court was held at Randolph Court House as the new location was named. Once again, lots were sold and business was centered around the court house square. The little village changed its name to Asheborough on December 25, 1796, in honor of Governor Samuel Ashe. Among the earliest residents of what is now the county seat were John Arnold who had a tavern, John Bushrod Moss who ran a store, George McColloch who was a lawyer, Jacob Hoover, Mary Elliott, William Moore, Colonel Joshua Craven and John Swearingin.

As the town of Asheborough grew, Johnstonville gradually declined. Now, where this first town stood about two miles south of Randleman near Brown's Cross Roads on Highway 311 nothing remains but plowed fields.

In 1796 the county was organized and the seat of government was established ready for the new century which was soon to come.

First Tax List, 1779, a section of John Hinds' List. Taxes were listed by militia officers until 1868.

Person's Name	Improved	Unimproved	Acres	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Total
John Hinds	24	150	9	2				1-11-5	331	14
Thomas Hinds	15	200	10	6				14-19	674	19
Thomas Hinds	17	200	9	4				2	478	
John Hinds	80	1242	25	7				28-8	1140	20
William Hinds			5	1				13-11	113	1
John Hinds	20	200	11	1				24	404	
John Hinds	9	100	8	3	1			2-2-8	792	2
Thomas Hinds	30	200	10	2				12-10	322	10
William Hinds	40	202	20	1				6	602	
James Hinds	17	360	15	3				88	613	
John Hinds	48	522	17	7				124	1074	
William Hinds	20	150	11	1				17	430	17
John Hinds	23	150	5	1				14-7	354	17
Jacob Hinds	16	150	7	2					160	
Richard Hinds	30	300	13	3				2-10	462	16
George Hinds	8	150	4	1				7-16	207	16
James Hinds	24	300	7	2					310	
Robert Hinds	20	200	3	3				2	302	

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL
COME GREETINGS.

Know ye that we for and in Consideration of the Sum of fifty Shillings for Every hundred acres hereby Granted, paid into our TreaSury by John Bryan Jur. have Given and Granted and by these presents Do give and Grant unto the Said John Bryan Jur. a tract of Land Containing Six hundred & forty acres lying & being in our County of Randolph on the Waters of Back Creek begining at a Gum thence East two hundred and Eighty poles to a Black oak thence South three hundred & Sixty Six poles to a White oak thence West two hundred & eighty poles to a post oak Crossing Back Creek thence North three hundred & Seventy Six poles to the first Station –

As by the plat hereunto anexed Doth appear Together with all woods waters Mines Minerals Heredataments and appurtenances to the Said Land belonging or appertaining. To Hold to the Said John Bryan His heirs & assigns for Everyeilding and paying to us Such Sums of Mony Yearly as otherwise as our General Assembly from time to time may Direct provided always that the Said John Bryan Shall Cause this Grant to be Registered in the Regiters office of our County of Randolph within Twelve Months from the Date hereof Otherwise the Same to be Void & of No Effect –

In Testimony to hereof we have Caused Our Great Seal to be hereunto affixed. Witness Richard Caswell, Esquire Our Governor Captain General and Commander in Cheif at Kingston the twenty Ninth day of March in the fourth year of our Independence and in the Year of Our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred & Eighty –

From Deed Book 1, page 28, Randolph County Deed Books,
a State Grant

Minutes from the Randolph County Court of Pleas
and Quarter Sessions 1787-1788

“Tuesday Morning December the 11th 1787, Court met according to Adjournment. Present: John Arnold, Zebedee Wood, John Lane, Aaron Hill, Esquires.

Ordered that John Arnold, Esqr. have leave to keep a Tavern at his now Dwelling in Said County.

John Richardson Orphan of Isaac Richardson, Decst. about Eight years Old be bound to Benjamin Cox to learn the art and mistery of Weaving. Indenture Executed.

Andrew Jackson Esquire Produced a licence from the Honorable the Judges of the Superior Court of Law & Equity authorizing him to practice as an Attorney in the Several County Courts.”

From the court records of 11 March 1788:

“Samuel Richardson orphan of Isaac Richardson, Deceased, aged about ten years bound to Nathaniel Cox till he arrives to the age of twenty one years to learn the art and mystery of tinner wheel making. Indenture Executed, fees paid.

James Williams orphan 18 years old bound to John Albertson till arrives to twenty one years to learn the art and mystery of saddle making. Indenture Executed. fees pd.

William Brookshire allowed 15 shillings for a wolf scalp he produced which he is to be paid out of the tax layed for that purpose.

Thomas Knight allowed agreeable to Act of Assembly for seven wild cat scalps which he produced to the court to be paid out of the tax layed for that purpose.

Donnie Presnell allowed agreeable to law for one wild cat scalp.

Solomon Knight allowed agreeable to law for one wild cat scalp.

Ordered the Colo. William Moore be fined forty pounds for a contempt offered the Court by Riding his horse into the Court house During the Siting of the Court . . . that he be committed to gaol till the fine be paid. Ordered that the Col. of the County aid the Sheriff with a sufficient number of men to execute the above order as the said Moore resist the Sheriff with arms.”

Tavern Rates Set by the Randolph County Court in
1783

Good West India			
Rum	½ pint	1 shilling	4 pence
Northward Rum	½ pint	1 shilling	0 pence
Good Peach			
Brandy	½ pint	1 shilling	0 pence
Good Apple			
Brandy	½ pint	1 shilling	6 pence
Good Whiskey	½ pint	1 shilling	6 pence
Wine	quart	4 shillings	0 pence
Strong beer	quart	0 shillings	8 pence
Small beer	quart	0 shillings	6 pence
Quart toddy with			
Loaf Sugar		1 shilling	4 pence
Hot Breakfast		1 shilling	0 pence
Cold Breakfast		0 shilling	8 pence
Common Dinner		1 shilling	0 pence
Extraordinary Dinner		1 shilling	6 pence
Lodging per night,			
with clean sheet		0 shilling	4 pence
Corn, per gallon		1 shilling	0 pence
Oats, per gallon		1 shilling	0 pence
Pastorage per night		0 shilling	8 pence
Stable per night			
with fodder		1 shilling	0 pence
Supper		0 shilling	8 pence

1800-1860

COMMUNITY LIFE It was a natural development for some of the people to congregate in communities around the few established towns, mills or crossroads stores. Artisans found opportunities for sale of their wares and services in places where more buyers gathered. Sons who did not inherit land or who chose not to farm learned a trade and moved "to town."

Even though the villages were very small, village life was necessarily different from that of the farm. Instead of one family unit several families were involved in making decisions. It called for new ways of communication between people, for new attitudes and for new legal codes. It should be added, though, that laws were few and loosely enforced for many years. Municipal government was most informal with much business conducted by word of mouth. Gradually a new way of life developed in which institutions and organized groups played a more significant role than had been the case in rural areas.

Churches and schools became village churches and schools; sewing circles, women's missionary societies, fraternal organizations and temperance societies were organized to meet on a regular schedule; sports were organized for the community; bands were sponsored for each town, and beginning in 1852 agricultural fairs were held each year.

Just as the grist mill or crossroads store was the place in rural areas where men gathered to learn the news, the village store was the center of interest. Without newspapers (except for a few weeklies published on an irregular basis), without telegraph service, without adequate postal service, men depended on each other for information. Another reason for oral communication is found in the illiteracy rate, for over 25% of the adult male population could not read or write in 1850.

In the town of New Salem an enterprising man named Benjamin Swaim began in 1833 to publish a business aid which he collected into a volume entitled *The Man of Business*. It contained legal advice and business forms with instructions for their use. Swaim moved to Asheborough and published the *Southern Citizen* from 1836 to 1844, a weekly newspaper.

At least three other papers were published in the county before 1860 and all were printed in Asheborough: *Christian Sun*, weekly, 1844-1900; *North Carolina Bulletin*, weekly, 1856-1857; and the *Randolph Herald*, weekly, 1846-1850.

The *Christian Sun* was the official organ of the Southern Christian Church until December 1965. It was published first in Asheborough.

The subscriber has just received and is now receiving a supply of

GOODS

from New York, and intends to sell very low for cash, and he wishes his customers to receive his sincere thanks for their past liberal support and custom, and believes he can give satisfaction in future. He invites the public to call and see for themselves – report hath been circulated that I am about to quit the mercantile business which is not my prospect; but the fact is I expect to visit my children and friends in Indiana the latter part of this summer and fall, and wish to sell all that I possibly can before I go, and leave few or no goods on hand while I am from home, therefore I will sell low for cash. And all those who do not wish to pay cash will be accommodated on good terms; all former accounts must be settled either by cash or note before I go; therefore I hope all indebted to the store will call and close their accounts without delay, especially those of long standing.

Jesse Hinshaw

New Salem, 5th month, 11th 1838.

A large quantity of Iron. Just received and for sale at my store in New Salem.

Jesse Hinshaw

The Southern Citizen, Asheborough, N.C., June 1, 1838

DOCTOR MENDENHALL'S

*New, Valuable, Tonic and Anti-Dyspeptic,
Vegetable Pills*

These Pills are called New, because they have not hitherto been offered to the Public – they are called Valuable because their value has been fully tested by the inventor, by practice and experience for several years in a section of country peculiarly subject to diseases requiring a remedy of this kind.

These pills are entirely Vegetable, and may be taken with safety, by persons of all ages and conditions. When taken according to the directions accompanying each box, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of the following diseases: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Flatulent-Cholic, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Insipient Diarrhea, Dysentary or Flux, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Worms in Children.

All cases of torpor of the bowels, all cases of pain in the head which are caused (as almost all head-aches are) by a disordered state of the Stomach, and in all cases of general weakness after Fever or other severe sickness. Though very efficient, they are exceedingly mild in their operation, causing neither nausea, griping nor debility.

For sale at Jamestown Guilford Co. N.C., Also at Greensboro, Ashboro and Lexington N.C. Price 50 cents per box.

The Southern Citizen, Asheboro, N.C., Friday, Jan. 21, 1840

PEDDLER AND RETAILER LICENSE

A List of the Names of those who took License to Peddle & License for Stores & Retailors for the year 1845.

Frederick Garner	\$6.00
John Dorsett	6.00
Edwin D. Cosona	6.00
Newlin & Farlow	6.00
Alexander S. Gray	6.00
John B. Brown	8.00
John Pope	8.00
Alfred Brower	6.00
Marsh Elliott & Co.	6.00
Oran A. Burgess	4.00
William Clark	\$6.00
Craven & McCain	8.00
J. & J. A. Worth	8.00
Abraham Brower	6.00
E. & J. Lassiter	6.00
Randolph M. Co.	6.00
Craven & McCain	20.00
Edwin D. Cosand	20.00

This day appeared Hezekiah Andrews, Sheriff of Randolph County, in the Clerk's office of said County Court in the presence of Thomas Red(ding), John A. Craven, Two of the acting Justices of the Peace in & for said County & made oath before the Clerk of said Court, that the above statement by him Returned as Just & True.

*Hezekiah Andrews, Shff
Sworn to & Subscribed before me this
20th of August AD 1845*

Hugh McCain CCC

From: the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Randolph County, N.C., Aug. Term, 1845.

Evergreen was a magazine, published quarterly by R.H. Brown, who also published the *Randolph Herald*. Braxton Craven was co-owner and co-editor from October 1850 to March 1851 of the *Evergreen* which ceased publication in November.

In 1837 at New Salem Wesley D. Wilson and Joel Ingold started a new publication entitled the *Temperance Advocate and Youth's Instructor*, a monthly journal.

Even though each one of these publications had a short life and their circulation did not cover the county, they did provide some information for their readers.

The postal service improved very slowly. Perhaps the fact that for many years the receiver paid the postage caused the apathy of people toward seeking better mail service. Letters were often delivered by hand of friends or by trusted messengers. The postal service used horseback riders or the stagecoach which by 1826 was reaching the western part of the state. Only sixteen post offices were set up in the county before 1830; by 1855 there were thirty.

Postal rates of 1823 for single letters composed of one piece of paper were set on a graduating scale of from 6¢ for less than thirty miles to 25¢ for over four hundred miles. Two sheets of paper doubled the amount. In 1845 the rates were changed to the basis of weight instead of distance and postage was reduced. These changes brought a real increase in postal service. By 1850 railroads were carrying the mail.

In addition to being the focal point of each village and the news exchange, the store often housed the post office in one corner and lent space for ballot boxes during elections. Alexander Gray's store in Johnstonville maintained the Randolph County brass and copper weights and measures against which each merchant was required to check his weights and measures to see if they were true. The County Standards were ordered from England and were received in 1804.

Stores sold all merchandise available at the time. Merchants exchanged goods for commodities from the farms or sold for cash from those few who could pay cash. They started with very little capital, but soon established a healthy business by trading in the essential items for homes, farms and shops.

There were no banks and little currency. Most transactions were carried out on personal notes endorsed over and over from one person to another until at times the original writers had died before the note came to rest. Some notes had additional strips of paper pinned or pasted on for more names. These were used for those deals where bartering would not serve the purpose. Where men had goods or services to exchange, trades were made on the spot.

Public health of the villages was the responsibility of the town officials. The Act of 1855 passed by the North Carolina General Assembly gave town commissioners power to regulate public markets; to prevent nuisances and safeguard health; to regulate the quality and weight of bakers' bread; to levy taxes on



Copper and brass standard weights and measures ordered by the County Court from London and received in 1804. Merchants were required to check their weights and measures by these standards.

owners of hogs, horses, cattle who let them run loose.

There were seventeen physicians and one dentist in Randolph County listed in the 1850 census and eighteen physicians, two dentists, one midwife and seven medical students in 1860. Physicians were prepared for their profession by reading medicine with an older doctor and attending a medical college for one year. Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia was a popular school chosen by several local men. Physicians were called in after all home remedies had failed. They had few medicines and tools at their disposal but answered calls day and night, travelling on horseback to their patients. They usually traded their services, as did ministers, teachers, storekeepers and others, for commodities. They lived not only in the villages, but throughout the rural areas, for most of them farmed, too.

There is on record in the *Southern Citizen* for October 18, 1839, the account of an operation for removal of cataracts:

EYES TO THE BLIND

Mrs. Curtis, of Sandy Creek in the County, who had been for many years blind from Cataract in the eye, has been happily restored to sight by our skilled Physician (and Townsman) Dr. William B. Lane. He operated on the right eye some few months ago; and she can now see to thread a fine needle, and attend to her ordinary business. A few days ago, the operation was performed on the other eye with entire success. Mrs. Curtis had passed from darkness to light to the joy of herself and friends. She is a lady of about 40 years of age.

Dr. Lane was a member of the first Board of Superintendents of the County Common School system; was physician for the Poor House; and was a charter member of the Asheborough Presbyterian Church.

When Asheborough became the county seat, lawyers began moving there to be near the court. By 1860 six lawyers were living in the village, but most of the lawyers and judges were itinerate. Jonathan Worth moved to Asheborough from Guilford County in 1825; Marmaduke Swaim Robins became a lawyer in 1860; the other lawyers were Josiah H. Brooks, James Bulla, James R. Bulla and Bolivar Bulla. William J. Long, the seventh lawyer residing in the county, lived at Long's Mill.

In one of Jonathan Worth's letters written December 1, 1855, he lists the following lawyers who practiced in Randolph County: Geo. C. Mendenhall, Wm. P. Mendenhall, of Jamestown; John A. Gilmer, Ralph Gorrell, Robt. P. Dick, James T. Morehead, of Greensboro; J.M. Leach, James Long, of Lexington; Wm. J. Long, of Long's Mill; D.W.C. Johnson, of Eden (Randolph County); Jonathan Worth, James M.A. Drake, R.H. Brown, of Asheboro; and J.J.

ADVERTISERS

Jan. 7, 1836: Peter Dicks was advertising that he had at his mills on Deep River, a good supply of linseed oil and would sell by the barrel or in smaller quantities.

Jan. 14, 1836: Wesley D. Wilson, boot & Shoe Manufactory one door east of the store of Hinshaw & Pugh in New Salem advertising for 2 or 3 good Journeymen & 2 apprentices.

Jan. 21, 1837: At New Salem, Coffin & Clark, fall and winter goods, Tanning & Harness making.

Jan. 21, 1837: Ingole & Co. Tailoring business next door to Jesse Hinshaw store, New Salem.

Jan. 21, 1837: Jesse Watkins, New Salem Hotel west end of Main Street.

Jan. 28, 1837: John W. York – Tailoring business in Asheborough at his former stand opposite Worth's office. 2 apprentices wanted not under 12 and not over 17.

Aug. 12, 1837: Robert Cox, hatter in Randolph County.

Sept. 2, 1837: Citizens of Asheborough advertised for a good blacksmith.

The Southern Citizen, Asheboro, N.C. Aug. 5, 1837.

FALL & WINTER GOODS

The undersigned has just received and has for sale a

New and Fresh Supply of Desirable Fall & Winter GOODS

Consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz: Cloth, Casameres, Cercassians, Vestings, Gloves, Silk & Cotton Hankerchiefs, Hoseing, Domestics, bleached and unbleached, Calicos, Colored Cambrics, Prussian Shawls & Hankerchiefs, Bombazet & Satin Stocks, White & Colored Spool Thread, Skeins & Patent Ditto, Cap Wire, Hooks & Eyes, English Patterns, German Pins, Elastic Suspenders, Silk & Cotton Velvet, Plain & Figured Bobinett, Gimp & Cotton Edgings, Insertings, Foundations, Muslins, Plain & Figured Swiss Muslins, Bishop Lawn, Campric Muslins, Morino Shirts, Red & Green Flannel, Gilt & Fancy Buttons, Morracco Shoes, Bonnets, Silk and Fur Hats, Hair & Fur Clasp Purses, Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Ladies & Gentlemen's Cloaks.

Besides a variety of Hardware & Cutlery.

Also

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Iron, Steel, Castings, Cheese, etc.

All of which have been selected with economy and taste, and will be sold very low for cash – call and examine – and be your own judges – Terms six months – five percent, discount for cash.

James M.A. Drake

Asheboro, N.C. Dec. 1, 1837.

**COMBIN'D ATTRACTION!
CIRCUS AND GIRAFFE — EXHIBITION UNITED.**

To be Exhibited at ASHEBORO on Monday, November 18th, 1839, for one day only. Admittance 50 cents, Children and servants half price. Hours of Exhibition from 12 to 4 P.M.

The proprietors of the Giraffe and New York Circus and Arena Company respectfully inform the Public that they have entered into arrangements to travel and exhibit together at the same time and place under a pavilion large enough to hold both exhibitions and accommodate 3,000 spectators.

THE GIRAFFE, OR CAMELOPARD

This stupendous, majestic, and beautiful animal is acknowledged to be the greatest wonder of the animal kingdom. It is not only the tallest of all known creatures, but the rarest and most singular character. It has been the greatest desideratum of naturalists in all ages, and but few specimens have been seen for the last thousand years. It was known to the Persians about 2,000 years ago, having been brought as a present to Hystaspes, father of Darius I, several centuries before the Christian era, by Abyssinians, who brought it from the interior of Africa where alone it has ever been found.

THE CIRCUS

This exhibition is fitted up in a style which renders it superior to any thing of the kind in the country. Every exertion will be made on the part of the Equestrians as well as the Managers to make it interesting and worthy of patronage.

The scene in the circle will present a variety of new and interesting feats of Horsemanship and other varied scenes of amusements and Equestrian exercises, which will constitute the most delightful and genteel entertainment ever offered in this place.

The Southern Citizen, Asheboro, N.C., 1839



Dam at Coltrane's Mill which was built by Elisha Mendenhall in 1787. Stones were pulled by oxen from a Moore County quarry.

Jackson, of Pittsboro. Worth and Jackson, Worth's son-in-law, were partners. The lawyers from other counties travelled to Asheborough to serve clients and the local lawyers took cases in surrounding counties, riding horseback or going by carriage in all kinds of weather. Their families were anxious about ice storms, swollen streams and other hazards of travel until they were safely home. This interchange of practice brought knowledge of state affairs to those involved with government and the courts, knowledge that was not always available to the rest of the citizenry.

The town commissioners were appointed by the County Court until 1868. Towns were responsible for keeping streets in repair; maintaining public pumps; scheduling citizens as watchmen. Streets were not lighted. Stock laws were not enforced — people thought they had every right to let their cows and hogs roam where they pleased. There were no sidewalks. Ditches were dug on each side of the street to allow for drainage. Fire protection by the bucket brigade was essential, for most of the buildings were of wood.

Social life in the villages revolved around church, school, lodge and other organized activities. There were revivals, and other church-sponsored events; school exercises, commencements and May Day Festivities; and harvest festivities, agricultural fairs, and patriotic days. Masonic Lodges known to be in existence before 1860 were Hanks (Franklinville — 1850); Balfour (Asheborough — 1856); Deep River (Foust's Mill — 1855); Mount Olivet (Erect — 1857); and New Salem (New Salem — 1859).

Individuals entertained by issuing invitations to teas, dinners, suppers and dances.



Home of Alfred H. Marsh in Asheboro, purchased by Marmaduke S. Robins.

ASHEBOROUGH 1850-1860 The village of Asheborough was typical of the villages in the county except that it was the county seat.

In 1850 the census shows a population of 154 for Asheborough. There were 32 heads of households, 23 wives, 67 children under 21, 21 other adults and 11 free blacks. The village consisted of Main, Salisbury, Fayetteville and Worth Streets (approximately two blocks on each) and very little more. The streets near the Court House might be called streets but the others were lanes.

Around the Court House, which was located in the intersection of Main and Salisbury Streets, were clustered three general stores, two hotels, the jail, a print shop, a tailor shop, a bootmaker shop, three lawyers, three physicians, a watering trough for horses and at least twenty houses. There was a "commons" nearby on the west side of the Court House square where visitors to town might hitch wagons and carriages while attending to business. If they came for all six days of court week, they could spend the nights there in their wagons.

The Presbyterian Church building was under construction on the south side of Worth Street past Cox Road; the Methodist Episcopal Church had been built in 1834 on the north side of Salisbury Street beyond Fayetteville Street and next to it was the Cemetery. Across the street and on the corner of Fayetteville Street was the Female Academy. The Male Academy was on South Fayetteville Street and southeast of it were the muster grounds. Across Fayetteville and several feet toward the north was the carriage shop operated by Hatfield Ogdon from New Jersey. On the Southeast corner of Fayetteville and Salisbury Streets John Presnell's wagon shop was located. Jonathan Worth lived on the southwest corner of Main and Worth Streets. A. H. Marsh lived across Main Street from him and A. S. Crowson lived across Worth Street on the corner of Main. Hugh McCain lived on the lane running south from Main Street.

County officers listed were Deputy Sheriff Enoch S. Lawrence; Surveyor Isaac Lamb; William Murdock, Clerk of Superior Court; and B. F. Hoover, Clerk of County Court.

The village was a trading center for the gold mining interests in the county and would soon become a toll house stop on the Plank Road. Saturday was a big day in town each week. Farmers, miners and others came to town to trade, visit and find entertainment. Court week was also a great occasion: four times a year for County Court and twice a year for Superior Court.

By 1860 several changes came about. Only ten of the thirty-two heads of households listed in 1850 were still living in the village. These were E. J. Crowson, tailor; Gilly Winslow; Jonathan Worth, lawyer; Alfred H. Marsh, merchant; John Presnell,



Court House erected in 1835 in Asheboro and in use until 1909. It stood at the intersection of Main and Salisbury Streets.

OUR TOWN

We have been waiting a good while for room to tell folks at a distance whereabouts, and what sort of a place this Asheborough is. And cannot now dwell much in detail; but we must at least mention the location of our village, and a few of its most prominent features.

Asheborough is situated in Randolph County N.C. 360 miles S.W. of Washington City, 75 W of Raleigh, 80 N W of Fayetteville, 60 W S W of Hillsborough, 46 E of Salisbury, 42 S E of Salem, 28 S of Greensborough, 33 E S E of Lexington, 38 N N E of Lawrenceville, 40 N W of Carthage, 41 W of Pittsborough, 53 W S W of Chapel-Hill, 65 N of Rockingham, 88 N of Cheraw, S.C., 53 S E of Clemmons ville, 60 E S E of Mocksville, 80 E S E of Statesville, 100 E of Lincolnton, 145 E of Rutherfordton, 88 N E of Charlotte, 85 N N E of Wadesborough, 10 S of New-Salem, 59 N E of Concord, 26 S E of Jamestown, 120 E S E of Morganton, 115 S E of Wilksborough, 78 S E of Hamptonville, 60 S E of Huntsville, 75 S of Danville, Va., 57 S E of Germantown, 53 W N W of Haywood, 66 S of Leaksville, 74 S S E of Madison, 83 S W of Milton, 94 W S W of Oxford, 75 S W of Rockford.

The situation of this place is uncommonly healthy and pleasant, being on a ridge dividing the waters of Deep River and Uharrie, and within a few miles of Caraway and several other beautiful mountains. Our village, though yet small, has been on the advancing hand for the last two or three years. We number about one hundred inhabitants – very few blacks. We have a pretty good Court House, Jail and Methodist E. Church. In point of Morality and good neighborhood our community is an exception, and besides very industrious. Nearly all the public offices of the county are kept here. The Sheriff, county Attorney, Clerks of the County and Superior Court, Clerk and Master in Equity, Entry Taker and Register keep their respective offices in town.

The two main roads leading from Virginia to South Carolina, and from the Eastern to the Western parts of this State, intersect here, and within a few miles of this place, they respectively branch off in every direction, affording all the necessary facilities of intercourse. We have two arrivals of the mail (in stage) every week from the East, and as many from the West: besides a mail from the North once a week, that ought and we hope will shortly be extended to the South, and carried by stage.

We stand in great need of more Mechanics, especially Carriage and Wagon makers, Blacksmith, Hatter, Tanner, Cabinet workman, Tinner, Saddle and Harness Maker – any or all these occupations, well followed would find ample encouragement among us. Provisions are plenty and cheap, and likely to be more so. We have never seen a more promising prospect for heavy crops of corn.

Although we have in the county an extensive Iron Foundry, Cotton Factory, many wool carding machines, and oil Factories, besides a number of the best merchant-Flour Mills, yet a great quantity of excellent water power remains unoccupied.

Come some of you thorough-going sons of Carolina! give up your hankering notions of the West. Come and settle among US, on the route of the projected Fayetteville and Western Rail Road. Bring capital if you can, if not, bring what is infinitely better – enterprise, industry and economy.

Southern Citizen, Asheborough, N.C., August 19, 1837.



Asheborough Presbyterian Church, Worth Street, 1850, the only Presbyterian church in the county until 1947. The church had outposts at Calah and Worthville.

wagonmaker; Jesse Lawrence, Methodist Episcopal minister; Thomas M. Moore, Retired merchant; B. F. Hoover, Clerk of County Court; Nancy Hoover, hotel keeper; and Green Little.

The newcomers were carriagemakers, merchants, a postmistress and lawyers. Simeon Colton replaced George McNeill as Presbyterian minister and he was also Headmaster of the Male Academy. Joseph W. Steed was Sheriff and Benjamin Steed was Deputy Sheriff. Three families had moved here from Germany: the Brandts, Brockmans and Ravens. They moved later to High Point and Greensboro. William Gluyas had come from England and was a miller.

David Porter had moved from Greensboro and had joined Ogdon in the carriagemaking business. After Ogdon left town, Porter and W. H. Moring, Sr., who had moved to Asheborough from Greensboro, ran the business. Daniel Coble, Enoch Burns, Andrew J. Byrns and Robert H. Hanner were also carriage makers.

New lawyers were Josiah H. Brooks, James Ruffin Bulla and Bolivar Bulla. Lucy A. Baldwin was postmistress. J.J. Hamlin had succeeded W.A. Hamlin as physician. Benjamin Moffitt had taken over William B. Moffitt's store; John Milton Worth and his son, Shubal G. Worth, were new merchants in town. John Milton Worth was also a doctor, but he was more active in the business world.

Hardy Brown ran a saddle and harness shop; Emsley Allred was a cooper; Jesse Lytle, a carpenter; Richard W. Winborne and Mathew L. Dickson, tinmen; Samuel Elliott was a shoemaker.

Of the ones who had left, Hugh McCain, William B. Lane, John Dorsett, Isaac Lamb, N. D. Bain and William Murdock had moved elsewhere in the county; O. A. Burgess moved to Moore County; George McNeill moved to Fayetteville; B. G. Worth moved to Wilmington; J. M. A. Drake moved to Illinois; Hatfield Ogdon left the state. Dr. Barnabas Nixon and William B. Moffitt, merchant, died.



Asheborough Methodist Episcopal Church, Salisbury Street, 1834, was the first church built in Asheboro, forty years after the village was planned. Original building.

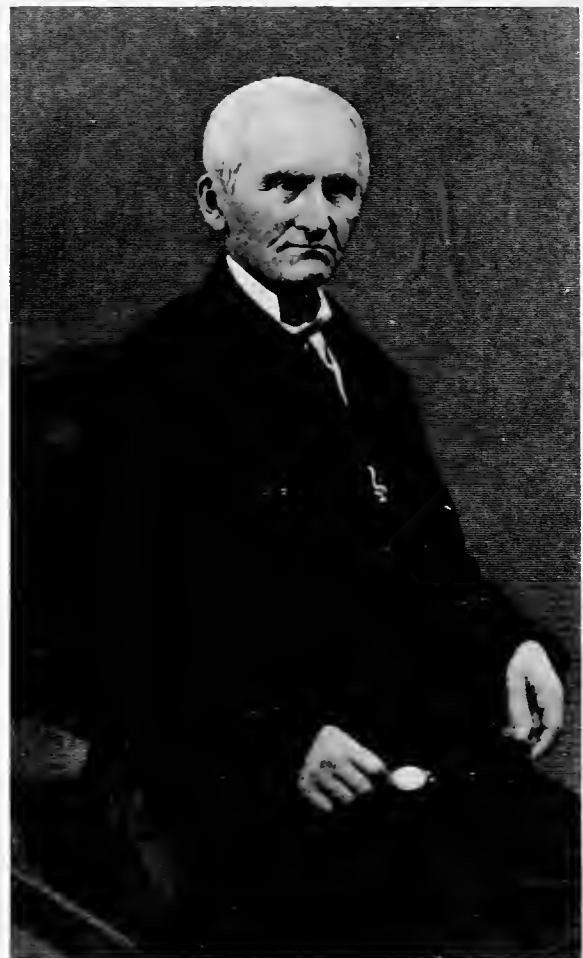
After Dr. Simeon Colton had been in Asheborough a year he wrote in his diary his opinion of the village (1855): "I have by no means found the place what I expected. I was encouraged to expect a good school, but the prospect is by no means flattering. There is nothing but the mere fact of being a county town that gives to Asheboro any claim to notice above any corner in the county . . . Much of this state of things among the population I suppose arises from the mining operators . . . I have commenced school this day with two pupils and I think it is doubtful whether I shall have any more from town during the session. Some do not like my government. They want their children to do well, but to be indulged in every humor . . . I have been enabled to gather around me many comforts, have made much improvement on my place, have enjoyed good health, and on the whole have much occasion for thankfulness for mercies received . . . There is more prosperity here than in any place where I have lived."

Industry did not come to Asheborough until the twentieth century. The coming of the railroad in 1889 and the availability of electricity made the new developments possible.

The most important citizen of the village from 1840 to 1860 was Jonathan Worth whose interests also affected the county and the state. Business and industry, agriculture, transportation, county and town government, legal matters and education were greatly influenced by his leadership. His name is in court records, school records, corporation papers, merchandising lists and transportation history. He served also in the state General Assembly four times representing Randolph County; as State Treasurer from 1862-1865; and as Governor, 1865-1868. He died in Raleigh in 1869.

CAMP MEETINGS The 1801-1802 camp meeting at Bell's Meeting House was the forerunner of similar religious gatherings held for more than one hundred years to come. The Great Revival of 1800-1812 swept the nation from New Jersey to New England, to the west and south, followed by waves of revivals throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth.

It is impossible to describe the fervor of a camp meeting in the cold light of day. The services attracted a mixture of people whose reasons for attending were as varied as the individuals themselves. It was a great spiritual experience to attend a camp meeting for those who were moved by the occasion. It was also a festive, happy occasion as well as a fearful one if the exhorter persuaded the listener to repent. Preachers had the full attention of most of the people for the majority of the time services were in progress since participants were free from household and other chores. The oral presentation of the revivals made it possible for everyone to take part.



Jonathan Worth, 1802-1869, attorney, Clerk and Master in Equity, Superintendent of County Schools, 1840-1860; State Treasurer, 1862-1865; Governor of North Carolina, 1865-1868. He is the only Randolph Countian to have served as Governor.

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

"I will first say that my father and mother were strict members of the Regular Baptist Church, my Father being a minister, a man of considerable intelligence and strictly pious. I was taught from earliest recollection to be Strictly honest, and never tell a falsehood, to keep good company or none. Many a time did I think that the restraints thrown around me were Severe indeed; but now after having passed the Seventieth year of my life I see it was best for me.

"I grew up until I was about Seventeen years old a Stout healthy boy, full of fun, I regularly attended the Baptist and often the Friends Meetings, and the Methodist Protestant Church and occasionally the M.E. Church South. We had few Sunday Schools and such as we occasionally had, were almost wholly secular in their character. The great need of giving myself in early life to my Heavenly Father was not pressed upon me.

"In those days Denominationalism was the order of the day. Calvinism and Arminianism were waging, a furious, and in many instances a cruel war of words, and called that contending for 'The faith once delivered to the Saints.' I thought then and yet think that in the main all parties were

sincere. I could not understand how it was. I was not Sufficiently matured in intellect to know that it was not enough to be Sincere to be right and that there must be Some better Standards by which we can by our opinions and see if they are correct.

"and then that other idea advanced by others, that there was an inner light that was a Sure guide by which we might attain to purity of heart and life amid So many conflicting opinions, it was enough to confuse a more Philosophical mind that mine.

"Rev Jacob Guyer who was at that time Pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church at Brower's Church So forcibly Set forth our duty to yeild ourselves to the Service of the one true and Living God, with the assurance of Salvation and the awful Consequence of failing So to do. I saw clearly to live in sin would not do unless I also accepted the results which must neccessarily follow.

"I did not yeild at the time, but the conviction remained. Often I would go out in the woods or some Secret place and pray. My notion was to get religion in Secret and keep it to myself. I wanted a quiet religion not a shouting one. I then in my own way continued my own way, with my own plan, yet I fully realized that I must be born again or the end would be worse than the beginning.

"I went to a Primitive Baptist Association, hoping that I might hear something that would relieve my mind. Candor compells me to say that I received no encouragement. The best that I can express myself to be understood is that it was mystification mystified. On that afternoon on the road met Mr. Chrisco a Class Leader. I was really troubled on account of my Sins, we talked some, I thought I would like to have him pray for me, but I thought of his stentorian voice and thought the whole neighborhood would hear him, so I did not name it. This was the fourth Sunday in August, 1857. I kept trying secretly to get Religion. I decided in September to go to a Methodist Camp Meeting though I had some prejudice against 'Straw pen Religion'. I wanted Religion and they would hardly make me any worse. I went and went forward to be prayed for, friends labored with and prayed for me and I prayed and struggled until almost exhausted. I realized that the struggle must end so I yeilded up myself with all that I had and was without any reserve. So by an eye of faith, I looked away from self, away from friends, away from everything in this world and looked to Christ as my personal Saviour, my burden of sin was gone, and I felt a new love strangely fill my soul . . . I arose and began to tell of His wonderful love to poor sinners like me. This was on the fourteenth day of September A.D. 1857.

From the papers of William C. Hammer, Sr., minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, 1836-1909.

The meetings were occasions for isolated people to communicate, for there were then few ways for people to keep in touch with each other. At the camp meetings they could plan for new community projects, such as building churches and schools; transact business; swap seeds; make arrangements for borrowing or sharing farm equipment; barter goods; exchange recipes and bits of information; share news of families; and generally enjoy their stay, resting in the thought that they were there for a good purpose. Young people met and courted and children found playmates.

The meetings lasted from two days to two weeks, and services were usually held three times a day. People came from miles away in wagons, on horseback or on foot. They moved from brush arbor to brush arbor, from church to church, wherever there were services. Some churches erected small cabins or slab shanties, often called tents and some were tents, for primitive living during the time, but many people camped out or slept in their wagons. Almost all food was brought from home and eaten cold, but some cooking was done outdoors, with the campfire making available a hot drink or cornpone. Built of wooden poles with brush tops, the arbors provided some protection from the elements. The one at Brower's Chapel was thirty feet wide and sixty feet long. Lights for the evening service came from a wood frame filled with sand and dirt on which leaves and branches had been piled and set afire.

The preachers and leaders spoke from a platform or pulpit on which a stand for candles was located. People who were moved to repent were invited to the altar area in front of the pulpit and to the mourners' benches reserved for them. There the preachers and others who were delegated to do so talked with the ones who had presented themselves. Brantley York speaks of the first time that he "worked the altar." Some people were composed in their repentance, but others were extremely emotional, becoming excessively wrought and subject to the "jerks." Others were left in a trance which might last more than a day.

The preachers began the meeting with prayer and Bible readings and after a song fest the exhorters held the group spellbound for an hour or two. Most of them were skillful orators and gathered followers who would go wherever they were preaching and quote their sayings for many years.

Music was important to the meetings. Someone who could sing the short or long meter would lead the congregation in the old familiar tunes, and the music would fill the surrounding hills. At first there were no songbooks, but gradually enterprising people compiled the songs into a dozen or more collections. The first used in this area were *Southern Harmony*, *Union Harmony* and the *Sacred Harp*. Since many people could not read and books were scarce, the song leader read two or three lines and people sang these, completing the song in the same way. This process was called "deaconing the lines," and

was the method followed by many meetings and churches until books became available and reading abilities improved. John Wesley started the custom of writing religious lyrics for old tunes already known to his countrymen. Many of the songs used in the revivals were based on adaptations of tunes with which the people were familiar. They all had rhythm and lilt and were easily sung. The words were sometimes happy, but were more often fearful, pleading or sad. Most of the hymnals used in churches today contain songs which have come from the old camp meetings and revivals.

Without the great singing and the emotional experiences of the revivals the lives of the people in the early nineteenth century would have been a great deal more drab and uneventful. The warming influence of the camp meetings lifted the spirits of the people and caused the meetings to endure for several generations.

After a camp meeting, those who repented and wished to continue their search for a better way of life joined in "class meetings" for study of the Bible and mutual assistance in maintaining their new spiritual life. These classes were important in stabilizing the growth and development of individuals and of churches. In his *Autobiography*, Brantley York mentions what they meant to him, emphasizing especially the close relationship of the members of the class and their concern for each other.

Friends, Lutherans and Presbyterians followed a different form of worship in their services, but individual members did join in the union camp meetings.

By 1855 camp meetings were not seen in the same light by everyone, possibly because of excesses in them. The Civil War also caused an interruption after which the meetings were part of the religious life of the county again. In the diary of Simeon Colton, an entry for 1 December 1855 states: "They go to the Methodist Camp meetings once a year and this suffices for religion and they go there not to be instructed but to see and be seen and get their feelings excited — I regard them as in a much more hopeless condition than the heathen." Dr. Colton at that time was minister of the Asheborough Presbyterian Church and Headmaster of the Asheborough Male Academy.

CHURCHES During the period from 1800-1860 Methodist churches were established extensively as an outgrowth of the camp meetings. Before the Civil War at least twenty-five Methodist Episcopal and thirteen Methodist Protestant Churches had their beginnings. Nearly all of them began with a log meeting house and/or a brush arbor. They later moved to a clapboard church building when a change was possible or was made necessary by fire or storm.

The Reverend Thomas C. Moffitt holds a record for establishing churches in this county. In 1842 he was instrumental in the organization of Shiloh, Christian Union, Pleasant Ridge, Pleasant Grove and

Parks Cross Roads Christian churches, all of which are still in existence. Christian Churches had their origin in the O'Kelly dissension from the Methodist Church in 1782.

Baptists were slow to organize new churches during this period. In 1806 Welborns Chapel was begun; in 1836, Shady Grove; in 1844, Cedar Falls; in 1851, Ramseur. The Baptist Church in Ramseur was the only church in the community until 1886. It served all denominations.

A Presbyterian church was organized in Asheborough in 1850 by 13 persons: Mrs. Jonathan Worth, Mrs. Margaretta McNeill, Mrs. Elizabeth Spearman, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McCain, Miss Louisa Worth, David Worth Porter, Dr. William B. Lane, Dr. John M. Brandon, Robert E. Blair, James McCain, Wesley Askew and John A. Craven. Jonathan Worth was named a trustee, but he never joined the church. He had been reared a Quaker but was disowned by Center Meeting for marrying out of the unity. Mrs. Worth was a Presbyterian. The new church building cost \$1,339.12, with \$150 contributed by the Domestic Missionary Society.

Another Lutheran church was added when members of the Richland Church separated from that church and formed the Melancthon Church in 1825.

New Friends Meetings were settled at New Salem, Bethel, Piney Ridge, Panther Creek and Cedar Square. Of these, Bethel and Cedar Square are still active meetings. Quaker meetings throughout the area had great losses in membership when large numbers of people moved West.

Friends, because of their form of worship, were able to settle new meetings and strengthen them without the dependence on ministers that handicapped other congregations. They also observed no sacraments. Members of the meetings who married announced their intentions and spoke their own vows before the meeting. Men and women sat in separate sections of the meeting house and held separate business meetings, but women were accepted as leaders if they felt called to take such roles. All Friends were addressed by the first name without titles or forms of address, believing themselves to be equal before God. Long periods in the services on First Day were spent in silence and in prayer until someone felt inspired to speak. They kept excellent records of all events in the meeting and have therefore been sources of the history of occasions about which no one else recorded information.

Primitive Baptist churches were begun at Brush Creek in 1829 and at Mt. Tabor in 1830. Sandy Creek Baptists divided in 1838, one group taking the name Sandy Creek Primitive Baptists. Primitive Baptists call their leaders Elders and believe in following closely the admonitions of the Bible, including the example of Christ in washing the feet of the disciples at the Last Supper. At least once a year it is their custom to hold such a service. They do not believe in Bible Societies, seminaries or missions.

Wesleyan Methodists broke from the Methodist parent church in 1843 and formed an independent

FRIENDS MEETING (Unprogrammed)

The Friends Meeting for worship during the middle 1800's was very different from that of other denominations. Due to their belief in the "priesthood of all believers" they had no paid ministers – thus the term "un-programmed Meetings".

They called their buildings the "Meeting House" because they considered it the place where people met to worship God and to fellowship with one another. They were very disciplined about the worship having first place and the fellowship second place. They rarely spoke to each other before the worship service. An occasional nod in greeting acknowledged another's presence.

On "first day" (Sunday) morning they would assemble and quietly take their seats with hats on. Each one who entered seated himself and began to worship quietly, which created an atmosphere of holy reverence. In reality "the Meeting" was the product of days of or a week of disciplined, practical living and daily meditations since they were last at "Meeting". Even though the "quiet Meeting" has also been referred to as a "sit still Meeting" much preparation had been made before coming to "the Meeting". Bible readings, commentaries, and any other printed matter which had been read were brought to meeting in mind and heart to be given due consideration with the anointing of the Holy Spirit. Observations of social issues of the day and day-to-day applications of the disciplined life were also meditated upon. This was a time of disciplining mind and heart to be open to the Holy Spirit for new insights and proper perspectives as well as reprimands from God.



Holly Spring Meeting's third building. It was the last in state to have minister's gallery, facing benches and divider between men's and women's meetings.

Occasionally one who "felt led" would rise to speak. He would then remove his hat and give it to whoever was seated beside him to hold while he was speaking or praying. This was a practice Friends felt showed respect and reverence only to God. The thoughts expressed were "concerns" which seemingly could be "dealt with" no longer within oneself and must be shared with those present because one feels God is speaking through him. Those who shared their concerns truly felt a "leading" to do so because there was also an unexpressed responsibility to respect the quietness. Sometimes several present might "feel led" to speak while on other occasions entire worship periods would be observed when no one did.

After a considerable length of time, an hour or so, the elder "sitting at the head of the Meeting" would shake hands with the person sitting nearest him and everyone present would rise and shake hands with all within reach. This was the time for fellowship. Some would stand around the Meeting House visiting with neighbors as long as they had met in worship.

A similar service was observed at mid-week meeting which was held on the fourth or fifth day (Wednesday or Thursday).

By a member of Providence Meeting.



Melancthon Lutheran Church was separated from the Richland Lutheran congregation in 1825 but did not move to a new location until 1850. The present building was dedicated in 1902. Both churches are now closed. They were the only Lutheran churches in the county until 1911.

church. At issue were slavery and episcopacy in the church; both of which Wesleyans adamantly opposed. In Randolph County they built one church in 1848 at Flint Hill and organized five other groups who met in homes, other churches or schoolhouses.

When the Wesleyan ministers preached forthrightly against slavery they were met with violence and attacked physically by mobs who interrupted their meetings. They had less opposition in Randolph County than in surrounding counties, but men from this county joined the mobs elsewhere. Adam Crooks, the minister who was in charge of the Southern Wesleyan churches, was jailed in Troy in 1851.

Daniel Worth, a native of Guilford County and a cousin of Jonathan Worth, returned to North Carolina from Indiana in 1857 to minister to the Wesleyan churches in this area. He was abused by mobs many times. In 1859 he was arrested and tried for distributing Hinton Helper's book, *Impending Crisis of the South*, and abolitionist literature. His trials were in Randolph and Guilford Counties and extended from December 1859 to April 1860. He spent the winter in an unheated jail in Greensboro and would have been lynched by a mob on Christmas Day if Ralph Gorrell had not resisted their efforts. At this time Worth was sixty-five years old. If he had not had a strong constitution and great faith he could not have stood frostbitten feet and the poor care he received. The trials were ordeals and at the end he was declared guilty, but the case was appealed. With the aid of friends and relatives who paid his bond he left the state and knew he could never return. Before his death in 1863, he had earned the forfeited bond money and repaid his creditors. His first wife was Elizabeth Swaim of Carolina parentage who died in 1858, weakened by the hardships they endured. Their daughter married Dr. C.W. Woollen of Randleman.

Churches exercised strict discipline on their members. The Friends disowned members for marrying out of the meeting (a non-member), for bearing arms, swearing an oath, owning slaves or attending "stage plays, taverns, horse races, music and dancing, or any such sports and pastimes." Friends were also urged to exercise simplicity in dress, speech and homes. If they moved, they were required to be dismissed from one meeting in good standing in order to attend another meeting.

Methodists issued annual books entitled *Discipline of the Methodist Church*, which covered regulations for the guidance of members. Excesses of any nature were strictly forbidden.

Lutherans and Presbyterians emphasized the catechism and urged parents to teach it to their children. Presbyterian Sessions and Lutheran Church Councils excommunicated members for conduct unbecoming a member.

Baptists were also very strict, listing some twenty-five causes of disciplinary action ranging from drunkenness and fighting to using rough language and refusing to listen to the voice of the church. Excommunication was the last resort, but it was used when

WESLEYAN METHODISTS IN RANDOLPH COUNTY

" . . . Spending some time at William Laughlin's in Randolph County he (Adam Crooks) turned for a Sunday's service at a place where he organized a class of eleven members (probably Walker's Chapel in Randolph County.)

"Monday, July 21, he drove to Hill's store in southwest Randolph to get his mail . . . A letter from (George) Mendenhall informed him of the scheme to start a riot at Old Union if the meetings were held over the week end. Mendenhall requested a conference with Crooks and went into Randolph county to meet him and plan with him. Crooks reception of advice from those capable of giving it, is shown in his treatment of the advice given by Mendenhall. He was informed that a move was planned, that it was to be composed of members from Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson, Randolph, Forsyth and Rowan counties. After ascertaining that it would mean bloodshed for him to appear, Crooks gave his word that he would not be there, but this did not deter the mob from meeting, as per their plans, and the abolitionists not to be outdone also met. Both sides were prepared for the conflict, both were armed and organized. The scene that was enacted that day was but a fore-shadowing of the enlarged battle line that was to be drawn a few years later between friends and foes of slavery. Piecing the various reports given of the meeting there, it is known that approximately 500 men were present. The pro-slavery element was in the majority and feeling was tense. Lines were drawn and dares were given, and only the careful handling of the crowd by a level headed man of commanding personality prevented bloodshed. The abolitionists were keyed to a high pitch and were ready for the first blow to be struck. There was some minor skirmishing . . . If the provocation had continued a bit longer, one who commented on the affair said: 'It would have produced a scene more awful to behold.'

"A Resolution was drafted at this meeting to expel Crooks and Bacon, peaceably if possible and forcibly if necessary. A reward was posted for a large sum if anyone would arrest or notify them of Crooks' or Bacon's appearance in the state after a certain date in August, 1851."

From Nicholson, Roy S., *Wesleyan Methodism in the South*, p. 70-71.



Daniel Worth, a Wesleyan Methodist minister, was tried in Randolph and Guilford County courts for distributing anti-slavery books and pamphlets. At the age of 65 he spent the winter of 1859-1860 in an unheated jail in Greensboro. When his case was appealed, he left the state, earned his bond money and repaid his bondsmen.

LETTER FROM DANIEL WORTH TO HIS WIFE
FROM GUILFORD COUNTY JAIL

In my Prison, Jan. 6th, 1860

"My Dear Wife: I begin a line to you this morning, not knowing when an opportunity may occur to send it, but I will at least have it ready. My mind enjoys peace as heretofore; verifying in my own experience what I read this morning: 'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee.' . . . I am trying to cultivate a closer and more intimate walk with my Saviour, and I feel already . . . the benefits thereof. I feel well assured that these afflictions, if patiently endured, will work for us a far more and exceeding and eternal weight of glory. The weather, as you are aware, has been very cold . . . If needs be let us suffer as Christians, for it is better to suffer under the wrong interpretation, and consequent injurious enforcements of the law than to resist . . . I can never countenance forcible resistance. O for the meek and lowly spirit that was in Jesus!

"Since writing the above, I have been exercising myself against the cold by walking my prison floor, and while walking, my heart has been lifted up to the hills from whence cometh our help; and, O! my soul has been filled with a sense of His goodness and mercy till tears of gratitude and thankfulness have filled my eyes . . . I will blame no one, not even those who seem most prejudiced against me, and have striven to enthrall me; perhaps they think they are doing God's service. My own consciousness of innocence I must and will enjoy, no man can deprive me of that."

From Nicholson, Roy S., *Wesleyan Methodism in the South*, p. 95-96.

deemed proper.

All churches required observance of the Sabbath. The first law covering the keeping of the Lord's Day was passed by the North Carolina General Assembly in 1741. The law remained with few changes until after the Civil War; however, it was only partially enforced.

Because of the influence of the revivals, most of the churches disapproved of fiddling, dancing, theatre and sports.

The establishment of churches did not mean that regular weekly services could be scheduled, for the churches shared the time and energies of the available ministers. Most of the churches held services on one or two Sundays a month, if that often. These usually had morning and afternoon sessions with "dinner on the grounds." In 1860 only eighteen ministers were listed as residing in the county. Of these, eleven were Methodist; one, Baptist; one, Christian; one, Presbyterian; two, Lutheran; and two, no denomination listed.

The denominations differed in their requirements for the education of ministers. Presbyterians required their ministers to obtain higher degrees; Baptists (Missionary), Christians and Methodists encouraged their ministers to attend the colleges they established, but accepted those who felt called to preach who had no educational preparation beyond common schools. Friends had no ministerial guidance until the 1890's.

Ministers were paid "in kind" primarily, as were doctors and others. Many were itinerate and traveled from church to church on horseback without an established church home. Collections were taken up at each meeting to pay the preacher. Most of the preachers taught school, farmed, or had some other occupation to provide their daily bread. Brantley York comments on the ups and downs of the financial arrangements. They varied from meager to adequate.

For the most part, members of the churches looked after their poorer members. Orange Presbytery required that its Presbyterian churches be certain that none of their members be left in need. Friends were expected to take care of those of their number who were in need of essentials. Methodists collected funds for the poor. All of the churches made an effort to see that none of their members were left to public charity. For non-church members the churches made some effort, but the County Wardens of the Poor were responsible for most of them if friends and neighbors did not help. Extra food, shelter and clothing were usually available because almost everyone lived on a farm, or had a relative who did.

Funerals were very personal without the assistance of funeral homes. Neighbors prepared the bodies for burial and dug the graves. Wakes and the final services were held in the homes, for almost all burials were in family cemeteries. At first, few churches included cemeteries in their acreage, but gradually almost all churches in rural areas did provide space for them.

Weddings were performed more often by justices of the peace than by ministers, and the ceremonies were usually held in the homes. Except for those few with wealth who could provide for more elaborate affairs, families arranged very simple rites and served refreshments afterwards for all who attended. Very few couples could afford wedding trips. The happy couple went to a new home ready for them or stayed with one set of parents until a home could be built.

From 1741 until 1868 the state law required marriage bonds of 500 pounds in English money or \$1,000 to obtain a license to marry. The financial requirements could be avoided if banns were published in church three Sundays in a row before the marriage. It is easy to see why many couples entered into common law marriages when legal arrangements were this difficult. Marriages did occur performed by justices of the peace and by ministers on occasions when no license had been secured, but those performing such marriages were subject to a fine. Luckily for all concerned, the state law was loosely enforced. There was no law requiring registration of marriages before 1850.

In 1822 Allen Unthank Tomlinson of Bush Hill started a Bible School at Springfield Meeting. He conducted the school for forty years.

Also in 1822 there was organized the Randolph Bible Society, an affiliate of the American Bible Society. In 1830 the state society with the cooperation of the county societies distributed 35,000 Bibles in the state.

Temperance Societies were organized throughout the state in the early 1800's. Some of the most active were in Randolph County. The Society in Bush Hill was especially strong; in fact, the North Carolina Temperance Society was formed at the Springfield Meeting in January 1831. In 1835 the Reverend Brantley York was the county chairman and he reports that the countywide business meeting was held in Asheborough during courtweek.



Caraway Wesleyan Methodist Church, 1848, the first church of this denomination to be built in the county. Original building with second building.

SANDY CREEK CHURCH MINUTES

Excerpts

- October 1839:** *The church of Sandy Creek met in Conference at Shady grove . . . Brother Reece apointed Moderator one Year. Received by experience five on Saturday Knight. On Sunday and Sunda knight and on thursday knight following Receive five more by Experience.*
- November 1839:** *the Sandy Creek Church met in Conference at Shady Grove and a way opened for Complaints. None offered.*
- december 1839:** *the Sandy Creek Church met in Conferance at Shady Grove and a way opened. None offered. the Church agree to Acquaint those Members who have not fild there Seates at Church meting with our Rools and invite them to attende.*

SOME CAMP MEETING SONGS

*Bound for the Land of Canaan
Am I A Soldier of the Cross
Come Thou Fount of Every Blessing
How Firm a Foundation
My Jesus I Love Thee
Alas And Did My Savior Bleed
A Charge to Keep I Have
I Am A Poor Wayfaring Stranger
On Jordan's Stormy Banks I Stand
Now See the Savior Stands Pleading
O, For A Heart to Praise My God
O, For a Thousand Tongues to Sing
Amazing Grace
My Home is Over Jordan
Judgment Day Is Rollin On
Roll, Jordan, Roll
That Lonesome Valley
'Tis the Old-Time Religion*

State of North - Carolina, }
County. }

To any lawful Minister of the Gospel, regularly called to any congregation, or to any Justice of the Peace for the the county aforelaid, Greeting.

YOU or any of you are hereby authorized and impowered to solemnize the rites of matrimony between *Isaac Lewis and Catharina Leonard* and *your theme to gether* agreeable to the act of assembly in that cafe made and provided.—Given at the Clerk's Office, this *19th* day of *March* Anno Dom *1793* and in the *19th* year of our Independence.

Alfred

Marriage Bond, 1793.

REPORT ON COMMON SCHOOLS

At a meeting of the Superintendents of Common Schools, held at Asheboro, on the 3d February, instant, for the purpose of receiving the report of Col Lamb, who, under their direction, has recently laid off and surveyed the School Districts of this County, and for the purpose of appointing School Committeemen in the several Districts, Col. Lamb made a report of his survey, accompanied by a map showing not only the boundaries of the Districts, but also the principal water courses, roads and other prominent places and objects in the County. The County is divided into 21 Districts 9 miles long, North and South, and 4 miles wide, East and West. The District in the North West corner of the County is number 1 – the one next East of it is No. 2, and so on to the Eastern boundary of the County. Then beginning at the middle District on the Western side of the County, No. 8, and going East to Chatham. The District in the South West corner of the County is No. 15 and thence numbered East. These Districts are intended to be sub-divided and a School House built in each one of the Districts; six School Committee men are appointed in each District, three of whom reside in the North end of each District and three in the South end. The following are the names of the persons appointed in each District.

Number 1. Alex. Gray, William Bishop, Allen U. Tomlinson, Ahi Robbins, John H. Hale, Julian E. Leach.

Number 2. Isaac White, James Needham, James Laughlin, Jonathan Stalker, Samuel Gray, James Farlow.

Number 3. Thos. Hodgin, Aaron Stalker, Joseph Welborn, Joseph Newlin, Michael Farlow, Solomon Wall.

Number 4. Joseph Swaim, Jesse G. Hinshaw, Daniel Swaim, William Clark, Howgil Julian, James Dicks.

Number 5. Wm. Chamness, Zebedee Wood, John Patterson, Samuel Lineberry, Jno. Wolf, Jeremiah Duskins.

Number 6. Peter Julian, Samuel Wood, Sen., John Coe, George Brower, William McMasters, Dr. John G. Hanner.

Number 7. Doctor Brower, Wm. J. Long, James C. Wren, John Miller, Henry Kivet, Samuel McDaniel.

Number 8. Jeremiah Cooper, Joseph Hoover, Thomas Pearce, John Ingram, Jones K. Wood, Isaac Kearns.

Number 9. Allen Kearns, Nixon Henly, Ansel Pearce, Robert Walker, Jesse Thornbrough, Henry Fuller.

Number 10. Jonathan Redding, Joshua Craven, John Robbins, William Allred, John Henly, Benjamin Brookshire.

Number 11. John C. Allred, John Diffee, Reuben Giles, Joshua Cox, Jr., William Brower, Jesse Cox.

SUPERSTITION In spite of the church-going habits of the majority of the people of the county, superstition was prevalent. Almost everyone believed in magic and witchcraft and tried to stay on the good side of old "Lady Luck." Men who professed to be fortune tellers went from community to community, staying in someone's home where the neighbors would gather and listen spellbound until late at night. That superstition had a firm hold on people is proven by the fact that many superstitions are still known and partially believed and that many still wonder if there is truth in witchcraft. Who does not know not to begin a piece of work on Friday, not to walk under a ladder, to knock on wood when something rash has been said, not to tempt fate in any way?

Brantley York, in his *Autobiography*, commented on his childhood impressions of witch doctors and fortune tellers. After listening to the stories told by neighbors and friends about ghosts, witches and conjurations for long hours, he was afraid to go to bed alone. York, who spent his life as a minister and teacher, deplored this hold of superstition on the people he knew, believing it to be caused by superstition's twin sister, ignorance.

SCHOOLS When public schools were approved by the General Assembly in 1840, Randolph County was one of the 61 counties voting to accept the program. The county was divided into 21 districts, each nine miles north and south and four miles east and west. Division into smaller districts began the second year because of the need to bring the schools closer to the children, most of whom had to walk. Also involved was a certain amount of local pride in having a school nearby. By 1861 there were 71 districts.

After the County Court had appointed a committee for each district and superintendents, the superintendents met and elected officers. Jonathan Worth was elected the first chairman and Zebedee Rush and William B. Lane served with him. Worth was chairman for twenty years.

For every \$20 raised by the districts the State Literary Fund paid \$40, so that each district had a total of \$60 for its school. People donated materials for the buildings and manpower for the construction and used the funds for salaries. Schools were open the three winter months when farming was at a standstill unless parents supplemented them for another month or two. By 1860 many schools were open for six months.

Securing enough teachers for the sudden existence of several hundred schools at once was a major problem. The state urged counties to accept women teachers because of the scarcity of men. Randolph County had one woman teacher in 1853 and eleven in 1855, but the real impetus for change came during the Civil War when men were called into service.

Braxton Craven, Principal of Union Institute at Trinity, recognized the need for teachers prepared for teaching and renamed the Institute Normal College in 1851. In that year he received some support from the state for teacher training. By 1855, however, Craven had started Trinity College under Methodist Church sponsorship and had abandoned the efforts in teacher training as the focus of the school.

Jonathan Worth was serving in the North Carolina Senate in 1840 when the new school law was implemented. He was appointed to the Committee on Education and actually wrote the new legislation. His eye for detail and his determination to secure as fair a law as possible served to make a vague law workable.

Randolph County is represented in these early days in education by Jonathan Worth, Braxton Craven and Brantley York, who not only worked in this county to improve educational opportunities for everyone, but their leadership made them known statewide.

At the same time that the state system of public schools was being developed, parents and others were supporting private academies and schools. The Asheborough Female Academy was opened in 1839, flourished until the Civil War, struggled through the war years and for a few years afterwards. Jonathan Worth was instrumental in the organization of the Academy in order to provide schooling for his five daughters, but in doing so his efforts helped to educate daughters of many other families in the county. There was no dormitory connected with the schoolroom. Young women boarded with townspeople and all of the homes of any size were opened to students. Worth's daughter speaks of the six boarders who stayed with them and attended the Academy.

The Asheborough Male Academy opened about 1842 and was in operation until the Civil War when the school building became a barracks for soldiers. Its best known principal was Dr. Simeon Colton, a graduate of Yale. Mrs. Colton was headmistress of the Female Academy at the same time.

Other academies open in the county before 1860 were Union Institute in Trinity, 1839; Middleton near Franklinville, 1841; and Science Hill, 1845.

Some of the private schools were Providence, 1770; Allen's Fall, 1820; Evans, 1822; Little River, 1830; Troys, 1830; Crossroads (on Sandy Creek), 1836; Jackson 1837; Brown, 1832; Frazier 1838; Stalkers, 1850. There were other schools whose names are unknown.

Many of the private schools met in church buildings or meeting houses, some of them having a direct connection with the church. Their schedules were very irregular, books were scarce (many of them were handwritten copies of the one available text). Schoolhouses and churches were rough and ill-heated; the tools of learning were in short supply;

Number 12. E. Coffin, Alexander Horney, Solomon Free, Jeremiah Mendenhall, Eli Spoon, Samuel Trogden, Sen.

Number 13. Tidance Lane, Joseph Reece, John Allen, Joseph Allen, Thomas Cox (of Wm.), Joseph Stout.

Number 14. Thomas Marley, Garret Lane, John Patterson, Henry Dorsett, Wm. Rains, David Moffitt.

Number 15. I. Kearns, Esq. Hezekiah Andrews, Marsh Dorsett, Micajah Hill, Sen., Thomas Byrns, Seth Cranford.

Number 16. Samuel Hill, Allen Skeen, Zachariah Nixon, William Burney, Clayton Steed, Nathan Overton.

Number 17. Thomas Branson, Moses Hammonds, William Branson, John Graves, Noah Smitherman, Elijah Williams.

Number 18. William Loudermilk, John Presnall, M. Williams, Jacob Auman, James Polk, Boling King.

Number 19. Henry Yow, James Bird, John Leach, Thomas Cox, Harmon Cox, Stephen Loudermilk.

Number 20. Garret Spinks, M.A. Sugg, Eli Brower, Benjamin Cox, Charles Moffitt, R.S. Moffitt.

Number 21. Thomas Gholson, Aaron Tyson, Thos. Macon, Reuben Cox, John D. Brown, Dolphin Gardner.

The School Committee men are requested to ascertain as soon as possible the centre of each one of their respective Districts, and assemble the people and fix on suitable locations for the School Houses prior to the 29th day of this month, on which day at 11 o'clock, A.M., the superintendents request all the School Committee men to meet them at Asheboro, for the purpose of reporting the locations fixed on for the School Houses, and such other facts as may tend to give usefulness and efficiency, and concert to the system. It is hoped that every superintendant and school committee man will give punctual attendance at this meeting.

Mr. Hogan will attend the meetings of the School Committees to be held before the 29th instant, in the 1st, 2d and 8th Districts.

Col. Rush will attend the meeting in the 9th, 15th and 16th Districts.

Mr. Walker will attend in the 3rd, 4th and 10th districts.

Mr. Troy will attend in the 7th and 14th districts.

Mr. Brower will attend in the 19th, 20th and 21st districts.

Mr. Elliott will attend in the 12th district.

Mr. Swaim in the 11th and 18th districts.

Mr. Worth in the 17th.

Common Schools.

It is understood that the survey of the County, preparatory to laying off and fixing the boundaries of the School districts, will be completed this week. And it is the intention of the Superintendents to be ready to report to next Court the precise boundaries of each district, together with the School Committee appointed in each.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Superintendants of Common Schools reported the expenses of surveying this County to be sixty-five dollars and sixty five cents, which were ordered by the Court to be paid by the County Trustee. On the question, (whether the County should pay these expenses,) – the vote of the Justices was taken by Ayes and Noes – as follows:

Ayes – Messrs. Eli Brower, Elisha McMasters, Thos. Branson, John C. Allred, John Robbins, Wm. Dougan, Thomas Fruit, Jeremiah Cooper, Michael Williams, Michael Cox, Howgil Julian, John Long, James Pool, John H. Hale, James Dicks, Daniel Swaim, Jas. Scotton, James Polk, Wm. Wilson, Jno. Elder, Dempsey Jackson, Thomas Fentress, Zachariah Nixon, Enoch Byrns, Isaac Kearns, Tidance Lane, Lewis Lutterloh, Jesse Arledge, Jesse Bray and Jonathan Redding, Esquires – yeas 30,

Noes – Messrs. Geo. Hoover, Larkin C. York, Wesly Dean, Simeon McMasters and John D. Brown, Esquires. – Noes 5.

The Southern Citizen, Asheboro, N.C. Friday, February 7, 1840.

COMMON SCHOOLS

The undersigned, having been appointed a committee for the purpose of stirring up discussion on the subject of Common Schools, have resolved to procure the delivery of at least one public address, explanatory of the act of our last General Assembly for the establishment of Common Schools, etc., at each and every Tax gathering now advertised by the Sheriff of the County; which are as follows:

At Capt. Hawkin's muster ground the 9th July next; at F. Goss's Cross roads 10th; at Cranford's muster ground 11th; at Captain Cox's 12th; Henry's mill, (near the poor house) 13th; Eli Brower's 15th; The Raccoon Pond 16th; at Hutson's muster ground 17th; John B. Troy's Store 18th; James Cox's Store 19th; New Salem 20th; Capt. Col-train's muster ground 21st; Capt. Smith's 22d.

In calling the attention of our fellow citizens to the subject, as above, we earnestly request all to attend, and give the matter a candid and thorough consideration, that every citizen may be prepared to vote understandingly at the election, on a question of such vital importance to the community.

*Jonathan Redding,
Zebedee Rush,
Wm. B. Lane,
Jonathan Worth,
Henry B. Elliott,
Benjamin Swaim.*

June 14, 1839.

The Southern Citizen, Asheboro, N.C., 1839

and teachers were paid by contributions of the parents. Most of the teachers were young men, products of the same schools, with little opportunity for additional education beyond their own efforts in reading. Of the 44 teachers and 12 tutoresses listed in the 1860 census, 35 were in their twenties, seven were in their teens, and only 14 were over 30, having chosen teaching as a career. On these poor foundations the educational system for the county was laid.

There were individuals who attempted to learn beyond what the schools of that day offered. Three library societies out of 32 chartered by the state were located in Randolph County: New Salem in 1819; Carraway in 1820; and Ebenezer in 1826.

Union Institute, the forerunner of Trinity College, was so named because there were two groups in the Trinity community interested in the improvement in educational opportunities: the Methodists and the Quakers. They formed a Society for supervising the proposed school and resolved in 1839 to erect a suitable building. It was a frame building fifty feet by twenty-five feet, one story, with an eight-foot passage through the center, dividing the building into two rooms of equal size, each to have two fireplaces. The cornerstone was laid on July 4 and the building was finished before cold weather. Brantley York was the first teacher and he was succeeded in 1842 by Braxton Craven, who developed the school into an institution of higher learning.

EBENEZER CHURCH LIBRARY

Brantley York comments on the small library at the church which was chartered by the state in 1826.

"During the year, 1824, a library society was formed at Ebenezer Methodist Church and it was regularly organized and had officers. A payment of two dollars and an annual tax of twenty-five cents was the condition of membership.

"The society met quarterly and at each meeting the books were brought together and the name of each member was written on a slip of paper and put into a hat and as they were drawn out each member was given a choice of the volumes on hand. If one was disposed to pay four or six dollars, he drew a book for each share.

"At first I put in only one share but that did not satisfy me. I later bought four shares and, though engaged in working on a farm, I read about one thousand pages a week.

"The society flourished for three years and I read a large number of books. This library was no small source of improvement to myself and to others. Any similar institution cannot fail to be a blessing to any community."

From the Autobiography of Brantley York, Amanuensis Two Edition, 1977, p. 14-15.

March 16th 1837 the under Signed doth agree To build a School hous on the lands of (Jesse) Walker in the Betty Elder old Field which the Said (Jesse) Walker doth agree To make a rite To the Same one acre With the privilege of fire Wood, for the use of the School from the lands adjoining. The Size of the house to be 18 feet Squar, the wall to be 9 feet high To be built of logs. To face about 8 inches hughed to 7 inches thick, the flouring to be of pine or good oak to be laid tite of Seasoned Plank, the Roof to be made of good Black oak or Pine Shingles good Stone Chimney. Two windows one on back Side of the house Common size with Sash & glass & Shetters. Two doors with Shetters. Shetters to made of Pine Common. It is under Stood there is to be an upper flour as well as under. The hous is to be built by Subscription & let out to the lowest "Bidder" To be by the first of May. The Subscribers are to appoint a Committee of two to let out the building & Superintend the building & the Subscribers are to pay over to the said Committee the Subscribtion money as Soon as the hous is Completed & the Committee to pay the Same to the builders. Further there is to be Sash & lites In the east end of the house one lite (peep) for about 14 feet long. The Chimney to be in the west end of the house.

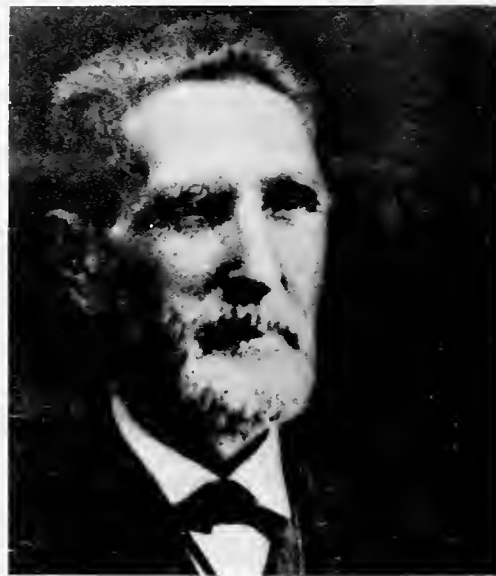
	\$ C
Joseph Welborn	:5:00:
Solomon Adams	:1:00:
Michael Ramsower	:2:00:
Wm. Carter	:1:00:
(Jesse) Walker	:5:00:
Heziah Thornborough	:1:00:
Solomon Wall	:5:00
Alex Frazer X	:5:00
Mordecai Lamb	:3:00
Martha Welborn	:2:00
Lindsey Davis X	:2:50

Note: The school house mentioned in contract was what was called the Jackson school house. Located Randolph Co. near the Clark Fentress home. The Jackson school house was north of Fentress home and the Martha Bell grave yard a little to the South east. Jesse Davis of Old Trinity went to school there for several years. Jesse Davis told the writer much about the school and its teachers, etc.

Mrs. John S. Welborn, 1927.



Asheborough Female Academy building erected in 1839. It was restored in 1976 by the Historical Society.



Brantley York, 1805-1891, itinerant Methodist minister; crusader for education; teacher; author of English language grammars. York became blind in 1853, but continued his teaching and preaching with the aid of his family and friends.

ASHEBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY

The Exercises of the Female Academy at this place will commence on Monday the 17th day of June, instant, under the direction of

MISS ELIZA REA,

of Boston. The Trustees believe, from the testimonials she brings with her, that she is eminently qualified by her experience, her education and in every other respect, to take charge of such an institution.

The prices of tuition for a session of five months will be \$6 for Spelling, Reading and Writing; \$8 for Grammar, Geography and Arithmetick; and \$10 for Philosophy, Rhetorick, Needlework, etc.; and \$20 for Musick on the Piano. Particular attention will be paid throughout to Spelling, Reading and Writing.

This place is believed to be as healthy as any other in the United States, and board may be had in any private family in the place at \$6 per month.

It is intended to give a thorough course of instruction in this institution, and to qualify the pupils in every respect to take their places in society.

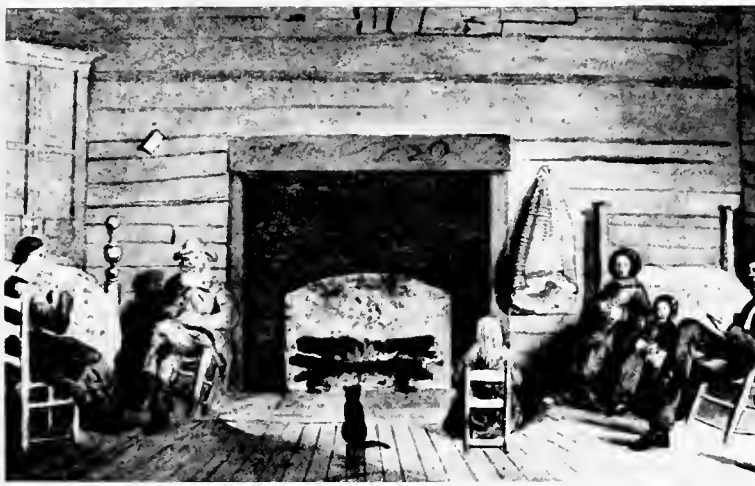
The Trustees flatter themselves that the distinguished qualifications of the lady whom they have engaged to take charge of the School, the health of the place, and the low price which the inhabitants have consented to charge for board, will attract to the institution a liberal share of public patronage.

J. Worth,
Hugh McCain,
A.H. Marsh, Trustees
George Hoover

June 14, 1839

The Cheraw Gazette and Fayetteville Observer will insert 3 times.

The Southern Citizen, Asheborough, N.C. - 1839



A drawing by John Collins ca. 1860 of a Quaker family around the fireplace reveals the plain living practiced by most families of the time.



Home of logs built about 1840 near Coleridge, showing width of logs and construction. A new roof has replaced the original roof.



Enos Blair home near Trinity built ca. 1750, parts of which are incorporated in the present dwelling. Blair was a master carpenter and builder.

HOME AND FAMILY The second generation of the families who settled in the county became more established in the original homesteads as their children set up housekeeping nearby. These family enclaves became known by the family name and many are still so called today.

Rooms were added to homes when children were born. The additions were sometimes tacked on; at other times planned with care by the owners. Those who could afford to do so built a larger home; others added rooms and covered the whole house with clapboard, completely disguising the old log cabin. The farm house with two stories, a hallway, rooms on each side, chimneys on each end and a kitchen in the back was adapted to the way of life here and was the typical home of the nineteenth century. Many of the same type are still to be seen throughout the county today.

The center of the home was the kitchen, for it was the family's workshop. The high wide fireplace was the source of light, energy and heat. This was the place where food was prepared, cooked and served; spinning, weaving and sewing were done; and chores of all kinds were assigned.

The *Biography of Braxton Craven* describes his boyhood home (the Nathan Cox home) in the Coleridge section. The main meal was served at noon, but the other meals were hearty, too, because manual labor on the farm demanded plenty of food. In the large pot hanging in the fireplace there would be meat; in the frying pan on the fire, ham or bacon; in the iron oven on the hearth, baked biscuits; in the tin coffee pot in the ashes, boiled coffee. Vegetables cooked for the noon meal were served cold or warmed over for supper. Pies were cooked in earthenware. Some fireplaces had ovens built in separate but adjacent areas to use the heat generated by the fire.

At the table pewter plates and cups and black-handled knives and forks were used by each person. The table cloth of tow cloth was made on the family loom. The serving dishes were all crocks or earthen dishes. Molasses in a tin pot stayed on the table from meal to meal next to a brass candlestick holding a homemade candle. Sugar was served in an earthen jar and milk from a large crock-pitcher with metal bands.

When all was ready the mistress of the house summoned her family by ringing a large cow bell. The water bucket stood on the shelf near the door where each one washed his hands, pouring water from a gourd. Everyone was expected to be present, to enjoy the meal and to engage in conversation about work during the day, events in the community, market prospects and family matters.

After supper the members of the family finished the evening chores and gathered around the fireplace for an hour or so. The wife and mother used this time for spinning, sewing or patching; others, for small chores, reading or studying. In church families the Bible was read and prayers were said. Bedtime was early because the workday began before dawn.

This daily routine was typical but not universal, for each family had its own special situation. The homes in the villages followed somewhat the same pattern but varied it according to circumstances. By 1850 there were families in both the villages and the rural areas who could afford a few luxuries of the day, more leisure and improvements to their homes.

In the family the father was head of the household. He owned the property and was in effect responsible for his wife and children legally, financially and personally. Women had no legal rights, for they could enter into legal arrangements only by consent of a father or a husband. Rare is the will that does not provide that the widow will lose the property left to her by her husband should she marry again. In 1848 women gained the right under some circumstances to own property, but the real changes in this law did not come for nearly a century.

Children were also controlled by the father who could decide how they would live their lives as long as they were under his roof. For all their legal and economic power most fathers sought the best advantages for their wives and children. Because of their daily close association with their children they were able to be a strong influence in their lives.

The economic condition of the family determined the activities of the women. Even those who could afford servants or slaves had great responsibilities in management of the home and in the rearing of the children. Those of modest means worked in the fields, in the cotton mills or at some other occupation deemed suitable for women. Since small farms were

well in the majority in this county, women of these households outnumbered all others.

Some single women or widows did enter into business as milliners or clothiers of women; did house-keeping for others; "took in" laundry or sewing; or became tutoresses. The community accepted these occupations as "lady-like" and used their services.

Even in a climate of opposition to divorce there were separations and divorces during these years. Before 1814 the General Assembly alone had the power to grant divorces. It received hundreds of petitions and agreed to less than one-fifth of the requests. By 1827 the divorce applications were assigned to the Superior Courts which also were not liberal in granting divorces. There were divorces in Randolph County, but the list before 1860 was short.

Every household had to be prepared to take care of all kinds of illnesses. Home remedies consisting largely of herbs and farm products were used unless or until a doctor was needed for serious accidents or ailments. Midwives or neighbor women helped with births.

Families attended most events as a group, partly from decision of the parents, partly because of the shortage of transportation and possibly because of custom. They went to church services, camp meetings and school programs and recreational events, both public and private, as well as to baptisms, weddings and funerals. Once there they separated into age groups and enjoyed seeing their relatives, neighbors and friends.

The family unit was the foundation upon which the way of life was formed in this county.



Springhouses served as ice boxes before ice was generally available. Foods, especially dairy products, were placed in houses built over springs to take advantage of the coolness.

ACCIDENT BY FIRE. – *The dwelling of Hamon Miller Esq. of this county was burned down last Sunday night. Mr. M. is an aged man, nearly helpless. He was in bed, asleep; and so sudden was the alarm, that it was with difficulty the old man was rescued from the flames. Some of the family were absent at a camp meeting in the neighborhood. – The fire was first discovered by a son of Mr. M. who lived on the premises. – Nearly all the household furniture was consumed, together with near three hundred dollars in paper money.*

The Southern Citizen, Asheboro, N.C., Aug. 5, 1837

SARAH JOHNSONS NOTE BOOK

Walnut shells: they readily yield their coloring matter to water. These are usually kept in large casks covered with water for above a year before they are used to dye wool brown. With them nothing more is necessary than to steep the cloth in a decoction of them till it has acquired the wished for colour. The root of the walnut contains the same coloring matter but in smaller quantity.

The bark of the birch also good to dye brown.

To cure a sprain: Take May weed flowers, smartweed, bittersweet root, wormwood, cayenne pepper; bruise the herbs and simmer in oil and vinegar; when cool add spirits of turpentine.

Button snake root: good for the colic, backache, pains in the limbs, dropsy.

For deafness: peach kernels (pulverized; fresh butter, garlic: simmer and drop in the ears; stop with black wool until cured.

A cure for contracted joints: Take bittersweet bark of the root, cayenne pepper, Jamestown leaves, tansy, camomile flowers, horse radish root: boil all in water; strain; add one quart whiskey, one pound fresh butter, one quart red fishing worms, use the same.

Through the lamb redeem in blood. Hear the voice of Revelation. Tread the path that Jesus trod.

For a sore throat: garlic and lobelia; pound it together; apply to the throat; then mix lobelia and red pepper together; use it for a plaster. Your throat will be better soon.

Horse radish: stimulant and tonic and promotes the discharge of urine and perspiration; it is good in dropsy and palsy. For dropsy the root may be cut in small pieces and put in vinegar or Holland gin. Of this preparation take two tablespoons full a day.

A cure for the rheumatism: Take the pressed juice of ripe poke berries and a strong decoction of rattle weed root, adding brandy enough to preserve it. The mode of using it is to take it in small doses three or four times a day. The ointment of the root is good for sores, ulcers, itch.

Bone set – good for constipation of the bowels; good for coughs; for dropsy. Make a tea and drink three times a day.

Rheumatic plaster: half a pound of rosin and half a pound of sulfur; melt them by a slow fire; then add one ounce of cayenne pepper and half an ounce of camphor gum; stir well, till it is mixed and temper it with neats foot oil.

SPRAINS: take of spirits of turpentine, proof brandy, neats foot oil, urine and beef gall, each one glass, adding one teaspoon full of fine salt; mix and simmer them together, and rub it on the affected parts as hot as can be borne. Or take one ounce of ginger, the whites of two eggs and one teaspoon full of fine salt and make these into a poultice and lay it on the parts affected.

From the Note Book of Sarah Needham Johnson, wife of Dr. James Randolph Johnson, both of Randolph County. They were married on February 12, 1797 and raised thirteen children. He died in 1836. She died Dec. 14, 1872, aged 93 years, 4 months, and is buried at Unity Grove Cemetery in Reform, Alabama.

TRANSPORTATION Despite the need for good farm-to-market roads throughout the county, little progress was made in improving even the two main highways before 1849. A few roads were added to accommodate the new people arriving, but they were no better than those constructed earlier.

Plans for internal improvements were presented to every session of the General Assembly from 1819 to 1850, but plans they remained. Finally in 1849 agitation brought about action on a proposal from the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company to build a plank road from Fayetteville to Salem and also a proposal from the North Carolina Railroad Company to build a railroad from Goldsboro to Salisbury. The Company built the Plank Road through Randolph County, but the Railroad Company chose a more northern route rather than the direct route through this county.

The Fayetteville-Salem Plank Road was one of several built in the state, but it was by far the longest, approximately 150 miles. It was the longest plank road built in the world. The State of North Carolina invested \$120,000 in the project and private investors raised \$200,000 for the initial capital. Plank roads were considered feasible and practical because lumber was abundant. The General Assembly empowered the Company to acquire lands, condemn what was needed for right-of-way, to levy and collect tolls, and pass its own regulations. The Assembly declared that the road must not be less than ten feet or more than twenty feet in width and the right-of-way was to be one hundred feet. Men contracted to build sections of the road, having their crews cut the roadway of one hundred feet, using the lumber and purchasing more to build the road. Steam-powered sawmills prepared the lumber for use.

After the roadway had been settled and drained, the crews laid stringers lengthwise in trenches and packed dirt around them tightly. Over the stringers they laid planks and sanded them for some protection. Toll houses were placed every eleven miles to receive tolls of one cent a mile for a man on horseback; up to four cents a mile for a wagon and four horses. As might be expected, some men used the road between toll houses and got off before reaching the place to pay the toll. Even stiff fines did not prevent this violation.

In the first year, 20,000 wagons used the road. A man could take products to Fayetteville, pay the tolls, travel on a dry and dustless road, and receive twice as much for his load as he would receive if he had sold his products in his own neighborhood. He could market in bad weather and stay on the farm on good days; he did not need as many horses to pull the wagons; and it did not take him as many days to make the trip.

Farmers spent nights along the way either at toll house inns or alongside the road near their wagons. Campfires were built for comfort, cooking and background for tall tales and singing to the accom-

paniment of a banjo or fiddle. Men tried to reach Fayetteville early in the morning in an effort to sell to the first buyers of the day. The market house was an active place used by local people as well as those from miles around. Farmers had the choice of selling to individuals from their wagons or selling all their goods to one local merchant who had rented one of the stalls in the market house.

The road had a decided effect on the economy. Owning land along the road became profitable; constructing the road brought employment and revenue; sawmills and stores were built along the road; stage coaches could make better time; and new ideas flourished, opening up the county to more people and more materials.

The toll houses in Randolph County were located at Page's, Asheborough, New Market and Archdale. Local men interested in the road were Jonathan Worth, Dr. John Milton Worth, Henry B. Elliott, Jesse Walker and others.

Jonathan Worth was Chairman of the Carthage-to-High Point Section from 1850 to 1856 and President of the whole route from 1856 to 1860. Because of his keen business sense the Company managed to stay out of debt, but did not make a profit after 1856. The use of the road began to decline for two major reasons: the competition of the new railroad which served somewhat the same counties and the high maintenance costs of the Plank Road. With the coming of the Civil War the Company found it impossible to keep the road in repair and abandoned many portions of it. The section between Asheborough and High Point was sold to J.E. Walker for \$1 on January 22, 1866; the section from High Point to Salem to John Stafford for \$750 in Confederate money.

Even though the Plank Roads proved to be impractical, they helped many people during the few years they were in operation and led people to realize what good roads could mean. The Civil War and Reconstruction years delayed any new improvements, but seeds had been planted in many minds that good roads were essential.

The change of the market place from Fayetteville to Greensboro and High Point for people in Randolph County came with the routing of the North Carolina Railroad through those two towns. Gradually people found it more convenient to travel north instead of east. The Plank Road went through High Point so that a semblance of a road was available to that town but much work was needed on the route to Greensboro. Mail service was routed through Greensboro, cutting time from the previous schedules, and decreasing the opportunities for long delays because of weather.

It would be thirty-eight years before a branch of this railroad would be brought to Randleman and Asheboro and before spurs of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad would be brought to Millboro, Cedar Falls, Franklinville and Ramseur from the line that ran through Liberty.

The story of the railroads in this county might have been different if a proposal had succeeded in 1840.

Elevation in the Piedmont varies from 300 to 1000 feet. The average in the mountains is much higher. Streams are swifter than in the coastal plain, swamps and lagoons are absent, and in general nature accomplishes the drainage of the area with greater speed and facility. But owing to the fact that the bright red roads get worse and worse with added moisture and the further fact of the great capacity of the clay to retain moisture, drainage in the up-country has always been the great desideratum in road building. Few natural road building substances can be harder than red clay when it is thoroughly dry and packed. Too often in the old days, though, the main ditch lay square in the middle of the road. Let a long rainy season come and add to it a freeze and a couple of thaws, and you have a situation as horrible as any teamster would care to contemplate. Strong horses and strong hearts were needed to brave its terrors. Winter was no time for a lady to fare forth, and not infrequently men found horseback riding the only feasible method of transportation. No tribute is too high to pay to the scores of unnamed country doctors and circuit riders who spent their own and their horses' strength in the service of their fellowmen before the automobile and the modern highway came to make their burden light.

What could the labor of a small road force of half-willing workers accomplish in such a case? To bridge a little stream with crude timber now and then, to cut a drain ditch here and there, to throw rocks into a mudhole, thereby making two mudholes, one on either side, to throw in pine brush and cover it with soil, to cut down a few trees to throw sunlight on the soaking mass, perhaps to cross-lay impassable stretches with round poles cut from the woods, creating thereby a corduroy road which at best was only firm, and which would give the traveller a sensation not unlike that of St. Vitus' Dance – that was all.

From Brown, Cecil Kenneth. *State Highway System of North Carolina*, University of North Carolina Press, 1931. p. 12-13.

TO TRAVELLERS.

The travelling community is respectfully informed that the subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro and Asheboro to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Monday and Thursday at 10 A.M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P.M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A.M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P.M.

His horses are good and driven particularly careful and accommodating.

Joel McLean.

Feb. 12, 1839.

N.B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

The Southern Citizen, Asheboro, N.C.

NINETEENTH CENTURY ROADS IN CAROLINA

The accomplishments of this ancient labor tax method of road maintenance were distressingly meager. A typical road working force was described by Colonel Joseph Hyde Pratt as consisting of "ten or twelve men and an overseer, a little gray mule, a small plow, six dogs, three or four guns, and a few tools which often are not considered worth using at home." Such a road force was said to be hard on the rabbits and hard on the roads. Even under the most favorable conditions of industry and determination on the part of the overseer, the road forces could scarcely have produced significant results. And these qualities were often conspicuously absent among the overseers, as one man bears testimony: "If you got for overseer one of those ill-natured men who does not like his neighbors, he would get some work out of the hands; but as a general thing no man likes to fuss with his neighbors, and consequently they would come late and after a few hours stop working, so that by the end of the day very little had been done." Another witness asserted that overseers would commonly take a notion to work their roads just before a meeting of court, implying that at other times they were none too assiduous in the discharge of their functions. In many sections the meeting of the road hands was a sort of social function. Items of news and gossip were exchanged. Neighbors more or less distantly removed compared notes on crop conditions and discussed current political events. Thus a measure of good fellowship appears as a by-product of the ancient institution.

From Brown, Cecil Kenneth. *State Highway System of North Carolina*, University of North Carolina Press, 1931. p. 9-10.

MILE POSTS

In 1843 the County Court ordered that mile posts were to be erected on all main roads. All measurements were to begin at the Court House on Main Street in Asheborough and run to the county lines. The order further stated: "The number of miles shall uniformly be designated in the same order by the numeral letters, I for one mile, V for five miles, X for ten miles, to be cut in the front side or face of posts made of durable wood or stone pillars neatly dressed, and that each and every post or pillar shall contain also on some suitable and conspicuous part thereof a number of notches or scores corresponding with the number of miles."

As an agent for the North Carolina Board of Internal Improvements, Simeon Colton of Fayetteville attempted to raise money in this area for the construction of a railroad connecting Fayetteville and Piedmont North Carolina, but failed to secure enough subscriptions.

Since horses provided the primary method of travel (other than walking), blacksmiths, wheelwrights, saddle and harness makers, tanners and carriage and wagon makers were important in the transportation world. In the 1860 census there are listed sixty blacksmiths; thirty carriage and/or wagon makers; six tanners; three wheelwrights; and seven saddle and harness makers. There were also ten wagoneers and two stage coach drivers.

The separation of people in this county from people in other counties because of poor roads caused those living here to become conservative and provincial. Events since 1860 have sent Randolph Countians to the four corners of the earth, but there is still to be found here traces of the conservatism formed many years ago.



Milepost X (ten miles), now located at the Greensboro Historical Museum, is typical of the mileposts used before 1860.



A loaded wagon on one of the Plank Roads which were built in the 1850's to make it possible for people to travel on dust and mud free roads. These were the first "good roads" in the area.

VILLAGE HOTEL

This Subscriber informs the public he has recently purchased the House and

TAVERN ESTABLISHMENT

Formerly occupied by James Elliott Esq. South West corner of the Courthouse Square in Ashborough. His rooms are large, pleasant and commodious; and well furnished with every accommodation for boarders. His table too, it is confidently believed, will constantly be provided in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to all. He hopes the Court-officer and Gentlemen of the Bar will be liberal in their patronage, and in fact, all others whom like

PLENTY OF ROOM,

and good fare. His Stables are commodious and dry, will be attended by good and careful Hostlers, and kept plentifully supplied with all the varieties of good provender.

All are invited to call and make trial. He thinks he can give entire satisfaction.

Sampson B. Glenn

Jan. 1838.

The Southern Citizen, Asheboro, N.C., Feb. 3, 1838

From the Fayetteville Observer – THE RAILROAD

In answer to repeated inquiries on the subject, we have the pleasure of stating that we have just had a conversation with Mr. Colton, the Agent, who has just returned from a short tour, and who expresses the strongest confidence of success.

The following letter is from a gentleman of high character in the West, and contains some views which, though not designed for publication, we cannot withhold from our readers. Without expressing any preference for one route over another, (for we have formed none,) we hazard nothing in saying, that the people of Fayetteville are not opposed to the route spoken of, or to any other route.

They want the road, and it is a matter of comparative indifference to them by what route it reaches the West. Let that be determined by the amount of subscriptions along the several routes.

"_____, January 2, 1840.

"Dear Sir: Mr. McRae was in this place on yesterday, and left this morning for Salisbury. Owing to the exceeding inclemency of the weather, he has not been able to make a fair trial of what can be done. He has passed through the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Surry, Stokes, and Davie, and appointed meetings of the people: commencing in Salem on the 3d, he will take the rounds; but I fear from present indications he will fall far short of \$150,000. Rowan has subscribed \$12,000. Davie \$9,000, – the two may be counted safely at \$25,000. The amounts in the other counties including Chatham and Randolph, will depend entirely upon the location of the road. If the ridge route is selected, and proper exertions are made liberal subscriptions can be obtained in all these counties; if it is not, they may be thrown out of the calculations.

RAIL ROAD MEETING AT ASHEBOROUGH

The undersigned having been appointed commissioners to open books of subscription for the stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, hereby give notice that they will open books at Asheboro on Tuesday of February Court Next. An agent of the Company from Fayetteville, Mr. McRea, is expected to attend, and information as to what has been done and the future prospects of the company will be given. In this last effort to improve the Western part of North Carolina, by a Road which by proper exertions on our part, it is hoped will pass thro' our county, it is expected that the people of Randolph will take a deep interest. All are invited to attend.

*Alex. Gray,
Jno. Long
Jesse Harper
H.B. Elliott
J. Worth*

January 14, 1840

The Southern Citizen, Asheboro, N.C.

According to previous notice, a very respectable number of the citizens of New Salem and its vicinity convened at that place on the 29th inst. to take into consideration the present pressure of the times.

Dr. Wm. B. Lane was called to the chair, and Nathan Stanton was appointed secretary.

The Chairman then rose and briefly explained the objects of the meeting to be the consideration of the present deranged state of the commercial interest and currency, and the means by which our grievances may be remedied.

Jesse Hinshaw then laid before the meeting an address which was read and reserved for publication; after which followed a considerable discussion, in which the following propositions among others were advanced and discussed.

That we at this time have no currency that will answer for a circulating medium.

That there is not specie sufficient for that purpose in the United States.

That if there was enough for that purpose, it would be drawn off by surrounding nations that have Banks.

That if it could be retained and kept in circulation, it would be far more inconvenient and troublesome than a paper currency.

That the citizens of the United States are at this time suffering much loss and trouble; and laboring under many privations for the want of a paper currency that will circulate throughout the United States.

That the Banks of the separate States (as late experience has taught us,) cannot furnish this currency.

That a United States' Bank is expedient; for it would furnish us with a circulating medium that would fully answer all the purposes of commerce, if based upon proper principles; and

That it would regulate the State and inferior Banks, and prevent their abuses; and hence remedy the evils under which we suffer.

Doubts were expressed by two individuals of its constitutionality.

The question was then put

Ought Congress to charter a National Bank? Which was carried in the affirmative by a very large majority, (two only voted in the negative.)

A committee consisting of Jesse Hinshaw, John Branson, Esq., Nathan Stanton, Howgil Julian, Esq. and Joshua Swaim was appointed to draft a memorial to the next Congress on the subject, and produce it to next meeting.

The secretary was ordered to forward a copy of these proceedings to the Editor of the "Southern Citizen," for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned to the 2nd Thursday in August at 11 o'clock A.M.; to meet at the same place. All persons are respectfully invited to attend.

*Wm. B. Lane, Chairman.
Nathan Stanton, Sec.*

GOVERNMENT When the colonies suddenly became states in 1776 there was no time to write new constitutions. North Carolina adopted more or less the same form of government which had prevailed during colonial rule, substituting *State* for *King*. Changes were not made until 1835 with the adoption of a few amendments to the constitution. This action meant that the government of the counties continued to rest with the county courts, but they were divided into three levels: the magistrate's court, the county court and the Superior Court. By 1806 each county had a Superior Court separate from the one in another county which had had jurisdiction previously. The first Superior Court session held in Randolph County was in April 1807.

State taxes continued to be the public taxes: poll and property. In 1813 the poll tax was three shillings; in 1854, 40¢; in 1860, 80¢. In 1817 the property tax was 6¢ on \$100 valuation, unchanged until 1854 when it was doubled; in 1860 it was 18¢ on \$100 valuation.

The Easterners dominated state government in all branches. Because people in the western counties (those west of Raleigh) had little contact with state government, there was constant friction over all state-wide matters which affected Randolph and the surrounding counties.

The County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions was directed to meet for six days four times a year. Court week in Asheborough brought lawyers, witnesses, jurors, traders, hawkers, sideshows and those with no business except to "see the sights." People from rural areas camped out in their wagons unless they were able to stay with relatives or friends. Hotels were full of the itinerate lawyers and judges. The streets were filled and business was brisk. Liquor flowed freely and so did rumors, tall tales and gossip. It was a time for women and children to stay off the streets.

This court was responsible for the administration of public affairs. It also tried cases involving small sums of money or property. Much time was spent in apprenticing orphans and bastards to tradesmen and farmers in order that they might not become wards of the county.

The Wardens of the Poor, appointed by the County Court, purchased land in 1826 in Back Creek Township for a poor house. Overseers (also called Stewards or Undertakers) before 1860 were: Charles Steed, 1826-1841; Joel Robbins, 1841-1846; Enoch Byrnes, 1846-1848; Alexander Byrnes, 1848-1849; Jesse Redding, 1849-1853; Jesse Robbins, 1853-1857; Alexander Byrnes, 1857-. A special tax was levied for the upkeep of the Poorhouse and the care of the residents.

Physicians serving the persons living there were Dr. William B. Lane, Dr. Barnabas Nixon and Dr. Archibald C. Bulla, 1846-1857. The physicians were required to make two visits monthly and to go at any other time in case of need. The yearly salary in 1853 was \$40 with orders included to feed and curry the doctor's horse on each visit.

Ministers were employed "to preach at the Poor House alternately once a month for one year commencing the first Sunday in August 1853 for which they will receive two dollars for each appointment to be paid by the treasurer of the Warden Court." The first ministers thus employed were Joseph Causey, Jesse Lawrence, George McNeill and Simeon Colton.

The Wardens of the Poor were very positive in ordering that in cool and damp weather fires should be made in each house; also, that twice a year all bedding should be cleaned, sunned and repaired, and that the diet should be ample and wholesome. Inventories were kept each year of the property and regulations were published for health, cleanliness and recreation. An average of twenty persons were residents there for the years before 1860.

All men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five were enrolled in the militia and required to muster at least twice a year. The companies drilled twice a year in their own localities and the entire regiment met in Asheborough once a year for general muster which lasted several days. The officers were in full uniform with plumes in their hats. Drums and fifes made martial music for these public reviews. Muster fields were in the southeast section of Asheborough not far below the Male Academy.

The first court of the Militia of Randolph County met September 16, 1801. Governor Richard Caswell commissioned John Collier, Richard Owen and Joseph Shepherd, lieutenants and major of the regiment. There were nine companies in the county districts and the first captains were: Shubal York, Joseph Smith, Dobson Burrow, Robert Redding, Samuel Moffitt, Colon Steed, John Brown, Charles Duncan and John Craven. The constant changes in officers for one reason or another created many colonels, majors and captains in the county. The Courts of Militia were maintained until the Civil War.



William C. Hammer, 1865-1930. Representative in the United States Congress from Randolph County, 1921-1930.

WAR OF 1812 When the United States declared war on Great Britain on June 18, 1812, Randolph County men were once again called on for Militia duty and required to attend special musters. This order applied to all men between the ages of 16 and 45, white and free black. The men saw little duty, however, because the War of 1812 was primarily a naval war.

On November 28, 1814, a regiment was organized at Hillsborough, which included companies from Randolph and several surrounding counties. It was dispatched to Norfolk arriving on December 27 and setting up camp about one mile from the city. After the British captured Washington, they entered the Elizabeth River, but the American troops drove them away. Soon after this the North Carolina troops returned home.

Alexander Gray was commissioned Brigadier General to command a Brigade of North Carolina Militia. He was ordered to Wadesboro early in 1815, and arrived there on February 23. The war was over by this time and he did not see active service.

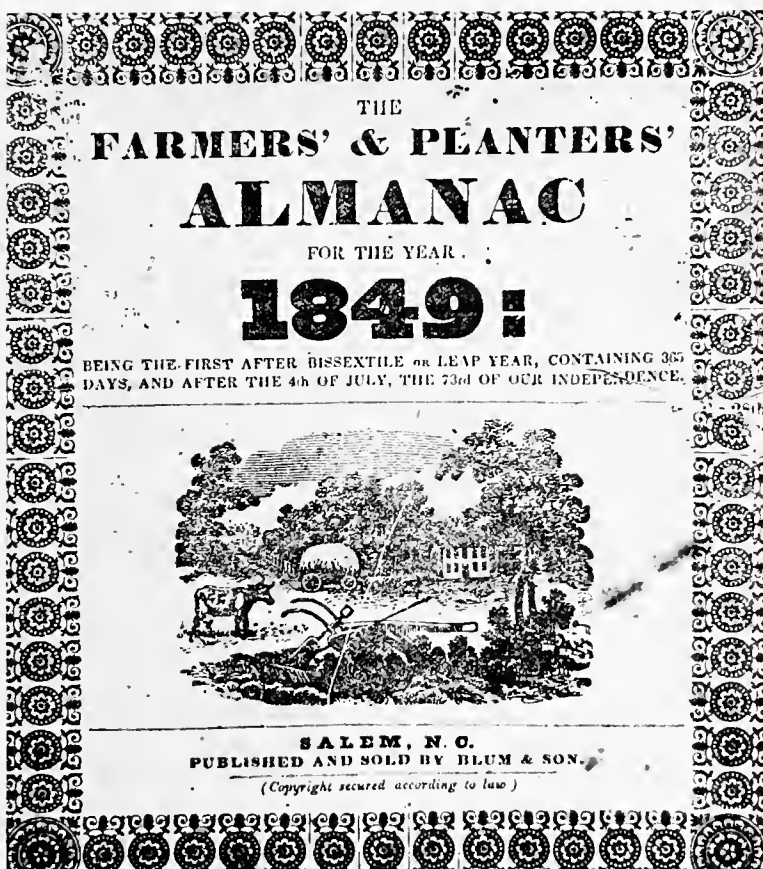
The Captains of the Randolph County Companies were Joshua Craven, Zebedee Rush and John Ram-sour.

NATIONAL REPRESENTATION

In all its two hundred years Randolph County has been represented in the United States Congress by sons of the county only four times and only twice have these elections been for representatives of this county. The first was John Long, Jr., from Long's Mill in Liberty Township who served from 1821 until 1829. The second was William C. Hammer of Asheboro, who was Representative from 1921 until his death in 1930. The two who were elected from other districts were William McKendree Robbins and J.M. Leach. They were both from Trinity Township originally.



Home of William J. Long, son of John Long, Jr., at Long's Mill near the Guilford and Alamance County lines. John Long, Jr., represented Randolph County's district in the United States Congress, 1820-1828.



Reproduction of the cover of the 1849 Blum's Almanac, first published in 1829 in Salem. The almanac was widely read.

POUND CAKE

Beat one pound of butter in an earthen pan until it has the appearance of thick cream, then beat in nine eggs till quite light, put in a glass of brandy, a little lemon peel shred fine, then work in a pound and a quarter of flour, put it into a pan and bake it for an hour. A pound plum cake is made the same way, with putting in one pound and a half of currants and a half pound of candied lemon peel.

CIDER CAKE

Take two pounds of flour, one pound of sugar, half pound of butter, a pint of cider, add cloves and cinnamon, and two teaspoonsfull of pearlash.

SPONGE CAKE

Take fourteen eggs, with weight in sugar, and half their weight in flour, the juice and peel of one lemon, and one nutmeg; beat the yolks and whites of eggs separately until stiff, add the sugar to the yolks, then add the whites; one minute before the oven is ready dredge in the flour, and bake in a quick oven half an hour.

SUGAR CAKE

Take one pound of flour, three fourths of a pound sugar, half pound butter, five eggs, mix and drop them on tin, and put sanded sugar on them just as you put them into the oven.

From Blum's Almanac, 1848.

AGRICULTURE The hills of Randolph County have dictated the agriculture practiced by its people since the first settlers arrived here. Few farms were large enough or flat enough to make the growing of cotton and tobacco on a large scale profitable. Farming was done primarily by farm owners and their families rather than with slave labor.

The staple crops in Randolph were the small grains: wheat, oats, rye and barley; corn for food, fodder and exchange; and vegetables. Each farmer grew enough for his own family and perhaps extra wheat and corn for bartering. After 1849 farm products doubled because of the better transportation provided by the plank road and the railroad. There was more incentive for growing extra crops.

From 1829 when Blum's *Farmer's and Planter's Almanac* was first published in Salem it was the farmer's text book. If he had as many as two books in his home, they were the Bible and the almanac. He planted by the signs and quoted the stories, information and anecdotes from it. His wife found recipes and household hints tucked away on its pages.

Daily life on the farm was no easier in the antebellum days than it had been at the time of first arrival in this wilderness. Horses or oxen were the main sources of extra energy. The farmer's tools were still for his hands to use in felling trees, tilling, planting, reaping and building. He either made his own tools or had them made by a local blacksmith or carpenter. Very few real improvements were made in the construction of farm implements until late in the century. Steam engines were available for some chores.

The typical farm consisted of a log cabin or board house of one or two stories for the homestead; a barn, also of logs; corn crib; springhouse; smokehouse, necessary house; and perhaps a maintenance shop, although this was usually in the barn. There was a garden area in which vegetables were grown for the family; fruit trees and grape vines; a chicken yard and coop for chickens; ducks and geese for food and feathers; pastures for sheep, cattle and horses; hog pens; acreage for growing wheat, corn and other crops; hay stacks and a sawdust pile. Many farms had stills. There was a creek for wading, fishing or picnicking; a place for horse-racing and games; and a swing for swinging. The family cemetery would be on this farm or on that of a relative.

Good management and manual labor produced a good living, for the physical essentials of life were here — food, shelter and clothing. The family circle which included relatives to fifth cousins once removed at least and sometimes more and friends brought security and pleasures for all except those who disliked farming and longed for knowledge of the larger world outside.

Men practiced the only methods of farming that they knew which were in effect devastating to the land. They rotated fields instead of crops, thereby

depleting the soil, eroding the hillsides, and destroying the forests. The repeated use of the land without the addition of sufficient nutrients brought production to a level below subsistence. The result was desertion of farms on a large scale.

Not all farms suffered this fate. There were those in bottom lands and those whose owners were wise in the care of their property. Even today, however, it is possible to ride through the county and see deserted farm land in which field pines have a stand, starting the growth there on a new cycle.

In 1852 the formation of the state Agricultural Society seems to have inspired people in Randolph County to promote Agricultural Fairs. They were well under way by 1860 and created a great deal of interest every year. Competition was keen for the prizes and the exhibited products did much to encourage improvement in production methods.

At least 90% of the people had some connection with farming, for the villages were small and most villagers also owned farms. Randolph County was classified as a rural county even a century later.

ACCOUNT BOOK OF THOMAS WALKER

Remarkable events Randolph County N.C.

The spring of summer 1845 was verry dry till August court. We had some rain. The wheat crop was verry good but the crop of oats & corn was verry light. The winter & spring of 1853 was remarkable wet & the summer was verry dry till July & August. Some rain crops of corn was good in the bottoms but we had a remarkable fresh in our Creeks on the 4th day of September 1853 which distroyed the corn on the bottoms verry bad the uplands was verry light indeed.

The spring & winter of 1854 was verry wet & the summer verry dry till August court. Some rain & remarkable hail in places distroyed the corn entirely which made the crop verry light again wheat & oats was verry light this year.

The winter of 1855 & spring was remarkable dry & cold but little rain till June & July. Then great quantities of rain & some freshes in places. The wheat crop was good but not as large as common. Oats is good here. & also Corn crop is good this year hear.

Jan. the 5th day 1856 was a verry remarkable day of snow. It were about 6 inches deep on & average. It remains yet with it now & the snow that fell last night & to day it is about one foot deep generally over the surface. This is the 12th day of Jan. 1856.

Ditto from the 12th day to the 20th. Some rain & hail & verry cold & icy & on the 26th 27 days more snow & hail & considerable of sleet on the timber & on the 3rd day of February 1856 more snow & hail & cleared off verry cold at Feb. court & they some snow yet remains on the 20 of Feb. but

mostly gone & it is verry warm now. But the month of March was verry disgreeable & cold & snowed on the last day of the month & April the 1st day 1856 was very cold & a remarkable white frost in the morning. June the ____th 1856, their was a verry remarkable storm at N. Walkers – took the ruff off the smith shop & blew a great number of apple trees & other timber up & considerable of rain & other damage done to the grain in the field. August 31st day 1856 & September the 1st 1856 was a remarkable fresh in our creeks.

Jan. the 18th 1857, their was a very severe snow storm lasted about 24 hours & verry cold. It was 1 foot deep on an average in places from 3 to 4 feet deep. The ice in the creeks was remarkable thick.

April the 28th day 1857, their was a severe Frost here that killed irish potatoes & beans & cut down all of the corn that was up. High waters here.

June the 21st day 1859, their was a verry severe rain here. Washed down our fenses & flooded nearly all of our grass in this neighbourhood & washed away some Wheat.

August the 6th day 1859, their was a remarkable rain here & the Creeks was verry high & done great damage to grass & fluded the Wheat in bottoms & was remarkable sorry crops of wheat.

August the 20th day 1860, their was a severe rain that put this Creek up over the meadows & in the corn & damaged the same.

March the 22nd 1864, their fell a remarkable snow about 6 inches deep.



Farms were deserted when the soil was depleted, when homes burned or when families moved away.



Before the days of tractors, men sometimes used horses to help in threshing wheat.



A typical farm included the homeplace, corn crib, springhouse, barn, pasture land, garden area, chicken house, smoke house and necessary house.

USEFUL SCRAPS

Toads are the very best protection of cabbages against lice.

Plants, when drooping, are revived by a few grains of camphor.

Pears are greatly improved by grafting on the mountain ash.

Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes, plants, etc. from insects.

In feeding with corn, 60 lbs. ground, goes as far as 100 lbs. in the kernel.

Corn meal should never be ground very fine – It injures the richness of it.

Turnips of small size have double the nutritious matter that large ones have.

Ruta Baga is the only root that increases in nutritious qualities as it increases in size.

Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by sprinkling of garlic when packing the sheaves.

Experiments show apples to be equal to potatoes to improve hogs, and decidedly preferable for fattening cattle.

CHEAP MANURE

By mixing at the rate of one cask of unslacked lime to a cart load of straw, potato tops, and corn stalks, and heaping them all together, the above materials have been converted into good manure in 14 days.

From Blum's Almanac, 1848.



RANDOLPH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
SOCIETY
COUNTY FAIR – 1850's

Randolph Co. Agricultural Fair, Oct. 31st 1856

The undersigned Committee on premiums for objects of a discretionary character beg leave to report, that they have awarded the following premiums, viz.

1 Firkin Lard to Silas Keeran	\$1.00
1 Specimen Sweet Potatoes to B.F. Steed	.25
1 Lot Tinkers Tools to A.F. Beckerdite	.50
1 Lot Candles to Mrs. Cooper	.25
1 Specimen seed Corn to L.D. Birckhead	.25
1 Large Cabbage Head to Mrs. J. Worth	.25
1 Specimen Pickles to Mrs. A.J. Hale	.25
2 Saddles to H.S. Brown	.50
Specimen of soap to Mrs. J.S. Blair	.25
Specimen Wax Flowers to Miss D. Worth	.50
Specimen of Butter to Mrs. R.H. Brown	.25
Specimen of Jelly to Mrs. A.H. Marsh	.25
Specimen Turnips to R.H. Brown	.25
Pumpkin to J.M. Worth	Diploma
1 Basket to Peter Colton	.15
1 Specimen of Dried Apples to Mrs. S. Wall	.25
Variety of Dried Fruit to Mrs. Dr. Colton	.50
Preserved & Fresh Fruits to Mrs. J.M. Worth	1.00
Patch Work to Miss M. Elliott	.10
Slippers, 2 pair, to Mrs. Jackson	.15
Mitts, a variety, 1st to Miss M. Hale	.10
Mitts, to Meggie Drake	.15
Mitts, to Sallie Saunders	.10
Mitts, to Martha Elliott	.10
Mitts, to Mary Worth	.10
Mitts, to Emily Thompson	.10
Mitts, to Amelia Lum	.10
Tidy to Meggie Drake	.10

The Committee on Domestic Manufacture award the following Premiums, viz.

For the best piece of Woolen Cloth to Mrs. Dempsey Brown	1.00
For Best Quilt to Mrs. W.W. Verden	1.00
For the best pair of Boots to William King, Exhibited by A.S. Horney	2.00
The Committee: J.M. Worth, H.B. Elliott, Wm. Clark	

The Committee on Agricultural products award the following Premiums, viz.

For the Best Specimen of flour (2 Bbls) to Jesse Walker.
For the best specimen of 3 varieties of apples to Jesse Walker.
For the best Specimen of Wheaten Bread to Mrs. F. Cooper.
For the Specimen of Butter to Mrs. Colton.
The Committee: H.B. Elliott, Dempsey Brown, Robt. M. Caddle.

Report Committee on Live Stock

Brood Mares: L.W. Blair, 1st; L. McMasters, 2nd.
Stallions: Lewis Bingham, 1st; Ahi Robbins, 2nd.
Colts, 3 years: John Dunbar, 1st, Henry Fuller, 2nd.
Colts, 2 years: J.L. Blair, 1st; H. Fuller, 2nd.
Yearling Colts: H. Fuller, 1st; D.V. Henley, 2nd.
Bull: J.M.A. Drake, 1st.
Sow, 18 months: Allen U. Osborn, 1st
Lot Pigs, 1 month: A.U. Osborn, 1st
Yoke Steers: A.U. Osborn, 1st.
Matched Horses: Clarkson Branson, 1st
Jacks: Wm. D. Fields, 1st; L.W. Blair, 2nd.
The Committee: Nathan B. Hill, Thos. Branson, B.F. Steed.

Resolved. That the thanks of the Society be and they are hereby tendered to Fred Henley, for his exhibition on this occasion of Specimens of Molasses, Chinese Sugar Cane and also for his present of Sugar Cane made to this Society.

Let it further, resolved, That said Fred Henley be admitted as a member of this Society for two years from date without further payment after his said membership.

We the Committee Appointed to Examin the Articles on Domestic Manufacture do Most Respectfully Submit the following Premiums, to wit:
1 piece of Jeans by: Mrs. Eliza Blair, 1st; Miss Wall, 2nd.

Quilt: Mrs. Hoover, 1st; J. Blair, 2nd.

Counterpane: Mrs. Sarah Marsh

Ladys dress: Rebecca Cox

Needle Work: Miss Martica Baldwin and Mrs. Andrews

Painting: F. Beckerdite

Drawing: Miss Elvira Worth

Flower: Solomon Wall

Tattin Yarn & Cottin Sheeting: D.R. M----

Committee: James Land, William Branson, Frederick Henley, Martitia Worth, Eliz. Blair.

Committee on Mechanical arts beg leave to report the best wagon: Dan Brow – 3.00
Best Harrow: F. Rape – 3.00
Buggy Harness: H.L. Brow – 2.00
Signed: Peter S. Julien, A.U. Osborne, L.D. Odell.



A log cabin to which has been added a room of board for storage. A tin roof has replaced the original roof and the chimney is of rocks.

Asheboro, Oct. 30th 1856 –

On the 6th Oct. 1855, I laid off one acre of land to be sowed in Wheat with the view to compete for a premium before the Randolph Agricultural Society and also to test the advantages of different quantities of Guano in making wheat. The ground selected, one mile from Asheboro, had been exhausted and turned out some 30 years ago – had grown up in sparse old field pine – without any undergrowth or briars or other plant except Sedge. It is high dry and generally with a soft substratum of yellow clay. I cleared it up and planted it in corn in 1854 and manured it around the hill. In 1855 sowed it in Wheat using about 75 lbs. of Guano to the acre – On the 6 Oct. 1856 I broke it up with a two-horse Pugh plough, following in each furrow with a narrow bull tongue – harrowed it with a two-horse harrow – sowed on it one bag of Peruvian Guano and one bushel of Mediteranian Wheat – ploughed it in with a one horse Pugh Plough & brushed it with a heavy brush – I cut and threshed the wheat & measured it accurately and it yielded 16 3/4 bushels of fine wheat, of which I furnish a Sample.

On the adjacent ground, in other respects treated the same way and sown in the same grain and at the same time, excepting that the bull tongue was not used and only half a bag of guano to the acre, a fine crop was produced, but it was not accurately measured. I think the yield was about 15 bushels to the acre.

Jonathan Worth

We the undersigned Agricultural Committee report that Jonathan Worth is entitled to the premium for having raised the largest number of Bushels of Wheat on an acre of land. He having raised from 16 to 17 Bushels to the acre – on exhausted land – there was no competition on this article.

Committee: Jas. Elliott, J.M.A. Drake, Silas Keerns.

1 Quilt by Miss Margaret Hale	.10
Bonnet by Miss Elvira Worth	.15
Table spread by Mary McMasters	.50
Fellowes (Felloes) by Thos. Pritchard	.50
Bed Steads by Thos. Pritchard	.50
Pacing Filly by S.G. Worth	1.00
Trotting Filly by Samuel W. Blair	1.00
Leather by J.N. Rush & Co.	1.00
Cradle spread by Mrs. C.M. Andrews	Diploma
Foot Stool by Elvira Worth	.50
Cabas by McCaulley	.25
Mules, 1 year, by Perry Frazer	2.00
Mules, 4 years, by Henry Fuller	2.00
Committee: B.F. Hoover, C.M. Andrews, L. McMasters	



SLAVERY Randolph was in effect a non-slave county. In 1850 only 363 households out of 2,527 owned slaves; there were 1,640 slaves out of a population of 15,832; there were 397 free blacks. Five men owned between twenty and thirty slaves; one owned 39; and one, 118; all others owned less than 20. General Alexander Gray owned 118. Of those owning less than 20, 117 owned only one. In comparison with the nearby counties slaves were 10% of the population in Randolph; 32%, in Chatham County; 26%, in Montgomery and 21%, in Moore.

With a majority of the slaveowners owning fewer than four slaves each, the circumstances under which the slaves lived were not comparable to the life of those on a large plantation. Their relationship to the white family was on a much more informal basis than if numbers of slaves had been involved.

The influence of the Society of Friends was great in this county. Members of the Society were as strong in their opposition to slavery as were the Wesleyan Methodists, but they were also strong in their opposition to violence. When mobs attacked the Wesleyans, Friends doubted the wisdom of vehement preaching from the pulpit against slavery. For their part, Friends preferred using persuasion to accomplish emancipation. Since the early 1700's they had managed to live with the pro-slavery attitudes of others, protesting against slavery according to their convictions and assisting where they could in securing freedom for slaves. They had felt the pressure of the sharp division of opinion about slavery which developed after 1830.

Friends in North Carolina began freeing slaves as soon as North Carolina law permitted this action in 1782. Most of them had freed their slaves by 1796. There were some who did keep ownership against the discipline of the meetings; others moved to the west, leaving slaves behind without caring for them. For these actions, and for hiring slaves of others for profit, they were disowned. The only Friends in the nation to assume responsibility for purchasing slaves in the name of the meeting for the purpose of helping them become free were the Friends in North Carolina. In 1860 only five states in the Union had more free blacks than North Carolina and only two of these were in the South, Virginia and Maryland.

The Manumission Society of North Carolina was organized in 1816 with four branch societies, three of which were in Guilford County and one, in Randolph County at Caraway. The 1817 meeting was held in General Alexander Gray's new barn near Trinity. Although he was by far the largest slaveowner in the county, he was active in the Manumission Society because he believed in gradual emancipation of all slaves.

In 1819 the Caraway branch of the society had forty-two members. Of the twenty-eight branches in 1825, Caraway, Uhwarrie, New Salem, Bethel and Marlborough were in Randolph County. The last meeting was held in 1834 at Marlborough. As a result of the action of the General Assembly in 1831 the

A. W. Woody Dec 1, 1894
Dear Friend
This note on the way but please
did not come to hand before I started out
The name of the saltworks alluded to was known
as the Kanawha Salt Works, on the Kanawha river
about 12 miles above Charleston at a little village
called Malden. From there the Underground R.R.
went & right down the river to Point Pleasant on the
Ohio river. Gallipolis was 3 miles below Point
Pleasant on the Ohio side and it was good landing
all the way between the two towns on the Ohio river.
The Great Pike Road passed thro Lewisburg White
Salt Springs, Greenbrier Bridge, Hawks Nest,
& Kanawha Falls or Hardy Bridge. Faircastle
in Berkeley Co Va was the point we struck the
Pike, until there was a cut-off pike built
from Salem across the mountains. This cut-off
shortened the distance and came out on the main
Pike a few miles east of a certain tavern.
The most difficult part of the route was from
the salt-works to the Ohio river. There were hun-
dreds of slaves here, and the boiling salt
and the road to Ohio was closely watched; many
times the fugitives would cross the Kanawha
river just below the Falls and go down on the
west side where they could better hide in the
mountains; then cross the Ohio River just below
Gallipolis. The real Underground part was
between New Garden or Faircastle or Jacksons
Tavern; that was the difficult part. The Pike
could not be missed or lost, once they got
to it safely very truly Yr Friend A. W. Woody

Letter from Addison Coffin, one of the leaders in the Underground Railroad, written in 1894 to J.W. Woody describing the escape route from Guilford County to Ohio.

Deed Book 18 page 190, Randolph Co., N.C.
State of North Carolina)
Randolph County)

Whereas I, Isaac Spencer being the legal owner
of the following slaves (Viz) Jane Y. Little aged
about sixteen years, Sally E. Little aged about
twelve, Mary S. Little aged about nine, Samuel Little
aged about seven, Isaac S. Little aged about four
and Robert M. Little aged about eighteen months -
for Divers good Causes hereunto Moving I do
hereby sign over a transfer all my right title and
Interest in or to the above named Slaves to
Phineas Albertson, Joseph Hunt, Jesse Hinshaw,
Abel Coffin, John Stewart and others, Agents &
Trustees and their Superiors in office of the
Yearly Meeting of Friends of North Carolina for
the use and Benefit of Said Society forever - Wit-
ness my hand & Seal - This 25th day of the 9 mo.
1830.

signed: Isaac Spencer (Seal)

Test. Aron Lindley
State of North Carolina

This 27th day of September 1830 before me
Robert Strange one of the Judges of the Superior

Courts of Law and Equity in and for the State aforesaid Came Isaac Spencer and Acknowledged the due Execution of the within Deed. Let it be registered.

*signed: Ro. Strange
Registered October the 2nd. 1830*

*State of North Carolina) To the worshipful
the Justices of the
Randolph County) Court of Pleas &
Quarter Sessions
Feb. Term 1842*

The undersigned petitioners being Mulattoes or free persons of Colour, And residents of the Aforesaid County of Randolph Respectfully petition Your Worships, &, That upon their making it appear to the Satisfaction of your Worshipful Court, that they be of good moral character, That your worships will grant unto your petitioners & Licence authorising them to have Keep & use firearms so long as they be of good moral character, or for such length of time as your worships shall think fit and proper – And your petitioners as in Duty bound, etc.

*William Walden
William D. Walden
Anderson Walden
Stanford B. Walden
John C. Walden*

*State of North Carolina)
Randolph County)*

We the undersigned citizens living In the immediate Vicinity of the foregoing petitioners (to wit) William Walden & sons, Anderson, John, William & Standford Walden, Do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with them, That they are free persons, And That The said William Walden Senr. has lived in our neighbourhood at least thirty years, & has raised his family in the same & that so far as our Knowledge Extends Neither the said William Walden Sen. Nor any of his family has Ever been Charged with the least immoral conduct Whatever. And that they have always bourn an honest Character obtaining their support by the cultivation of their own Lands.

In Testimony Whereof we hereunto set our names This 8th day of January AD. 1842.

<i>Wm. Macon</i>	<i>Thos. C. Moffitt, P.M.</i>
<i>William Brown</i>	<i>Jerh S. Brady</i>
<i>John R. Brown</i>	<i>John Rainse</i>
<i>Thos. Macon</i>	<i>William Brady</i>
<i>James Gilliland</i>	<i>Mathew D. Brady</i>
<i>John D. Brown</i>	<i>Brazil K. Hix</i>
<i>Levi B. Branson</i>	<i>Tid. Lane</i>
<i>John Brady</i>	<i>H. Dorsett</i>

Society was unable to continue operating openly. These new laws required freed slaves to leave the state within ninety days; tightened the slave code with more restrictions; and imposed penalties on all those who agitated against slavery or assisted slaves in any way to escape. Nat Turner's Rebellion in Virginia had aroused strong feelings of anxiety among slaveowners.

In the meantime, many slaves had been sent to places where they could be free. The Underground Railway operated through Guilford County with a station at Jamestown. Levi Coffin moved to Ohio and set up stations along the route to care for escaping slaves. He and his cousin, Vestal Coffin, with the aid of others, helped thousands of slaves gain their freedom.

There were no slave markets in Randolph County. The nearest one was in Troy. The buying and selling of slaves was recorded as deeds when transactions were made between individuals.

Free black men paid taxes and voted and were subject to the same laws as white men until 1835 when amendments to the state constitution restricted their legal rights. In many sections of the state free blacks were harassed and evicted from their homes with orders to leave the state, but it seems that in this county they were respected citizens. They were blacksmiths, carpenters, farmers and employees who maintained their homes and families and obeyed the laws. They are listed in the censuses by name; and their marriages, deeds and other public papers are recorded.

As pro-slavery sentiment increased in the state, laws became more and more strict concerning free blacks and life was not always easy for them.

In 1861 when the vote was taken on secession from the Union, Randolph County's vote was 2,570 against and 45 for. This Whig, anti-slavery county was pro-Union.

MIGRATION OUT

The saying that "Randolph County helped populate the West" could be proved if enough time were given to trace the descendants of the persons who left here in the early part of the nineteenth century. The migration began after the Revolution, gathered speed as soon as farmlands were depleted here and reached a climax in the 1830's when large numbers of Quakers left, unhappy over slavery and interested in finding better land. The population of the county increased by only 3,600 during the forty years between 1800 and 1840, reflecting the losses from migrations to the northwestern states of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, the southern states of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, and points beyond.

The first settler to arrive in what became Randolph County, Indiana, was Thomas W. Parker, a Quaker, with his wife and three children. When the county was named in 1818 the first families who settled in that area remembered their old home in North Carolina and named the new county "Randolph."

The reminiscences of some of these early settlers would easily serve as a description of the migration of their fathers from Pennsylvania to North Carolina in the late 1700's. It was a repeat performance.

Friends meetings in this county were greatly affected by these migrations. All monthly meetings were weakened. The North Carolina Yearly Meeting managed to stay alive with Guilford and Randolph Counties the two strongest numerically. Some Quakers left because they believed that they had made their protest against slavery and should move on; others moved because their stand against violence had made them unpopular and they sought a more favorable climate in which to live; others followed their kinfolks who had already moved to the west. Happily, a goodly number chose to stay in Randolph County to help with strengthening the meetings that reeled from the loss of so many members in such a short time.

Other people also left to seek a home elsewhere. Landless men found it expedient to move to areas where land was still available. Records are scarce about this period because people were moving too fast to write down their experiences, but there are few families in this county who cannot name members who moved to other states during these years.

GOLD Colonial land grants from Lord Granville and Henry Eustace McCulloch mentioned mineral rights but none specifically listed gold in grants issued to men in Randolph County. In 1794 Obediah Fuqua, who can be called the first speculator in Randolph County land, received grants from the state totalling over 26,000 acres, which he in turn sold in the same year to Nathaniel Morton and William Bedford, Goldsmiths, of Baltimore County, Maryland. He had to be a master salesman, for although some gold had been located in the state, the gold fever had not yet struck.

After gold was found in Cabarrus County in 1799 and identified by 1802, property owners in this county realized that the same mineral conditions existed here. They found nuggets in streams and ore in rocks throughout the county, but especially in the western half. Early mine operations were very simple. Placer mines (those where gold is obtained by washing) were worked with a pick, shovel and pan. Crude wooden washers and rockers were set up in a stream. Farmers who owned property containing gold were part-time miners, searching for nuggets and dust after their crops were laid by.

Prior to 1829 North Carolina provided all of the gold coined at the Philadelphia Mint. After the United States Mint established a branch at Charlotte in 1837, miners could take their gold there for coinage. The total production from 1799 to 1860 in this state was estimated to be more than \$60,000,000, making gold mining at times second only to agriculture in economic importance. One of the great bene-

October 20 1836

State of Indiania Hendrix County

Esteemed friend Marthya patterson I have at last taken My pen in hand to inform you that I am in tolerable Health & have been ever Since I left that well remembered Old place and all the rest of our relations except uncle Charley. he has had a few Shakes of the ague but has quit Shaking & is on the mend. I stood the journey very well. I walked when I pleased & rode when I pleased & whenever the Company Suited me best. I saw a great many curious sights on the road the mountains rivers towns droves of horses mules cattle hogs & sheep & movers of all description Some in little old carts. Some pact up on horses. Some on foot with their budgets on their backs. Some lone women traveling hundreds of miles on foot. We met one very old crooked greyheaded man with his pantaloons rolled up above his knees with a Marilla A large box on his back with the monkey and other Shows in it. When I got here every body & every thing looked so strange that I often wished Myself back Where I could see little Joseph & Mary & Nancy & William and all my schoolmates. Tell Evalina my little present makes me think of her whenever I see it. tell Sarah Curtis I often look at my cape & mittens & think of her. I would like to be with you all but I never expect to see any of you unless you come to this Cold & Muddy country for Nanny is so set up with her Corn & large potatoes & garden & the prospect of living so plentiful that to hear her talk you would think she scarcely saw the need & I am getting better reconciled as I am getting acquainted with the people here for they have been very good to me. Nearly all the neighbour women gave me A chicken apiece. Some two. One was so near like the one you gave me that uncle John said I certainly brought it with me. I like this place on account of making sugar & molasses. last spring we made A large pillar case nearly full of as nice sugar as you ever saw. I have seen A great many Strange looking people Since I left there but the greater part of our settlement are Carolinains & begin to look very natural. I want Cousin Samuel Allred to see this letter. I saw Eli Bray since he returned & he said that he wished me to hurry about writing that letter. So I conclude my letter with My best respects to all inquiring friends this from Asenath M. Duncan.

Write to me Whenever you can

Letter addressed to: Mrs. Marthya Patterson, Randolph County, North Carolina

*From: Manuscript Collection, Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham, N.C.
Joseph Allred File*

fits of the production of gold was to increase the amount of money in circulation, for the lack of money in the marketplace was one of the economic handicaps of the ante-bellum period.

Until capital was needed to finance the more elaborate underground operations, most of this county's mines were owned by local persons. Companies were formed in which investors from other states and from the British Isles (England, Wales and Scotland) were involved. Miners came from near and far to work in the mines. Some women toiled along with the men and were paid half-wages. Children were employed also for various jobs.

By the middle of the nineteenth century there were some 75 mines and prospects in Randolph County; in 1884 only 27 were operating. It is difficult to count the exact number of mines which were in operation both before and after the Civil War because of the many changes in ownership. A list of the companies and individual owners as shown in state and county records is included in the appendix.

Mills for grinding ore were erected and steam engines were put into use. In order to get to the veins the existing shafts were deepened, at least one to more than 350 feet, but the average was 100 feet. Lateral passages or tunnels were extended for many feet on every side. The tunnels were roofed with boards and shored up with heavy timbers. Some of them were so low that men had to work on their knees. Their only light was from candles worn on their caps.

The ore was drawn up in buckets by mules or steam engines and pounded by stamping machines. Since mines were dependent on a water supply, there were slack times during floods or droughts. Gold was separated from the ore by the use of quicksilver and collected for assay.

Villages grew up around the larger mines. At the Hoover Hill Mine there were shops for the blacksmiths and carpenters, a saw mill, a house for smelting, an assay house, houses for the miners, a postoffice, a general store and a church.

By 1855 the changes in the county because of the mining interests were apparent. Dr. Simeon Colton, a minister living in Asheborough, made the remark in his diary that on Saturdays the village was a typical mining town with the taverns full of miners spending their week's earnings.

When gold was discovered in California in 1849 many of the county's miners left for the new gold fields where their experience was invaluable. Half of the 36 miners here in 1850 left before 1860. Some companies sold their land quickly and rashly to people who would buy. The new owners seldom worked the mines and almost all production ended with the Civil War. After the War a new interest brought many of the mines into use again.

ANOTHER GOLD MINE

It is understood that a gold mine has recently been discovered on the lands of Capt. Cox, a few miles North East of this place. The prospects are represented to be flattering; but will probably be more fully developed in the course of a few weeks.

The Southern Citizen, Asheborough, N.C., July 13, 1838



A typical gold mine village in the late 1800's.



Gold miners with wheelbarrow and rocker.

INDUSTRY Even though North Carolina was late in developing roads and other internal improvements, it was ahead of the other states in establishing cotton mills in the South. And Randolph County was a pioneer in this endeavor. The drop in Deep River of over 500 feet in the stretch from Dicks to Moncure provided the waterpower needed for industry. Randolph County men saw the possibility and began in 1828 to search for the capital needed to begin operation. In this year Jonathan Worth, Benjamin Elliott, Hugh McCain, Jesse Walker, Philip Horney, Alfred H. Marsh, and Henry B. Elliott secured a charter for the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company (first known as The Manufacturing Company of the County of Randolph). Sales of stock were slow, but by 1836 the Company was able to begin the manufacture of cotton fabric. A building was erected and machinery purchased from New England for installation on land where Colonel Elliott had formerly operated a grist and flour mill.

The success of this venture encouraged the organization of another company in 1836 to establish a mill. The Randolph Manufacturing Company was able to open in 1840 at Franklinsville. Directors elected by the stockholders were John B. Troy, Hugh McCain, Elisha Coffin, Jesse Wheeler, Henry Kivett, Henry B. Elliott, John Miller, Timothy Worsley, John A. Kivett and Dr. John G. Hanner. The name was changed to Franklinsville Manufacturing Company in 1839 and back to Randolph later.

By 1846 another group organized the Island Ford Manufacturing Company to operate at Island Ford in Franklinsville. Members of the Board of Directors and stockholders were George Makepeace, Elisha Coffin, Joshua Cox, B.F. Coffin, J.M. Coffin, Emory Coffin, Minerva Mendenhall, Thomas Rice, William Cox, Thomas A. Hendricks, A.S. Horney, Michael Cox, Nathan M. Cox, John H. Foster and John Green.

The fourth mill opened in 1848 where Randleman now is located. Union Manufacturing Company started the mill and gave the name of Union Factory to the town which grew around it. Stock subscribers were James Dicks, Samuel Hill, Joseph Newlin, Jonathan P. Winslow, Jesse Walker, David Coltrane, William Clark, C.W. Woolen, Jabez Hodgins, S.D. Bumpass and William Hinshaw, Sr. James Dicks was credited with land to be used by the company worth \$2,500, and the capital stock at first was \$20,000. William Clark was named Agent.

The fifth cotton mill was established three miles below Franklinsville near where Sandy Creek empties into Deep River by the Deep River Manufacturing Company. Subscribers were Henry Kivett, Isaac H. Foust, Abram Brower, David Kime, James W. Brower, Alfred M. Brower, John Allen, Joseph A. Allred, John C. Burgess, Matthias D. Bray, Robert Gray and David Kivet. Capital stock was \$11,900.

Three of these mills were located in wooden buildings; the Deep River and Randolph plants were brick.



Deep River at Cedar Falls, not far below the Falls.



One of the early homes built for mill workers in Cedar Falls.



Cedar Falls Mill was the first cotton mill organized in the county. A portion of the first brick building is incorporated in the present structure now owned by Dixie Yarns. Shown at the right is the room where cotton bales were first received and opened.

THE RANDOLPH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

On the 24th inst. a company was formed under the above title embracing a host of talent and enterprise; and we may say respectable capital too – for this section of country. The amount of stock actually subscribed is Twenty-Two Thousand Seven Hundred Dollars, which is to be increased, we understand to \$40,000. –

The object is another Cotton Factory in the vicinity of this place, to include weaving on a pretty large scale. The company have already purchased a seat (nearly or quite the best in the whole country) seven and a half miles a little to the North of East from here, which has now excellent grinding and carding machinery in operation – heretofore known as “Coffin’s Mills” on Deep River. John B. Troy, Esq. is elected President of the company; and the Board of directors consists of the following Gentlemen: viz: Elisha Coffin Esq., Mr. Timothy Worsley, Hugh McCain, Esq., Jesse Wheeler Esq. & John Miller. We had not the pleasure of attending the meeting of the Company; but we understand the work is to be commenced forthwith. And, what is better than all, from their zeal, and their known character for industry and rugged enterprise, it is expected they will go at it with Sleeves rolled up!

We make this announcement with the highest gratification, as it evinces the progress and constant advancement of that manufacturing spirit which, fortunately for this country, was set on foot a year or two ago by Elliott, Horney & Co. at Cedar Falls. This Factory, as the public already know, is now in the most cheering operation.

The Southern Citizen, March 3, 1838

Randolph Manufacturing Company – The Stockholders in this institution held a general meeting at Franklinsville on the 1st inst., and, among other business transacted, they proceeded to the election of officers for the present year according to the terms of their charter. The officers of the Company are President and five Directors. For the year 1840, they consist of the following gentlemen, viz: – Hugh McCain, Esq. President; John Miller, Henry Kivett, John A. Kivett, Dr. John G. Hanner and Elisha Coffin, Directors.

We had occasion to visit Franklinsville last Monday, which gave us an opportunity of viewing the Work. It appears to be going on finely. The Factory House, (a very large brick building) is nearly completed; and they are putting up the Machinery. It is expected they will commence spinning in a few weeks – by the first of March at furthest. Success attend their laudible enterprise.

The Southern Citizen, Asheboro, N.C. Friday, January 21, 1840

The Cedar Falls Mill was rebuilt in brick in 1846. Franklinsville Mill burned in April 1851 and the Company immediately replaced it with a brick building. All five were occupying brick buildings by 1852 which were used for many years. Extensive additions were made to each of the plants.

The mills made cotton drilling, a fabric made of coarse fibers, which was very scratchy to wear until it had been washed many times. Later, as new machinery could be purchased and operatives became more skillful the mills made finer materials such as sheeting, gingham and unbleached domestic.

Cotton mills were dependent on water power and could not run during dry spells or floods. In some years they were idle for long periods. Even though the work day was as long as that on the farm, there were seasonal interruptions in these first mills comparable to agricultural schedules.

On the eve of the Civil War Randolph County tied with Alamance County for second place (five each) in the number of textile mills in the state. Only Cumberland County had more (seven).

Holland Thompson in his book, *From the Cotton Field to the Cotton Mill*, published by Macmillan in 1906, makes the following comment about Randolph County mills:

“Upon Deep River in Randolph County, where five mills were built before 1850, conditions were somewhat peculiar . . . These mills were in a section where the Quaker influence was strong. Slavery was not widespread and was unpopular. The mills were built by stock companies composed of substantial citizens of the neighborhood. There was little or no prejudice against mill labor as such, and the farmers’ daughters gladly came to work in the mills. They lived at home, walking the distance morning and evening, or else boarded with some relative or friend near by.



Columbia Manufacturing Company, Ramseur, one of the historic mill sites in the county. The mill was opened in 1850 and closed in the 1960's.

"The mill managers were men of high character, who felt themselves to stand in a parental relation to the operatives and required the observance of decorous conduct. Many girls worked to buy trousseaux, others to help their families. They lost no caste by working in the mills.

"In many localities, however, there was difficulty in securing the necessary labor, arising not so much from the feeling that such labor was degrading, as on account of the confinement and the necessary subordination. The people had been accustomed to out-of-door life for generations. Life was simple, and discontent with the loneliness of the farms had not assumed its present proportions. To work indoors seemed too great a sacrifice.

"The spirit of independence was strong in the rural population . . . Further, the large emigration had left many vacant farms, and there was abundant room for all upon the soil."

Although the Island Ford plant faced bankruptcy in 1856, it was refinanced in 1858 and purchased by Isaac Foust, Hugh Parks, Sr., G.W. Williams Company of Fayetteville and John M. Coffin of Rowan County. Later it became part of the Randolph Manufacturing Company.

All five of these original mills continued to operate for nearly a hundred years. After the War additional mills were established along Deep River, further industrializing a rural county.



Randleman Manufacturing Company.

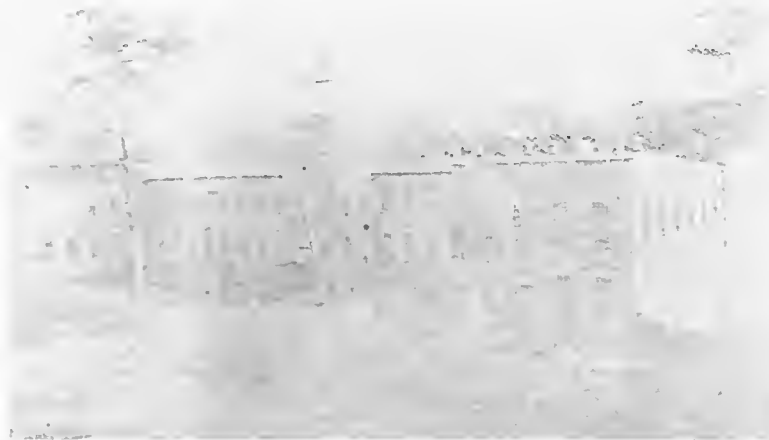
RANDOLPH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

On Monday last this company held a general meeting of Stock-holders; and all the necessary arrangements for immediate action were made. Jesse Wheeler Esq. was unanimously chosen superintendent of the whole concern. – This gentleman will remove in a few days to the Company's seat in this county, 8 miles N.E. of this place, and forth with commence building out-houses, brickmaking, digging pits etc. etc. One of the Directors, (probably Mr. Coffin,) will be off to the North in a week or two, to engage the machinery. The Company now have on the spot a merchant mill, Saw mill, and Wool-carding machine – all in operation and in first rate order. The machinery now running is already let out on shares to different individuals; and the President and Directors have employed John Craven Esq. to keep a boarding-house for hands, etc.

The intended amount of stock is nearly made up; and we feel warranted in saying that the company evince more than ordinary vigor and activity in prosecuting their designs. Here is a fine opening for hardy, industrious young men, who are willing to work hard, live well, earn money honestly, and enjoy one of the most healthy situations in this or any other country.

A slight change has taken place in the Directors of the company – Henry Kivett is chosen to succeed Timothy Worsley – resigned. The board of officers now stands – John B. Troy, President; and Hugh McCain, Elisha Coffin, Jesse Wheeler, John Miller, and Henry Kivett – Directors, for one year from the 2nd inst.

Southern Citizen, Ashborough, N.C., Saturday, April 14, 1838



Randolph Manufacturing Company, Franklinville.

Island Ford Manufacturing Company, Franklinville.



Mr. Editor:

Knowing as I do that a great many people who have considerable lots of wool to manufacture into wearing apparel, are unacquainted with the best method of preparing it for that purpose, I have thought proper to inform them, through your worthy and extensive paper, of the best method that I have been able to ascertain by a long experience in the Carding line.

First, Wash your wool well in branch or creek water; then prepare a lukewarm soap-suds, midling strong, wash it lightly through that; then dry it without rinsing. Do not let any rain or dew fall on it while drying. Then pick it neat, clear of trash of all kinds, open and loose; then add one pound of as oily grease as you can procure to twelve pounds of wool; take it immediately to the Machine and have it carded; for lying in the grease is very injurious to carding as well as spinning.

The time spent in thus preparing your wool will be double made up in spinning; and if you do not get good rolls, it will be the Carder's fault and not yours.

Jesse G. Hinshaw

The Southern Citizen, Asheboro, N.C., August 5, 1837

WOOL CARDING

The subscriber takes much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that his machines are in first rate order for business. He had a quantity of excellent new cards last year, and will shortly add a quantity more, sufficient to make nearly all the cards new. Grateful for past favors, I am anxious to merit an increase of patronage for the future, as I am devoting my own personal and unremitting attention to my MILLS and MACHINERY, for a livelihood. It is desirable on many accounts that wool should be carried to the machine early in the season.

Wool will be received, and rolls delivered at the following stands, viz: The Poorhouse, Michael Rush's, Andrew Hoover's, and Peter Dicks' Mill.

Flaxseed, Tallow, and Wool, will be taken in payment of fair prices. Customers will be charged but six and a quarter cents per pound for making the best of rolls.

I also beg leave to remind the public that my Mills are in the best of order for making superfine merchant flour.

James Dicks.

Dicks' Mills, April 19th. 1839.

The Southern Citizen, Asheboro, N.C.

WANTED

Immediately, a journeyman Tailor, of good, moral and steady habits. To such will be given good wages and constant employment.

Wm. P. Marsh

Asheboro, June 21, 1839.

The Southern Citizen, Asheboro, N.C., Friday, June 21, 1839

CRAFTSMEN

Production of necessary articles for home or business was in the hands of the artisans and craftsmen in each community. The county depended on its carpenters, blacksmiths, millwrights, wheelwrights, millers, plasterers, painters, distillers, bootmakers, shoemakers, coach and carriage makers, wagon makers, shinglemakers, masons, joiners, tanners, hatters, tanners, gunsmiths, coopers, cabinetmakers, chair makers, potters, printers, harness and saddle makers, well diggers, tailors, seamstresses and stage coach drivers to make the products needed and to supply the services necessary for daily living. Many of the men engaged in these crafts were highly skilled and made names for themselves over a wide territory. Some of them were descendants of English, Scotch and German craftsmen from whom they had learned their crafts.

It is true that many farmers were able to perform these tasks on their own farms, but most of them needed to secure the services of one or more artisans for a special skill or a special piece of work. For instance, the products of milling, coach, carriage or wagon making, gunsmithing, well digging, coopering, tanning and potting were usually obtained in trade.

The occupations engaged in by the greatest number of men in 1860 were blacksmithing (60); carpentry (77); coopering (34); shoemaking (44); mechanics (52); milling (53); and merchandising (29).

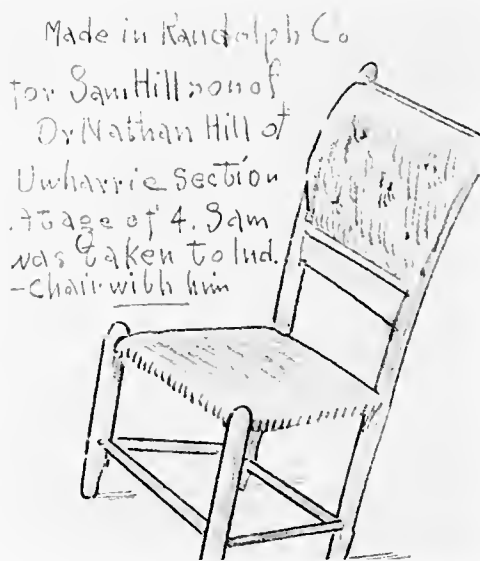
Unusual occupations were lightning rod dealer (1); turpentine stiller (1); wheat thrasher (1); artists (2); bucket maker (1); basket maker (1); welldigger (1); mail contractor (1); and daguerrotypist (1).

The effect of the cotton mills on employment is shown by the following occupations which do not show up in previous censuses: seamstresses (103); spinners (31); weavers (62); drawers (2); dresser (1); lapper (1); carders (10); warpers (3); knitter (1); mill office administration and staff (5). The mills also used the services of some of the brick and stone masons, wheelwrights, millwrights, mechanics, engineers, cabinet makers, carpenters, coopers and blacksmiths.

The beginning of the industrial age presaged a change in the world of work, but skilled craftsmen were needed for whatever developments were to come.

Gravestone of Elisha Coffin in Franklinville Cemetery. Coffin was one of the organizers of the Randolph Manufacturing Company, 1838-1843.





Chair made for Sam Hill, ca. 1860.

Union Factory. 3rd 24th 1856

Respected Friend,

Isaac Jarrett, By request of Wm. Wiley
I inform thee that the kind of goods thee described
& desired im to get for thee the Union Mfg. Co.
does not make anymore. I make 4/4 heavy sheeting
7/8 drilling and cotton yarn from No. 4 to 14 any of
which kind of goods we would be pleased to furnish
at any time. Very truly thy friend.

William Clark Agt.
Union Mfg. Company,
New Salem,
Randolph County,
North Carolina

P.S. Wm. Wiley will take this letter up.
W.C.

COME PUSH ALONG – KEEP MOVING!

The Subscribers wish to inform their customers,
and the public generally, that they have received
from the North a goodly number of new cards, of a
superior quality, and will attach the same immedi-
ately to their

WOOL CARDING ESTABLISHMENT
which will enable them to do business in a style not
to be surpassed in this country.

They have added the fillet cards to their Break-
ing Machine, which they think will prepare hat-
ter's wool to answer a good purpose without bow-
ing.

They will card at the usual rates, and take in
payment such produce as heretofore, at the cus-
tomary prices.

Jesse & Jesse G. Hinshaw

N.B. The public may rest assured that my own per-
sonal attention will be given to Carding, through-
out the season. I shall spare no pains in giving
satisfaction both far and near. Good rolls are al-
ways insured when the wool is prepared as laid
down in the "Citizen" last summer.

Jesse G. Hinshaw

May 1838.

The Southern Citizen, Asheborough, N.C., June 1, 1838

RANDOLPH COUNTY ON THE EVE OF THE CIVIL WAR

The county was at the
threshold of the greatest
period of development in
its history. The manu-

facture of cotton goods promised a great future for
industry. The plants were established; operatives
were learning these new procedures and adjusting to
the demands of an entirely new occupation; and
owners were realizing enough profit to keep the mills
in operation and plan for expansion.

Gold mines were producing more currency for the
market place and adding support to the economic
growth.

Migration from the county had slowed down and
the population was stabilizing and beginning to grow.
In 1860 the count was 16,793.

The common schools were taking root after twenty
years of slow development. The seventy-one districts
were not comparable in size or accomplishments, but
school buildings were being improved, teachers were
being prepared for teaching, and more effort was
being made to provide learning materials and
lengthen the term.

Churches were being established and members
were reaching out into communities in a desire to
improve education, religious practices and life in
general. There were some 70 churches.

The Agricultural Society was encouraging im-
provement of farming methods through keen competi-
tion at an annual fair.

Roads were improving in general even if the Plank
Road was failing, for it had shown that better roads
made a difference in trade. And the railroad had
come as near as Greensboro and High Point for bet-
ter service in delivering mail and materials.

This strongly Whig county was represented in the
state Senate by Jonathan Worth who had proved his
leadership in the General Assembly before. The
Whigs' platform approved public education and
internal improvements (better roads, especially) for
farmers, business and industry. It is no doubt true
that statewide improvements would have benefited
this western county.

The county was pro-Union, largely anti-slavery
and very much opposed to secession and to war. But
the War came.

Scraping and dressing tools were used for tanning hides.



(Letter from Jonathan Worth to Gaius
Winningham)

In compliance with your request that I would give you in writing (because you can't hear) my views on the existing conditions of our national affairs, I sit down to give you a very brief, but a very candid, statement.

First, I believe the Union under the old constitution of the United States, honestly administered, was the best government that could be established, and I have no belief that either section, when divided, will be so well governed as we have been since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

Secondly, The Abolitionists were unwilling to carry out that Constitution in good faith – and the Secessionists in the cotton States were ambitious to rule the Government, and each of these parties, with different objects, worked together to break up the Union. I have not now, and never had any confidence in the virtue or patriotism of either party; but these parties, each in its section, got control of the Government and without allowing the masses of the people, either North or South, on the question. War should settle the dispute. The politicians forced the whole country to take up arms. Being thus forced into war, I had no hesitation on which side I would fight – My home, my wife and children, my property, all are here, and when forced to fight, I never had hesitation, embracing the side of the South, and wishing it to be victorious. The hatred between the two sections has now become so deep-seated that the Union cannot be restored at any early day, so as to leave the South feeling like free men. As a conquered people we would be an unprofitable appendage to the North. The two sections ought to separate for the present and the war to cease. If time and experience should wear out our animosities and teach us that it would be best to reunite, at some distant time, let the government of Washington be restored.

War is a game of chance. At present (written May 23rd, 1862) our people are very gloomy. The enemy seems to be surrounding us and driving us back everywhere. And the despotic conduct of our government and its disregard of our newly adopted constitution in attempting to release our paroled prisoners from the obligations of their oath – the adoption of martial law in most of our considerable towns – the attempt to disarm our people – the conscription act, and the reckless expenditure of money and destruction of property – and the seizure of the citizen by the military power and removing him to another State to be tried by a courtmartial instead of a criminal court in the State. The attempt to pass a sedition law to silence complaint – all these things sink the heart of the patriot and unnerve the aim of a noble soldier.

My motto is "never despair." I see nothing flattering in the future, but keep a good look out in order to do as much of good and avert as much of evil possible.

1860-1900

CIVIL WAR Randolph County sent its share of troops to the Confederate Army but a very real war was fought on the home front. Secession which came in spite of the county's opposition to it left many citizens stunned by the situation in which they found themselves. Some men took up the Confederate cause believing there was no other recourse open to them since the state was allied with the Confederacy; others remained adamantly opposed; while others hoped they would not have to be actively involved.

Groups were formed on each side, but activity was not general until the Confederate States announced April 16, 1862, that men between the ages of 18 and 35 (45 by November 1862) would be subject to conscription. Decisions about obeying these orders were forced on men who had hoped to remain neutral. Some men left the state and the South; some went underground; some obeyed the orders and some defied them. Jonathan Worth was unwilling to be militant on either side, but he cast his lot with the Confederacy. His attitude was shared by many Randolph citizens, but not all of them made the same decision.

The division in the sympathies of the people in this county became so pronounced as the war dragged on that Confederate or State troops were called in seven times in order to protect citizens loyal to the Confederacy and to arrest deserters and men who refused to be drafted. The first such occasion was in August 1861, early in the war. Bands of opposition were already organized in the Franklinsville and the Foust's Mill areas. The last occasion was in March 1865.

Conscription caused the first Peace Meeting in opposition to the war. It was held at Scott's Old Field in Tabernacle Township, March 12, 1862. One of the leaders was John C. Hill who asked all who agreed with him to line up behind a white flag. Fifty men did so, showing their preference for the Union. A second important meeting was held on August 15, 1863, at Little River. Leaders were Colonel J. D. Cox, W. M. Smith, Dr. E. Phillips and William Gollihorn. Resolutions were passed urging a stop to this wicked, unholy, bloody war. They favored peace on any terms.

Exemptions from conscription included militia officers, teachers, ministers, state and Confederate civil servants, certain manufacturers and industrialists and owners of twenty or more slaves. Quakers were exempted by the state before October 1862 upon payment of \$100; and they were exempted by

the Confederacy by paying \$500. It was provided that they could work in the salt works, make supplies for the army or do other essential work if they could not pay the fee. A few who refused to support the war effort in any way were abused, tortured, arrested, or killed by over-zealous officers. Caught in the middle were those "half-way" Quakers whose families were members of the Society of Friends but they themselves had married "out of the unity" or left for other reasons. They could not always prove their exemptions even though they were as opposed to the war as if they had been active members of the Society.

Those who refused to honor the draft and hid out from the troops were called "outliers." They resented the exemptions provided under the act and felt they were being unjustly called up for duty. In this county almost all men operated their own farms and did not have slaves or others to carry on while they were away. Their absence meant no crops; and no harvest meant no food for their families. The whole Piedmont was faced with this problem, but Randolph was the center of the area affected most acutely: Randolph, Davidson, Chatham, Moore and Montgomery Counties. The hills, caves and forests of southern Randolph soon became the home of many conscripts who refused to go into the army (sometimes called recusant conscripts) and deserters from the army. They were able to hold out for months at the time, because family members and friends fed and clothed them and warned them if arresting officers came near. There is no doubt that over half of the people in the county were sympathetic with the outliers if the votes in the election of 1864 indicate the percentage of Unionists.

In 1862 one Randolph County native wrote a book expressing his opinions about the war and distributed it rather widely. He was Bryan Tyson, born in 1830 at Brower's Mills in southeastern Randolph, son of Aaron Tyson. By 1860 he was living in Moore County. He was not a member of any group, but had come to his own conclusions. His independent stand in his book, *A Ray of Light; or a Treatise on the Sectional Troubles Religiously and Morally Considered*, was contrary to views of most groups and both factions. He declared that the war was caused by evil leaders on both sides; that the Confederate government could not possibly hold out against the North; and prophesied doom for the Confederacy because leaders were not religious men. He desired very much to help in putting an end to the war and was determined to speak out. He was arrested and given a short sentence for publishing the book.

He moved to Raleigh and continued writing, printing a circular containing a digest more or less of his book. Governor Vance commented on the circular that before 1861 it might have helped to prevent the war, but that it was too late. The circular could not be sent through the mails, but several were distributed by hand. In 1863 in order to avoid more arrests, Tyson fled to Washington where he continued to

CONCERNING EXEMPTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

(Letter from Jonathan Worth to Allen M. Tomlinson
dated April 4th, 1862)

I felt extreme solicitude to relieve such of your Society as were drafted, and from Morehead City and Wilmington earnestly pressed it upon the Govr. to allow such as would labor at the Salt Works or send a substitute as a laborer, at a liberal rate of wages, to be excused from military service. He cheerfully assented to it. Brother M., I think, further got permission to accept \$11 per month, to be used in making salt, as a commutation for military service, from those Quakers who might prefer to pay it, in lieu of laboring or sending in a laborer. The Salt is being made not for the army only, but for the whole people. It never occurred to me that you would have any scruples about adopting this plan of relief – any more than you would have scruples about a surplus of corn, which would go to feed the army and the people and thus protract the war. I am greatly disappointed and mortified at your decision. The well-intending efforts of brother Milton and myself, instead of relieving you, I have no doubt will result greatly to your prejudice. As the lawmaking power would not relieve you entirely, we conceived we had fallen on a plan which would be gladly and thankfully adopted.

I understand it is intended to seize and send to the hospitals as nurses such of the Quakers as decline to comply, and I fear you will lose the sympathy which many of the best men in the State have felt for you.

If we have unconsciously placed you in a worse position than you were, I hope you will at least allow us credit for the best intentions.

The place where the salt is made is 8 miles from Wilmington and some 20 miles from the forts at New Inlet and the mouth of the River. The enemy's war vessels cannot approach near it. There is ample opportunity to escape. The sea breezes make it pleasant and healthful. The wealthiest citizens of Wilmington have their summer residences on the Sound, on account of the pleasantness and salubrity of the location. The hardest work is cutting and splitting cord wood – \$20 per month is allowed each laborer who feeds himself and \$3 per day to a man with a good two-horse team, he feeding himself and horses. Corn is cheaper in Wilmington than it is here.

I sincerely hope you will re-consider your decision – at least so far as to allow such members to accept the proposed alternative without censure from his Society.

(In answer to Tomlinson's report that the Society would censure all who made salt for the Army. This letter convinced them that they had few alternatives left and led to the release of men from the Meeting to work in the Salt Works without censure.)



The flag carried by Company M (Randolph Hornets), 22d Regiment, North Carolina Troops, CSA, now belongs to the Historical Society.

CONCERNING THE WAR

(Letter from Jonathan Worth to his brother, Joseph A. Worth, August 13, 1863)

The political elements are in bad fix in this state. The masses are for peace on any terms. Holden knows this and his paper takes like wildfire. He says his subscription list has increased 25 per cent since 17 July, and I do not doubt it. The Gov. stands firmly by the position taken by him in his inaugural. The split is unfortunate. There is no nobler spirit in N.C. than Gov. V's but the masses are determined the war shall cease. As soon as spirit extends from the people to the army, the end will come.

I believe we shall have a worthless government if we become independent, and am for peace on any terms not humiliating – but have nothing to say.

There is no man whom I so much admire as Gov V. but his feelings are more pugnacious than mine. I believe there is no virtue in the ruling powers, North and South, and don't feel like fighting in such a contest.

CONCERNING THE RESULTS OF THE WAR

(Letter from Jonathan Worth to J.J. Jackson dated May 19th, 1862)

Whatever may be the issue of the War, Confederate money must be nearly useless at the end of the war. Nobody doubts this, and all who hold any considerable amount of it are anxious to invest it in cotton, land, and other property.

You know I have been unable to anticipate any good to grow out of this war. The most disastrous issue would be "subjugation," a word I hate because it has been so long a cant party expression. If our troops at Richmond do not perform better than at Norfolk – Yorktown, etc., we are in danger of the dread reality – subjugation. I try to hope for the best, but can see nothing but ruin.

speaking his mind on the necessity for moral and religious standards for leaders, North and South.

The rift between those called Abolitionists, Lincolmites, Unionists or Tories and those called Confederates, Loyalists, or Secessionists (shortened to Secesh at times) was deep. Bitterness, hatred and fear were widespread. This rift caused divisions in families between brothers, fathers and sons, and other relatives and brought on actual warfare in neighborhoods where men did not agree. The differences were made more deplorable by the fact that these neighbors were the descendants of early settlers whose families had lived close to each other for generations and through intermarriage were often kin.

The few histories that have been written covering the period in this county have called the men who refused to enlist in the army or who deserted after enlistment cowards and criminals. In a thesis completed in 1978 William T. Auman examined documents of the war years to provide a more complete and impartial account of events. His findings show that atrocities were committed on both sides; that most of the outliers were sincere in their opposition to a cause they could not support; that the county was pitifully torn between the two sides; that Randolph was the center of the undercurrent of opposition to the Confederacy in the Piedmont; and that the county was known throughout the Confederacy as one of the areas where the Peace Movement had the strongest support.

By the fall of 1862 militant Unionists openly defied loyal citizens by robbing and plundering and thus earned for themselves the name of criminals and desperadoes. Because they were hiding out they had no way to earn a living, but they felt justified in taking food and clothing from the Confederates who sympathized with the government that had conscripted them. Also, they robbed to secure food for their families. Since much of the time troops as well as outliers lived off the land, those at home were subjected to raids of all kinds.

When Confederate troops were called in to round up deserters and recusant conscripts, they found it very difficult to catch the outliers because they knew the countryside better than those new to the county. They could find few guides who would lead them to the hideouts. One Confederate officer said, "... this is the most disagreeable business I have ever been engaged in."

The election of 1864 provides information on the attitude of the voters. Peace candidates on the slate won out over all other nominees: James Madison B. Leach for Congress (Seventh District); W. W. Holden for Governor (Randolph was one of only three counties to vote for him, the others elected Zebulon B. Vance); Enos T. Blair and Joel Ashworth for State House of Commons; Thomas Black for State Senate (who lost out to Giles Mebane in the district) and Z.

F. Rush for Sheriff. They defeated Marmaduke Robins and J. M. Worth for the General Assembly; A. G. Foster for Congress and J. W. Steed for Sheriff. Before the election Rev. Orrin Churchill exposed the Red Strings (or Heroes of America), a secret society of union sympathizers which had grown quite strong in the state. Randolph County apparently had many members, more than enough to elect a slate of men who held their beliefs.

By the winter of 1864-1865 the situation was growing desperate for the Confederacy. There was now a new element in the "Inner Civil War" which William T. Auman has called the events in Randolph County. Deserters without any roots here were coming in to hide from authorities. They came from Lee's Army, Union troops, other counties and other states. They did not know Loyalists and Unionists apart and preyed on both groups, robbing for more than food. In February 1865 John Milton Worth asked Governor Vance for permission to ask some of the "better class of the deserters" to help in locating the robbers. Permission was granted but it was too late for satisfactory results.

In March 1865 Lt. Colonel A. C. McAlister was ordered to Asheboro to break up and disperse bands of deserters. He was to send his reports to the Army of Northern Virginia. The 600 men under his command were also to protect bridges, railroad lines and warehouses in the area because Sherman's troops were approaching from the south. Governor Vance ordered the Home Guard to assist in arresting deserters. Colonel McAlister was given authority to arrest and hold deserters and to impress persons who might serve as guides. He reported that he believed there were 600 deserters in the county with at least 200 of them well organized. Later he reported the arrest of approximately 100 men. Two arrests of note were made in late March: Alpheus Gollihorn, a deserter, and Private William F. Walters of the Indiana Cavalry. Among other charges they were accused of killing John Vanderford of the Confederate Army while he was home recuperating from a wound. Gollihorn was shot on March 22, 1865, at the springs near Page's Toll House on the old Plank Road. Walters was tried at a court martial in Asheboro and was found guilty and shot on April 1. Colonel McAlister's troops were ordered to Salisbury on the same day to meet Stoneman's Raiders.

Three brigades of General Joseph E. Johnston's troops arrived in the Red Cross Community on April 16, 1865. The desperate condition of the army at the time of surrender resulted in poor discipline and low morale, and the soldiers camping there terrorized the people who resided in that area. On May 2 these men marched to Bush Hill where they were mustered out. With Johnston's surrender to Sherman on April 26, the war was officially over in North Carolina. Each man, both officers and enlisted men, on leaving the army was given one Mexican silver dollar and twenty-five cents in U. S. silver.

CONCERNING EXEMPTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

*(Letter from Joseph Newlin to Jonathan Worth
sent from New Market, 6 December 1862)*

I feel glad to see the Conservatives getting in power, and hope to see honest conservatives fill every office from the Governor down to the Section Master on the Rail Road, believing it to be a prelude to peace, by putting good, honest intelligent men in power, and I may add Christian men, which embraces almost my only hope of peace.

I was gratified at the nomination of thy name for Treasurer and hope ere this thee is elected to that important office.

There is one subject to which I wish to call thy attention. Not knowing whether it would be advisable at the present time to agitate it, which is the subject, of Friends paying the \$500 - the price of exemption under the Conscript act, whether it releases them from the ordinance requiring the payment of \$100. I have my own views in relation to it, but I do not know whether they are correct, therefore I wish thy opinion in the matter, if it is the case that we should be liable to pay both taxes, I do think that those who pay the \$500.00 and those who are detailed to Salt Works, etc. ought to be exonerated from the requisition of the ordinance, and in case they would be liable under the ordinance, would it be imprudent to ask the legislature to release us from such obligation. - Would be pleased to hear from you on the subject, as well as any other subject as thee may feel inclined.

SOME OF THE MORE FAMOUS SONGS OF THE CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS

The Reigning South

"Dixie"

Maryland, My Maryland

Bonnie Blue Flag

Stonewall Jackson's Way

We're Tenting Tonight On The Old Camp Ground

Listen to the Mocking Bird

All Quiet Along the Potomac

Home Sweet Home

Do They Think Of Me At Home

Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching

*From W. H. Lineberry to Jonathan Worth:
Randolph County N.C. Dec. 11th 1862*

I have concluded to drop you a few lines altho I don't know that it hardly worth while to waist ink and paper on the subject which I am going to write about.

You know the conscript Exemption law exempts nearly all kinds of mecanicks except Hatters. I have been at that business for nearly 20 years and it does seem to me that the Hatter is as much needed at home as any other mecanick. My Friends all say that my services would be worth

more to the Confederacy at my work than in the army.

You know that when our volentears left hear they all wore caps now as soon as one comes home and can get hear he wants a Hat they cuss the caps I Herd one say that he had rather go Barefooted than Bare Headed. you know that Hatters is very scarce in the South our shop was the only one that made Fur Hats before the war in this Part of the State I think there was one in the western Part of the State and one in the East that made fur Hats.

Now my object in dropping you this letter is to know if you and Mr. Robbins cant do something in the Legislator for the Hatters of N.C. I think if you could it would be approved of By the people of Randolph.

I know I am no better than any Body Els or that Hatters Has as good a rite to fight as any Body Els. But still it does seem to me that they had as much rite to Be Exemp as the most of the rest that is Exempted it is allmost a nuff to make a man go crazy to Be about a Hat shop now unless He Had a House full of Hats.

I have made a Doz good wool Hats for your Boys and now I want you do Do something for me if you can and I think if the thing was Brot up Before the Legislator that some thing might be done for the Hat Makers.

My Father says He Has been at the Business for 40 years and that their never has Been anything done to incourage the manufacturing of Hats and now we are in the Southern Confederacy he Does think the Hater ough to be incouraged. The South abounds with the Best of fur if we had Hands to work it But we all have to be forced in the army the army will Have to go Bare Headed and the Boy & old men at Home

if I have to go in the army our Shop will have to be closed as father is so Deaf that he con't hunt trimings as we have to go allmost all over the Confederacy to get trimings

I suppose you dont know me but Mr. Robbins Does and if you want any information concerning me Mr. Robbins can give it.

I Believe the Exemption law give the President and Secretary of war the power to Exemp any persons that they think Has a right to be Exemp that is not named in the list of Exemptions and I have thought that if the Legislator of N.C. was to pass a resolution in favor of the Hatters and Call the attention of the President to it it might do something for the Hatters of this State.

(P.S.) - we have your Hat done By Saturdy after you left But never Herd a word from you til your Boy came after it a few days ago

From Worth, Jonathan. *Correspondence of Jonathan Worth*. North Carolina Historical Commission, 1909, v. 1, p. 213-214

After nearly three years of being hunted, outliers were free to return to their homes. Pro-Confederate sympathizers could relax and no longer fear danger to themselves and their property. William T. Auman says, however, "A deep bitterness lingered in the hearts of the Unionists and Confederates for months afterward and many brutal acts were committed to settle wartime grudges as attested by the court records of 1865 and 1866." Randolph citizens left the county for the West in large numbers.

While all of these events were occurring on the home front, men from the county had enlisted in the North Carolina Troops of the Confederate Army. The county sent nine full companies. Of the 22nd N. C. Regiment, Company I (Davis Guards) commanded by Captains S. G. Worth and George Van Buren Lamb; Company L (Uwharrie Rifles) commanded by Captains Robert H. Gray, J. A. C. Brown, Lee Russell and Y. M. C. Johnson; and Company M (Randolph Hornets) commanded by Captains John M. Odell, Laban Odell, Warren B. Kivett and C. F. Siler. Of the 38th N. C. Regiment, Company H commanded by Captains Noah Rush and William L. Thornburg. Of the 46th Regiment, Company F commanded by Captains A. C. McAlister, Thomas A. Branson and Meredith M. Teague, and Company G commanded by Captains O. W. Carr and Robert P. Troy. Of the 52nd Regiment, Company B commanded by Captains James K. Foulkes and Jesse W. Kyle. Of the Second Battalion, Company F commanded by Captains T. W. Andrews and John M. Hancock.

There were men making up from one-third to one-half of the following companies: Company H of the 3rd N. C. Regiment; Companies E and H of the 44th N. C. Regiment; and Companies A and D of the 8th Battalion.

Company F of the 70th N. C. Regiment was composed of the Junior Reserves, 17-year-old young men. Organized in May 1864 it was stationed in eastern North Carolina and was not supposed to leave the state. The company was commanded by Captain W. S. Lineberry and served for a time with Major Walter Clark.

Company M of the 22d Regiment (the Randolph Hornets) carried a battle flag through all their battles which was lost in one of the engagements. It was located in Connecticut in 1965 and returned to the Randolph County Historical Society.

Braxton Craven at Trinity College organized the students of conscript age into a unit called the Trinity Guards in the fall of 1861. In December he was ordered to the Confederate Prison at Salisbury to supervise the reception of the first 120 prisoners. He was relieved of this command in January 1862, having been in Salisbury less than a month when the large increase in prisoners required a change in the military unit. He returned to Trinity and the young

men in his company were assigned to other units. One who wrote of the Trinity Guards later was Daniel Branson Coltrane, who fought throughout the war in the 63rd Regiment, Cavalry.

Men in the companies I, L and M fought in every battle in which the Army of Northern Virginia was involved except First Manassas. The other companies fought in a majority of the battles and were in critical positions in the lines. All of the companies had great losses by death, injury or disease as shown by those few left to sign the parole list at Appomatox. Some of the men were in northern prisons at that time. Also, there were deserters from these companies who returned home, went underground to the West, or crossed over to Union forces. Even with all these depletions, the units maintained strength until the last days of the war.

Walter Clark, father of John W. Clark of Franklinville, who was called from the Hillsborough Military Academy at the age of 14 to help drill the troops for battle and who served later with men from Randolph, said of them, ". . . it will be seen that from the very beginning of the war to its close, wherever there were hardships to be endured, sufferings to be borne and hard fighting to be done there the county of Randolph was represented, and represented with honor, in the persons of her gallant sons."

Women in the families of the men in the N. C. Troops made tents, clothes and hospital supplies of the goods made in the cotton mills. They made flags for the companies and sent them off with music and cheers. They welcomed them home with celebrations and encouragement until the last unhappy days of the war. On the homefront they endured shortages in food, clothing and fuel and inflated prices for everything. Added to the hardships was the fear of robbery by men from both sides who needed food. The dread of fires, murder and general destruction was always with them. Women were responsible for children, the elderly, the handicapped and the ill in addition to taking over the management of the home and farm.

One result of the frantic efforts to round up deserters and recusant conscripts was an order signed by Governor Vance on August 24, 1864, offering amnesty to all so classed who were not guilty of capital felonies provided that they would surrender within thirty days. All civil magistrates, militia or Home Guard officers who neglected their duties in arresting these men would have their own exemptions revoked. Also, all persons who aided the men would be arrested. Lt. Colonel Hargrave of Davidson County received orders at Oak Grove Church to arrest all persons who aided and abetted deserters and confine them to camp until their cases could be disposed of by a magistrate. A camp was set up in Asheboro near the headquarters of the army unit assigned there. Family members were arrested immediately: wives, parents, children.

Though the majority of the prisoners were treated with consideration in the crude camp thus set up,



Oak Grove Methodist Episcopal Church where Lt. Colonel Hargrave received orders to arrest families of outliers.



Bethel Methodist Protestant Church ground where Confederate troops camped in April 1865.



The table holds minie balls, cannon balls and other relics of the encampment at Bethel Church (Red Cross).

From Riley Hill to Jonathan Worth:

Dec. 2nd 1862.

I have bin looking for a letter from you on what we have bin talking about, But have not recd. a word, now Sir I want you to have my son Samuel W. Hill Detailed as Miller. He was our Miller at the time of the Draft and had bin for some time. When he was taken under the draft we got another, kept him but a short time and He was taken as a conscript. So we have bin dragging along ever since with no particular Miller and a great deal of grinding to do. I have 3 sons in the army and have had ever since the draft. I do not think that my Miller ought to be discharged. I see Men almost every day detailed, some for one thing and some for another, But none in my judgement of as much importance as a public Miller. Now sir if you will exert every nerve to get him discharged, I will pay you for all the trouble you may be at and if you should succeed I will pay you an additional fee and if there can be nothing done I want you to let me know it as soon as possible. do all you can for me and as soon as you can.

(Another letter on same sheet) From Jason C. Harris.

Mr. J. Worth Dear Sir, I am happy to learn that Randolph is not dead but sleepeth. I see that both Door Keepers were selected from our county and that your self has bin elected public treasurer, if this be so I think we shall have a long funeral procession for some will certainly die on the account of it. I hope it is so, do have our Cpts. Districts put Back as they once were and that will give one half of the officers to the army and quiet to the people do all you can for us, give my respects to Mr. Robbins – write to me soon.

From Worth, Jonathan. *Correspondence of Jonathan Worth*. North Carolina Historical Commission, 1909. v. 1, p. 204-205.

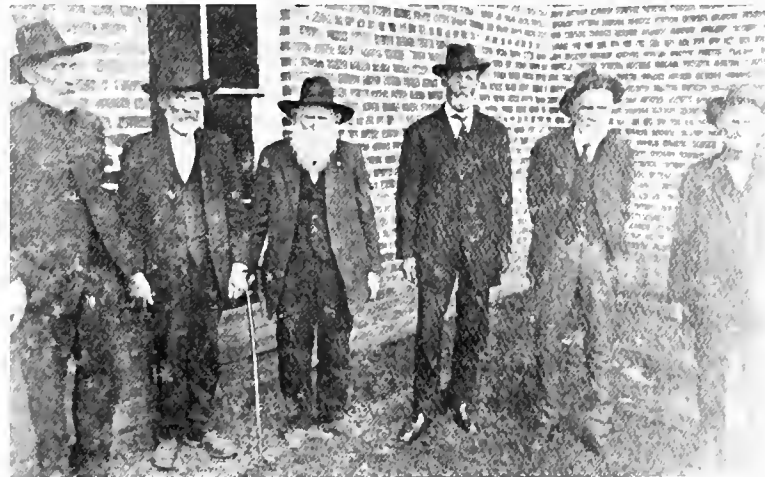
some military officers used the order as an excuse to abuse people who were helpless and to seize property unnecessarily, even from those who were of no relation to any outliers. Civil officials who tried to prosecute those guilty of the abuses were informed that they were acting under orders from the governor. Governor Vance when informed of the twin results of his order: some success in rounding up deserters and ill treatment of the women, children and elderly, rescinded the order. The authority to arrest those aiding deserters was revoked on September 27, 1864, by the Adjutant General.

The five cotton mills on Deep River operated during the war years making cotton goods for the Confederacy. Employment was thus provided for the operatives but all was not roses. Management found it difficult to get supplies, to replace machinery or to keep it in repair, to make shipments, to ward off speculators, to receive payment from the Confederacy, especially in the last years of the war when currency depreciated to the point that it was worthless. The Cedar Falls Mill provided a larger amount of cloth for shirts and underwear than any other mill in the state. The mills bartered part of their yarn and were able to sell some of their products to individuals since the state did not demand all of the goods.

In one year the thirty-nine cotton mills in North Carolina, all of them less than thirty years old, geared up well enough to produce goods the state needed for war and supply some of the other states. North Carolina was the only Confederate state which clothed its soldiers instead of depending on Confederate quartermasters and it was the only state whose men were not in rags at the end of the war.



Levi Cox was a Friends minister who owned a mill on Mill Creek during the Civil War. He was exempted from military service as a miller, but he left the mill for 32 days to help widows and others who could not harvest their crops. His life was threatened for leaving the mill.



Confederate Veterans in Ramseur, ca. 1915. L to R, Captain Y.M.C. Johnson, John Tyler Turner, Daniel Burgess, Aubrey Covington, Robert Tate McIntyre, Murphy Burris.

Iron ore was mined on Iron Mountain in Grant Township and taken to Franklinsville to be converted at the smelter which was located where Bush Creek flows into Deep River. During the war men who worked at the mine or at the smelter were exempt from military duty because iron was on the list of critical materials needed for the army.

Salt was another substance necessary to both the army and civilians, especially because one of its uses was to preserve meats, fish and other foods which the army had to transport. Salt had been imported before the war but the Federal blockade of all North Carolina ports except Wilmington had allowed very little salt to come in. Salt works were set up by individuals along the southeastern coast but the largest one, covering 220 acres, was established by the state on Myrtle Grove Sound. In December 1861 John Milton Worth was appointed first State Salt Commissioner and a salt commissioner was designated for each county. Jonathan Worth served at first in this capacity in Randolph. His son, David G. Worth, succeeded J. M. Worth as State Salt Commissioner in July 1863 and held that position until December 1864.

Those who worked in the salt works were exempt from combat duty. Several pro-Unionists from Randolph chose this service rather than to fight. The Confederate officer in charge of the Wilmington area, General W. H. C. Whiting, was never convinced that the exempted men at the salt works were not sending messages to the Federal troops. The Worths denied that this could be happening. The number of men stationed there varied, but in September 1862 the reported number was 200, one-third of whom were Quakers.

The work was not easy or safe, however, for a yellow fever epidemic in 1862 struck Wilmington and caused many deaths. Much of the work was in the swamps where malaria was almost inescapable. Also, the operation was in the path of the military activity around Ft. Fisher.

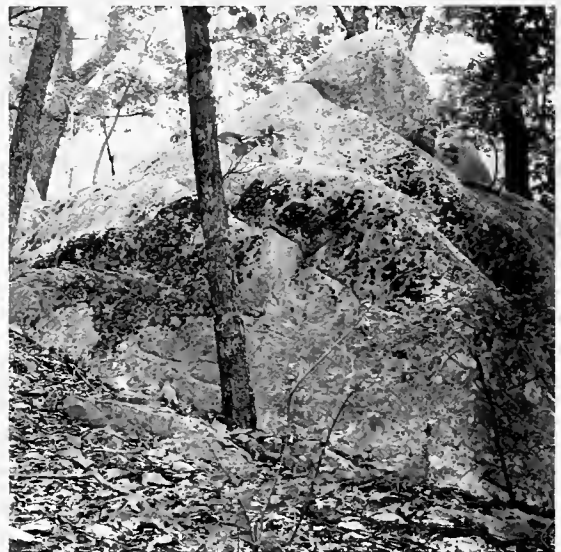
Water for the salt extractions was taken from the sound and boiled in huge boilers fired by wood brought by wagon or by boat. A bushel of salt could be collected from sixty gallons of water. A year after J. M. Worth accepted the state post he wrote his brother that he had been able to deliver twenty-one thousand bushels of salt to seventy-five counties at an average price of \$3.50 a bushel. By 1865 salt was \$70 a bushel.

In spite of controversies and difficulties of all kinds, the State Salt Works managed to stay in operation until destroyed by fire during the first Battle of Fort Fisher, December 24, 1864. Workers at the works were assigned to army units for the remainder of the war unless they found ways to be exempted or to escape.

Wars are fought on battlefields but government is also deeply involved in providing funds for the support of the armies. As State Treasurer from Novem-

ber 1862 until October 1865 Jonathan Worth had the responsibility of managing all state funds. Needless to say, these were not normal times, but through the three years he used his knowledge of business to keep the state's financial status in the best condition possible. At the end of the war North Carolina's treasury was bare, but its general condition was not hopeless. Worth had managed to salvage enough materials and sell them for the amount needed to support the state government for the year 1865. He supervised the state financial affairs as carefully as if they were his own and his integrity was never questioned.

By the spring of 1865 everyone was exhausted by the long and painful war which had brought hardship to many.



Rocks known as the Gollihorn Rocks, typical of the rocks which provided hiding places for the outliers.



Tombstone at J.J. Vanderford's grave, Confederate soldier who was killed by outliers.

CONCERNING THE DESERTERS IN
RANDOLPH COUNTY

(Letter from J. M. Worth in Asheboro to
Jonathan Worth, dated February 16, 1865)

There is no spot upon this earth more completely subjugated than Randolph County. There is not a day or night passes but what some one is robbed of all the parties can carry away. There are in bands in nearly all parts of the County unless it is stopped we shall be utterly used up. My object in writing is to suggest whether some arrangement cannot be made with the military authorities to offer the better class of the deserters some terms if they will organize and drive the robbers from the country or exterminate them. In a late call for the Home Guards many failed to appear and what did come up disbanded immediately on finding that Genl Gatlin declined to furnish rations for them. I am fearful that they will not come up for reorganization. Many of them are afraid and many more are in heart with the deserters. I do hope that something may be done. It is a horrible condition . . . I have studied the matter in all its views and I know that nothing but a larger force than we can get or some terms with the Home Guard and the better class of deserters will save us from utter ruin . . . I hope you may have time to talk to somebody – the Gov. and Genl Gatlin and perhaps Genl Holmes . . .

(Reply from Jonathan Worth, February 20, 1865)

I have had a full conference with the Govr. on the subject of your letter.

He says he will excuse the home-guard of Randolph from going into the field, on account of the defenceless condition of the County against the robbers and deserters, provided they will immediately reorganize – and all efficient officers go to work with determined resolution to suppress the disturbances.

He will authorize any person you may design to form a company of the better class of deserters to drive the robbers from the country or to exterminate them as you suggest.

You are the best judge of the plan to be adopted – but it seems to me there will be no reliance on any deserters – and that the home guard will become efficient on the terms of being excused from the field . . .

Communicate freely with me and I will give you every assistance in my power to aid your object – but I cannot approve the committing of a murder even on a felon, unless it be done while he is in the act of committing a felony.

(and a second letter on March 1, 1865)

You describe the deserters in Randolph under two classes – the one concealing themselves and thus avoiding the field, from the want of courage or religious scruples. This class you say do no mischief and would do no good or would escape to the enemy if captured and sent to the army: – the other class consisting of lawless desperadoes who rob promiscuously and occasionally commit murder and other outrages to justify malignant feeling or get money.

The former class know much of the hiding places and plans of the latter, and could furnish information by which these lawless bandits could be captured, and this information you think they would impart if they had some assurance that their desertion would be winked at by the authorities. –

You say that these lawless men, when captured and turned over to the Civil or Military authorities, are not punished, but generally are allowed to escape and return with increased malignity, and you therefore think that self preservation requires that they be summarily executed, whenever captured without form of trial.

You say that many of the Home Guard were robbed when they were out of the county in service – and that consequently when they were last called out many of them refused to respond to the call, and those who assembled, for want of rations and because their comrades did infest them, returned home . . .

Another suggestion you make is that the enrolling officers be of age and discretion and sober habits – and not a boy, – be sent to the County, conniving at the class of such.

You think if these suggestions of yours can be carried out that order can be restored in the county.

I have recited your suggestions because I propose to submit this letter to the Govr. and perhaps to Genl. Holmes with the hope of getting them to endorse their approval of such of them as they may think deserving it . . .

(and a second letter from J. M. Worth
on March 9, 1865)

I want to urge with all my power I can that Gov. Vance send a man as promised to take charge of what I have been calling the better class of deserters. If he does not do it we are gone. The army that is here cannot submit. The County is full of all sorts of folks moving from Sherman and we are being swallowed up . . . I have no time to write more.



Jonathan Worth home in Asheboro in 1888. The house burned ca. 1890.

We are now having a cold snap of weather, but shall continue our meeting if the Lord blesses us with His Presence still, but there is nothing certain in war. It is wisdom to prepare to stay a lifetime at one place, and be ready to leave it on a minutes notice.

*Truly yours
J(effrey) H. Robbins
Chap 12th, N.C.T.*

From: The North Carolina Presbyterian, Fayetteville, April 13, 1864.

*From S. G. Worth to Jonathan Worth:
Wilmington, N.C. Decr. 25th 1862.*

Enclosed I send to you for collection a draft on Dr. Isaac W. Hughes for \$330.00. If you can get a check on Wilmington I would prefer that to a check on any other place as I can use it more easily. I wish you if you please, to call upon Govr. Vance and ask him if he will give me a Captaincy in the Quarter Master's Dept. at Raleigh and if so when he will make the appointment. He promised Colton to give me the place when the State troops were organized.

Pa started home this morning. He has not been home since the fever abated until now. Genl. Whiting sent for Pa a few days ago – and when I got to the Genl's. office the following dialogue took place – to-wit.*

Genl. W. I understand you have too many men at your works, and have also learned that you are on that account making the salt cost the State more than any salt that is made hereabouts.

Pa. If any one has told you that I have too many hands and that my salt costs more than that made by private parties they told you a d-lie.

They eyed each other for a few moments in silence, when the Genl. without another word told his Adj. Genl. to countermand an order he had made taking away 150 of Pa's men and to appoint a Board to examine and report. They will report to-day that he has none too many. Salt is selling at 14 to 15 per bu. now. Two vessels ready to unload now with good stony Salt and Iron. Small Pox is in town but to what extent is not known.

I dislike to ask you to do so many things for me knowing that your time is fully occupied but I will try not to trouble you again and shall remember very gratefully whatever you may do for me.

From Worth, Jonathan. *Correspondence of Jonathan Worth*. North Carolina Historical Commission, v. 1, p. 216-217.

*Pa is Dr. John Milton Worth

S. G. Worth was Shubal G. Worth, son of John Milton Worth, and father of Hal M. Worth. He was Captain of Company I of the 22nd Regiment of the North Carolina Troops and died near Richmond, May 11, 1864, after being wounded by a sharpshooter.

Methodist Chaplains Randolph County

Letter from the Army

*Johnson's Brigade
Camp 12th N.C.T.
Hanover Junction, Mar 24,
1864.*

Dear Brother:

For some time, I have intended to drop you a line, in acknowledging the receipt of a bundle of your paper, which regularly makes its weekly visits to my Regiment.

It is a very welcome comer, and I take pleasure in distributing it among the soldiers who are always glad to receive it, especially those of your church. For your paper is the only public representative that your church has in this Brigade. The 5th Regiment has an Episcopalian Chaplain; 12th Methodist; 20th Luthern; and the 23 has a Baptist Missionary at this time.

Your missionaries have not paid us a visit; we would be glad if they would call by and give us a lift; and truly are we needing it now, as we have the use of a large church and have been holding meetings for a week, night and day. The Chaplains of the Brigade are jointly working together in the "unity of the spirit and in the bonds of peace," for the salvation of souls of the men, except the Chaplain of the 5th, who is absent.

There is quite an interest in the Brigade on the subject of religion; a goodly number have professed conversion and the good work goes on.



Moss painting by Elvira Worth Moffitt about 1860.

Asheboro, N.C.
Dec. 25th 1864

My Dear Brother

I have not received but one letter from you in some time that was dated Oct 20th. I hope you will not think hard of me for not writing sooner for I heard that you was on your way home. I was so much pleased with the news that I never thought of writing but as I see that it is all faults I will write. I have been looking with great anxiety for your return but it is all in vain. This leaves me well. I heard from Emma yesterday. She was well. I am sorry to tell you that Brother Green was buried last Tuesday. He came home three weeks ago. He never walked a step after he got home. Emma is still at Mr. Hills Me and Mrs. Gibson is still at the old place. I have written you all about the affairs but whether you have heard it or not I can't tell. I have written you a great many letters. If you don't get them it is not my fault. I don't want you to think that I don't write often. Today is the stillist Christmas that I ever seen. I am by myself and it seems like along there is no fun to be seen about here now. I was at a quilting three weeks ago at Mr. B.F. Steeds. Miss Loo was there. Mr. B. F. Steed sends his kindest regards to you and a great many more of your Friends. The(y) are all anxious for your release and some of the Laides in particular . . . I want you to bring me a shawl if you can when you come home. I will close by saying write soon and often and I will do the same.

*Your affectionate Sister
Nancy J. Hancock*

Letter received by J. M. Hancock while he was a prisoner of war during the Civil War from his sister.

CONCERNING THE SALT WORKS

(Letter to J. J. Jackson from Jonathan Worth,
dated April 25, 1864)

The Yankees made a raid a few days ago on the State Salt Works – burnt up the tools and houses – damaged the steam engine and carried off 47 of the hands. David writes that they were forced off. Rumors that they went willingly he says, are without color or foundation. They fired on those who escaped.



Elvira Worth Moffitt, 1836-1928, daughter of Jonathan Worth, was keenly interested in the preservation of Randolph County history.

CONCERNING THE STATE DEBT

(Letter from Jonathan Worth to Jessie Walker
dated September 14, 1865)

I recd and filed with my recommendations endorsed yr application for the appointment of Newton Newlin as P. M. at New Market.

I am sorry to learn that my old friends in Randolph have gone off half-cocked on the State debt. Many of them, no doubt, thought they were following the lead of the Standard. It now occupies exactly my position – that the Convention take no action on the subject. The State can pay nothing, – not a coupon, – under the most favorable view, for more than a year from this date. Why hurry to a conclusion. The best informed among you have not the knowledge of the subject necessary to conduct you to a judicious conclusion. If you repudiate the whole war debt, you break every Bank in the State, you destroy the University and the common school, which own about 1/4 of the stock in these Banks, – you beggar nearly a thousand widows and orphans whose all is invested in the Banks and State bonds – and as to orphans, so invested by a law passed long before the war – and you blot out of our constellation its brightest star – Honesty. You encourage Dishonesty by State example.

The old maxim – "Honesty is the best policy" is true now as it always has been and always will be.

The whole of this war debt is due to our own citizens. If the State pays none of it every body who holds a note on any Bank of this State – a N.C. Treasury note or N.C. bond loses in the ratio that the State gains. What the State gains her citizens lose. It is just as politic to make those who have confided in the honor of the State, lose all, or should all the tax-payers bear their share of our folly? . . . The war debt ought to be scaled.

(All letters to and from Jonathan Worth are from Worth,
Jonathan. Correspondence. 2 v.

Published by the North Carolina Historical Commission, 1909

RECONSTRUCTION 1865-1875

Major battles may not have taken place in the county, but the frequent skirmishes between pro-Confederate and pro-Union sympathizers left much of the county devastated. One significant battle would probably have done less damage. Once everyone was home, the task for all was to find ways to make do with the few necessities at hand and start life again. The economy was in shambles.

Reconstruction would have been easier for the cotton mills if they had been left with funds to replace worn machinery. Even so, out of the thirty-three still in active use in the state, five were in Randolph County.

Priority on farms was given to restoring land in order to grow food, to inventorying supplies, to building up a supply of seeds, to securing live stock, to repairing homes and establishing markets.

As soon as the fighting stopped, members of the Society of Friends in Baltimore, Maryland, formed an Association to assist Friends in the South. They solicited funds from Quakers world-wide. The largest donors by far were the London and Irish Quakers. They sent food, clothing and necessities, such as needles and thread, seeds and paper, but better still these Friends helped restore meeting houses, schools and homes.

Their greatest contributions were in setting up eight annual teacher-training institutes and in purchasing in 1867 the old Nathan Hunt farm in the Springfield Community on the northwest border of Randolph County as an experimental farm. Here they maintained livestock, practiced the latest methods of agriculture and held classes for farmers to help them get started again. Innovations were the extended use of clover, selected seeds, a bonemill and experiments in drainage. The influence of the agricultural methods employed at the farm was felt within a circle reaching fifty miles from Springfield. The assistance of the Baltimore Association to the local Friends meetings at a time when they were in great distress gave the meetings the support they needed and halted the migration to the West. Leaders of the Baltimore Friends Association were Francis T. King, Joseph Moore and Allen Jay. The Association discontinued its aid in 1883.

Baltimore Friends helped restore the private schools maintained by the Friends meetings, but these schools were also open to other children in the neighborhood. Actually, records show that more non-Friends children were enrolled. These schools were almost alone in providing schooling for white children for the immediate period after 1865. Mary Alves Long in her book, *High Time To Tell It*, relates that her attendance at one of these schools near her home was a happy event for her, because it was her first school experience.

CONCERNING RELIEF OF THE NEEDY

(Letter to A. U. Tomlinson, May 15, 1867)

Yours of the 10th inst. was received yesterday evening's mail.

Finding it impossible to attend to the proper dispensation of the donations committed to my charge for the use of the indigent of this State, I obtained the consent of D. M. Barringer and the ministers of the four principal churches in this city, to take the labor off my hands. All that has been committed to my charge, they have control over. I will turn your letter over to them.

In obedience to a resolution of the Genl. Assembly last winter, I sent a circular to the Chairman of the Warden Court of every County in the State, asking for information as to the extent of destitution which the County could not relieve. A number reported that they needed no aid. Some 20 counties asked for more or less help; and to these has been sent what was committed to my charge. Much the larger number (including Randolph) made no report. It was presumed that the Counties making no report needed no assistance. Hence Randolph, as you say, "has been overlooked." Nothing can be more embarrassing than the distribution of a bounty, inadequate to the wants of all, throughout the State. There has been neither carelessness nor improper discrimination in the distribution of this bounty - but for want of proper information . . . If Randolph has been overlooked it must be attributed to the failure of the authorities to report its needs . . .

(All letters to and from Jonathan Worth are from Worth, Jonathan. Correspondence. 2 v. Published by the North Carolina Historical Commission, 1909.



United States Coast Survey Map of 1865, showing Randolph County area.

Next on the list of priorities was the reopening of the public schools which had been closed or curtailed because of the war. Even though most of the schools limped through the war years, not a public school in the county (or in the state according to Governor Vance) was open during the two years of 1865-1867 because of the effects of Reconstruction. With no funds on hand the state had passed responsibility for schools on to the counties where some districts were able to carry on after 1867 and others were not.

Following the adoption of the Constitution of 1868, which contained a strong statement on education, the General Assembly passed the Public School Law of 1869. The law was progressive, but resources of state and local governments did not make its implementation possible. It provided for schools for both races; divided counties into districts for convenience; and authorized levies by county commissioners of a tax for a four-months' term. The state approved an appropriation of \$100,000 to compensate in a small way for the loss of the Literary Fund, but appropriated only a fraction of the amount. The great needs of the schools including repairs to school buildings, lack of teacher-training, poor access roads and lack of books and supplies were slowly eased, but it would be ten years before substantial progress would be made. The action of the General Assembly in 1877 making levying of a county tax for education compulsory instead of permissive was the first step in assuring that schools would be in operation.

Churches as well as schools had a difficult time during these years. The churches established by 1860 were struggling to continue and few people were courageous enough to start new churches. By 1875, however, at least two Baptist, two Christian, one Wesleyan Methodist, four Methodist Episcopal (two of them by Negroes) and three Methodist Protestant churches had been established. Poor roads hampered church attendance, unheated buildings made winter-time use limited, and the scarcity of ministers made full-time services impossible. Some ministers were assigned eight or ten churches several miles apart. They lived in a center where they could secure additional employment if possible. Stephen B. Weeks, in *Southern Quakers and Slavery*, quotes an English Quaker's comments on conditions in Randolph County in 1875. Stanley Pumphrey reported that of the ten Friends meeting houses only two were creditable.

Randolph was not one of the 18 counties listed in the reports from the Wardens of the Poor providing information to Governor Worth in 1867 on destitution and suffering. The Wardens reported on both white and black persons who were in great need of help. People from Philadelphia and Maryland sent boatloads of corn to be distributed to those suffering from hunger. The nearby counties of Chatham, Guilford and Montgomery were listed in these reports.

Some of the ex-slaves left the county, but many of them stayed. They worked at occupations they knew

SIGNED PAROLE LIST AT APPOMATTOX

TWENTY-SECOND NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Company I:

<i>Captain G.V. Lamb</i>	<i>Private A.L. McLaurin</i>
<i>Sergeant T.J. Wood</i>	<i>Private J.W. Heath</i>
<i>Sergeant W.R. Allred</i>	<i>Private R.R. Thompson</i>
<i>Corporal N.E. Lamb</i>	<i>Private A.J. Winningham</i>
<i>Private John Heilig</i>	<i>Private M. Burns</i>

Company L:

<i>Captain Y.M.C. Johnson</i>	<i>Private J. Creasman</i>
<i>First Lieut. C.H. Welborn</i>	<i>Private W.M. Pike</i>
<i>Sergeant C.M. Vestal</i>	<i>Private J.M. Thomas</i>
<i>Corporal Allen Scott</i>	<i>Private C.C. Jones</i>

Company M:

"Randolph Hornets"

<i>Captain C.F. Siler</i>	<i>Private J. Foust</i>
<i>Private L.D. Sloat</i>	<i>Private Joseph York</i>
<i>Private A.J. Parker</i>	<i>Private J.L. York</i>
<i>Private David Wright</i>	<i>Private W. Allridge</i>

Half of COMPANY H, THIRD NORTH CAROLINA BATTALION

Private Zimri Williams

FORTY-SIXTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Company G:

<i>Captain R.P. Troy</i>	<i>Private W.L. Brower</i>
<i>Sergeant J.C. Davis</i>	<i>Private L. Furgerson</i>
<i>Sergeant T.A. Futrell</i>	<i>Private Sion Hill</i>
<i>Corporal J.F. Cavaniss</i>	<i>Private John Hicks</i>
<i>Private J.G. Varner</i>	<i>Private A.M. Ingold</i>
<i>Private W.M. Williams</i>	<i>Private J.A. Leach</i>
<i>Private W.J. Cavaniss</i>	<i>Private E. Thompson</i>

FIFTY-SECOND NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Company B:

<i>First Lieut. W.D. Kyle</i>	<i>Private A. Hancock</i>
<i>Corporal A.J. Goins</i>	<i>Private W.H.H. Lamb</i>
<i>Private R. Aldred</i>	

SECOND NORTH CAROLINA BATTALION

<i>Sergeant T.H. Dougan</i>	<i>Private L.D. Gordon</i>
<i>Sergeant M.H. Moffitt</i>	<i>Private J.M. Kenney</i>
<i>Private George Cagle</i>	<i>Private Gideon Macon</i>
<i>Private G.W. Cox</i>	<i>Private Daniel Rich</i>
<i>Company Sergeant</i>	<i>Private J.H. Elbersen</i>
<i>Allen Richardson</i>	

or continued to work for the families with whom they had lived. Adjustments to emancipation were easier in this county than in those counties where large numbers of slaves had been congregated on plantations. Ex-slaves were now able to go to the Court House and register marriages which had not been recognized legally before the war. Descendants of these families and of the free blacks then living in Randolph live in the county today.

Northern philanthropic and religious societies sent teachers and school supplies to the state to assist with opening schools for Negro youth and adults who wished to learn to read and write. Friends Schools reopened by the Baltimore Friends Association early after the war did admit a few black students, but by 1870 the law required separate schools.

The state set up schools in separate districts for Negro children. The state also provided a school at Fayetteville for training teachers of children in these new districts.

Several churches were started by Negroes during this period, some of which were separate churches of the older denominations, especially Methodist Episcopal and Congregational, and others were of new denominations, such as African Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal Zion and others. White leaders assisted with the organization of the churches and Sunday Schools, helping with locating buildings and supplying materials.

It was primarily, however, to their own people who were capable of leadership to whom Negroes turned as the years rolled by. None of the groups anywhere in the county was large, for the population was scattered. They worked together to provide facilities and programs for themselves.

The sad, difficult years of 1865-1868 were the years of Jonathan Worth's terms as Governor. He was elected in November 1865 and reelected in 1866, but the office was made provisional in 1867 by the Reconstruction Act passed by Congress. He served until July 1, 1868, when he was ousted by the Republican victor (W. W. Holden) acting under Federal approval instead of being allowed to complete his term which would have ended in December. Worth was the last Whig governor.

It was a time of turmoil, for there were many changes in political, social and economic conditions. Worth's letters of the period include his constant pleas for the application of common sense to the problems of the day, but common sense was not the accepted approach. His well-known pro-Union stand before the war helped him in his relations with the Federal Government, but few of the civil and military officials sent to North Carolina were of the caliber to understand the man with whom they were dealing.

Many of the state's leaders were disfranchised because of their service in the Confederacy and could not qualify for office. There was much opposition to

the proposed new state constitution which had to be ratified, or one acceptable to Congress, before the state could be readmitted to the union. Old rivalries between Whigs and Democrats which had existed for many years deepened and grew more bitter; while at the same time, a new party was emerging, the Republican, born in the election of 1860. Under the military government the courts could not be very effective, and were more or less constrained. The end of this period was to be welcomed with relief. North Carolina was admitted to the union on July 20, 1868. Turmoil did not end, however, until after the election of 1876.

A NEW ERA After the depressing period immediately following the war there came a period of improvement which brought hope to a weary people. The state saw the end of political and military occupation in 1876, leaving the government free of the complications which Reconstruction had brought. Zebulon B. Vance, who was a popular leader, was elected governor in that year and started the state on a period of expansion and development.

Ten years after the war people in Randolph County whether engaged in industry or agriculture could see changes for the better. Production on the farms was restored to pre-war conditions or better; the five cotton mills started before 1860 found markets for their products and expanded; and new mills were added along Deep River. The county was blessed with timber which could be sold as lumber or made into items for sale. The new product added was tobacco, the use of which had been greatly stimulated by the war. Plants were set up in Winston and Durham for manufacturing tobacco into cigars, chewing tobacco and cigarettes; making the growing of tobacco financially rewarding to farmers.

Professor W. H. Pegram of Trinity College reported in 1884 that during the previous year Zach Groom of Rockingham County had moved to Trinity in order for his sons to enroll as students at the college. He brought with him the first North Carolina Bright Tobacco and found several farmers in the surrounding area who would experiment with him in the production of this new plant. They planted 200,000 plants and found that the soil of this county was highly suitable for growing tobacco.

Manufacturing during this period was located in the seven towns along Deep River, and even though the mills were producing similar products, each town has its own history.

RANDLEMAN The first new mill to be established after the war was completed in 1880 by the Naomi Falls Manufacturing Company organized by John H. Ferree, J. O. Pickard, Logan Weaver, Amos Gregson and J. E. Walker in 1879. Other stockholders were Addison W. Vickory, Alfred M. Diffie, W. A. Woollen, Emsley P. Myrick, John Clapp and Joseph A. Myrick. The mill was dedicated on February 24, 1880, by Braxton

Craven, President of Trinity College, the only instance known of a dedication of a mill at that time. In his speech he paid tribute to the men who had made the opening of the mill possible. Added to the list of stockholders in 1882 were J. E. Randleman, Thomas C. Worth, W. H. Ragan and C. C. Randleman.

In 1884 Naomi Mill made 5,000 yards of plaids, checks and stripes daily, plus 600 seamless bags and 1,000 pounds of warps. The mill had 5,500 spindles, 150 plaid looms and 12 bag looms.

Randleman was incorporated in 1880 at which time the name was officially changed from Union Factory to Randleman in memory of John B. Randleman whose name had already been given to the cotton mill. It was incorporated as the "City of Randleman," rather than as "Town." The first commissioners were John H. Ferree, James E. Walker, James O. Pickard, R. R. Ross and Addison W. Vickory.

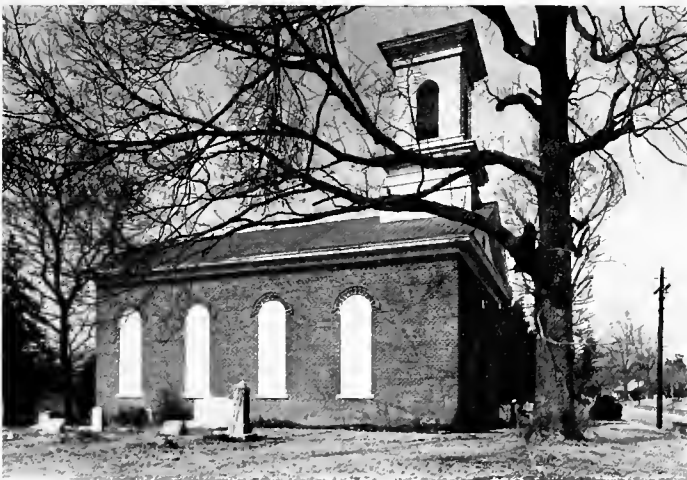
Mr. Randleman and Mr. Ferree had moved to Union Factory in 1868, purchased the mill and added new buildings for its operation. In 1884 it produced 12,000 yards of plaid daily and employed 375 operatives at a monthly average wage of \$12.63. There were 4,500 spindles and 300 looms. The Randleman Mill burned in 1885 but was rebuilt immediately.

Three mills built away from the river depended on boilers which used wood to make steam until after 1889 when the railroad hauled in coal. In 1886 the Powhatan Mill was established on Main Street by O. R. Cox, J. E. Walker and others. The mill used steam for power. It was purchased in 1894 by Hal M. Worth and James S. McAlister and renamed Engleworth Cotton Mills.

Plaidville Mills was built not far from St. Paul's Church and also used steam for power. Stockholders included John H. Ferree, who owned the controlling stock; S. G. Newlin and J. O. Pickard. The mills produced plaids and other cotton goods.



John Banner Randleman home.



St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in Randleman was established in 1855. Their 1879 building of brick was decorated by Reuben Rink of Kernersville. The church building is now the North Randolph Historical Society Museum.



John H. Ferree home.

Family scene at Robert P. Dicks home in Randleman, 1898. Nancy Coltrane Dicks, widow of James Dicks, is oldest person present at age 82.



Walker-Bryant-Story home.



The same men who organized Plaidville Mills built the Mary Antoinette Mills in 1895 and named it for Mr. Ferree's daughters. It was located near the Plaidville Mills.

The first hosiery mill in the county was organized in Randleman in 1893 by L. A. Spencer, A. N. Bulla and S. G. Newlin. It was also dependent on steam for energy because it was located in the center of town. Production annually was some 30,000 dozen pairs of ribbed cotton stockings for women and children.

City officials in 1884 were Thomas C. Worth, Mayor; A. A. Steed, W. W. Redding, J. N. Caudle, W. P. Brooks and J. H. Ferree, Commissioners. J. A. Myrick was Secretary and K. D. Hanner, Treasurer. W. B. Alred was Constable.



Plaidville Mills, Randleman.



Mary Antoinette Mills, named for John H. Ferree's daughters.

Randleman Chair Company.



Employees of a cotton mill pose for the photographer.



The depot was important to Randleman for many years.



A cotton knitting machine designed for home use, but used in a small plant at Millboro ca. 1890.

The first record of a band (1889) in the state organized by a mill was the one started by the Randleman Mills. At first the mills bought the instruments and paid a band teacher, but later the players helped to pay the teacher's salary and purchased their own instruments. This band gave concerts and played for special occasions not only in Randleman but in other communities.

The Randleman Store Company was the first store in the town. It was a general store carrying all kinds of merchandise, owned after 1881 by two brothers, N. N. Newlin and J. N. Newlin. Twelve other stores of various sizes were open for business in town including Naomi Falls store. The others were owned by individuals.

In 1900 Randleman was a flourishing community with the largest population of any town in the county. In 1890 the population was 1,754; in 1900, 2,190. Five cotton mills and one hosiery mill provided employment for some 750 persons living in the area. The post office had been established in 1881.

The depot agent was E. A. Wiles. There were two hotels: Ingold Hotel and Walker House, and a boarding house operated by C. M. Vestal. There were four physicians: W. A. Fox, L. L. Sapp, J. O. Walker and W. A. Woollen.

Housing was provided in mill villages for workers in the Naomi Falls and Powhatan Mills; the other homes were situated throughout the Randleman area.

Churches in Randleman in 1900 were the Mt. Lebanon Methodist Protestant; the St. John's (Randleman) Christian; the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal; the Naomi Falls Methodist Episcopal and the Randleman Baptist Churches. Nearby was Old Union Methodist Episcopal.

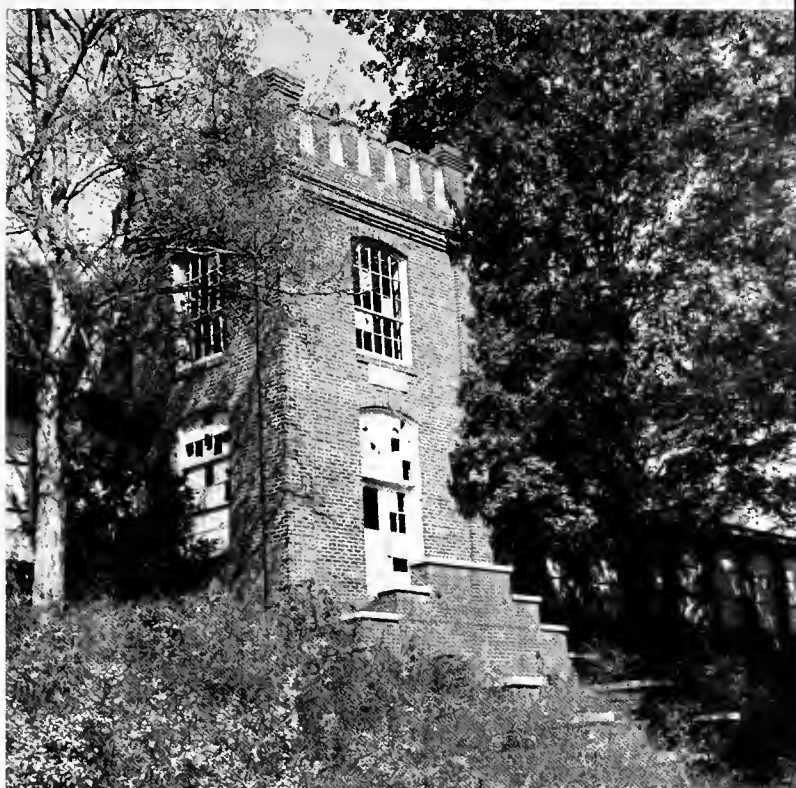
The railroad was the lifeline of the community, for roads were impassable much of the time. The mills were dependent on the railroad for shipments and passengers used the trains for trips to and from High Point and Greensboro for business and pleasure.

In 1897 the City officials were J. H. Wilson, Mayor; S. G. Newlin, W. G. Glass, J. M. Pugh, W. H. Lawrence and J. W. Parson, Commissioners; and J. T. Millikan, Clerk.

COLERIDGE Down the river some twenty miles other men invested in a cotton mill to be located at Foust's Mill and named it Enterprise. E. A. Moffit, James A. Cole and Daniel Lambert organized the Enterprise Manufacturing Company in 1880 and the mill started operations in 1882. The post office established in 1886 was first named Cole's Ridge, then Coleridge.

The mill employed some 50 employees to make cotton materials known as Pocahontas and Battle Axe yarns and twines. The mill was successful and the community thrived. Also on the same mill race were a wool carding mill, saw mill, flour mill and cotton gin. These industries furnished employment for the families in the sparsely settled southeastern section of the county.

Enterprise Manufacturing Company main building.



Construction of the dam at Coleridge in 1880 was accomplished almost entirely by hand tools.



The John M. Caveness store in Coleridge.





The Robert L. Caveness home in Coleridge, now the home of the Lynn Albright family.



Concord Methodist Church, an early building.



The John M. Caveness home, Coleridge.



Coleridge School.
Coleridge Hotel.



WORTHVILLE In 1880 Dr. John Milton Worth, John H. Ferree, T. C. Worth and A. C. McAlister invested equal shares (one hundred and fifty each) and organized a company for the purpose of constructing a cotton mill at "Hopper's Foard" on Deep River below Randleman. The mill was in operation by 1881 and the name of the village created by the new industry was changed to Worthville by 1882 when the post office was established. The village soon took on characteristics of a town with stores and churches. By 1890 it had a population of 328 and was incorporated in 1895.

In 1884 the mill had 5,000 spindles, 40 sheeting looms and 12 bag looms. It produced daily 2,500 yards of sheeting, 600 pounds of warps and 600 seamless bags. There were 125 employees who received an average of \$13 a month.

The Worth Manufacturing Company built a church for the use of all denominations. In 1882 the Baptist and the Methodist Episcopal churches were organized. A Presbyterian group met in Worthville from 1884 to 1928 under the care of the Asheborough Church. A Union Sunday School was held for years with a membership of approximately one hundred.

The second night school in the state was organized at Worthville in 1883 at the request of villagers. It was primarily for those who could already read and wished to learn more. A local person was the teacher who may have been paid wholly or in part by the mill management. Regular classes were held for several years and spasmodically after that.

In 1897 the town officials of Worthville were: Hal M. Worth, Mayor; A. W. Jenkins, J. S. McAlister and N. T. Grace, Commissioners. The population in 1900 was 467.

Some of the homes for workers in Worthville.





Worth Manufacturing Company No. 1 at Worthville, showing the covered bridge which washed away in March 1912.



Worth Manufacturing Company. No. 1

The pillars of the bridge and the rock dam after the flood.



The steel bridge which replaced the covered bridge.



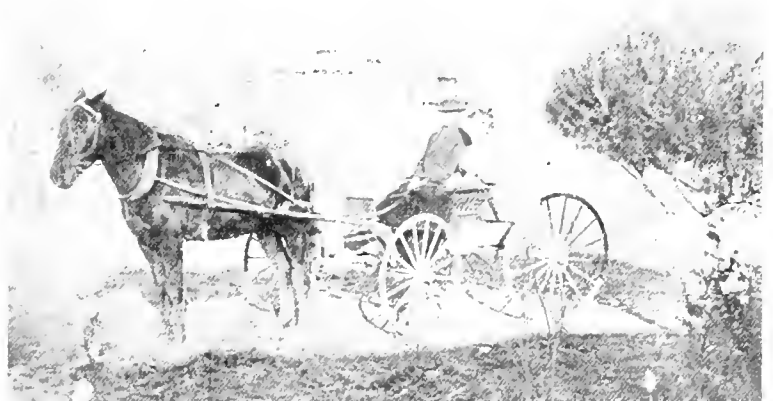
CENTRAL FALLS The Central Falls Manufacturing Company built a cotton mill in Central Falls on Deep River below Worthville in 1881. The Company was composed of J. H. Ferree, J. E. Walker, A. M. Diffie, J. A. Blair, W.P. Wood, W. H. Ragan, J. H. Millis, J. O. Pickard, R. W. Frazer, G. S. Bradshaw, Mrs. E. E. Walker, Amos Gregson, R. M. Free and W. S. Ball. It built twenty-five houses and one public building which was used for public speaking events and for Union church services. This building was sold to the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1883, but union services continued to be held there. Central Falls had a post office by 1882, but it was not incorporated as a town.

In 1884 the company produced daily 2,000 yards of sheeting and 600 pounds of warps, using 2,500 spindles and 36 looms and employing 65 operatives. The average monthly wage was \$10. Shuttle blocks, spokes and rims were made by Dove, Pritchard and Company in the village.

After the Worth Manufacturing Company purchased this mill in 1886, the name became Worth Mill No. 2. The owners increased the number of spindles and looms and added the production of seamless bags. Materials could be shipped by boat between Central Falls and Worthville over one of the few navigable portions of the river. Passengers also were able to use the boat at times.

The Central Falls Baptist Church was organized in 1893.

A ride in a buggy was Sunday afternoon's treat.





Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company.



Central Falls Store.



Dye House at Central Falls.



Superintendent's home built in the 1890's by O.R. Cox at Cedar Falls.

CEDAR FALLS In 1878 O. R. Cox resigned as Sheriff to become Secretary and Treasurer of the reorganized Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company. Other members of the company were John M. Worth, George H. Makepeace, W. M. Curtis, W. H. Parks, Mrs. A. H. Worth, J. M. Odell, J. A. Odell and A. C. McAlister. This mill had already been in operation for forty-two years at that time.

In 1884 the mill had 2,144 spindles and 30 looms. It employed 90 persons and produced daily 3,000 yards of sheeting and 150 pounds of yarn. The average wage was \$13.81 monthly.

The new management built a second mill in 1895 several feet down the river from Mill No. 1. Mill No. 2, housing 100 looms, made sheeting and white goods. A steam plant was built in 1898 to supplement the water power.

In 1900 there were three churches in Cedar Falls: the Baptist (1844); the Methodist Episcopal (1870); and the Methodist Protestant (1873). The Union Sunday School was supported for many years by all three denominations.

The 1880 census shows 51 households in Cedar Falls with a population of 248. Alson G. and James Jennings and W. Tippet were cabinet makers; Ward Trogdon was a miller; Wm. J. Glass and Thomas E. Glass were teachers; W. E. and E. S. Allred were wagonmakers; Samuel Bristow and the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company ran general stores; the Manufacturing Company also operated a flour, corn and saw mill; and J. E. Campbell ran a saw mill.

Cedar Falls had been granted a post office in 1848, but was never incorporated. The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad extended a spur line through Cedar Falls in 1890.

By 1884 Dr. A. H. Redding was practicing medicine and A. S. Foust and Miss Mattie Redding were teachers at the school.



Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company construction in progress.



Cedar Falls as it appeared in 1930.

Mill workers' homes in Cedar Falls built by Sapona Manufacturing Company.



Owner's home, Cedar Falls, built before 1860.

FRANKLINSVILLE In 1857 Island Ford Manufacturing Company was reorganized and named Randolph Manufacturing Company. Stockholders were Hugh Parks, Sr., John M. Coffin, G. W. Williams & Company (of Fayetteville), Isaac H. Foust and Alexander S. Horney.

In 1884 this company was making 3,000 yards of sheeting daily and employing 60 operatives. The average monthly wage was \$12.50. There were 1,800 spindles and 50 looms.

The older of the two mills in Franklinsville was owned by the Franklinsville Manufacturing Company which had been reorganized in 1876. Hugh Parks, Sr., Benjamin Moffitt and Eli N. Moffitt were the purchasers of the mill from the Randleman Manufacturing Company which had bought it in 1875 from the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, owners from 1859. From 1876 on ownership and management was in Franklinsville.

In 1884 this mill used 1,280 spindles and 30 seamless bag looms and produced daily 1,600 bags. It employed 83 persons and paid an average of \$15 monthly to the operatives.

Franklinsville was granted a post office in 1840 and was incorporated in 1847. Middleton Academy was established as a private school by the Horney and Makepeace families around 1840.

By 1880 there were 68 households with a population of 366. The census shows the following artisans and others: Jerome B. Russell, cabinet maker; Samuel Aldridge and Isaac Routh, millers. Physicians were John A. Gray and M. M. Hayworth. Teachers listed were Emma C. McMasters, Emma M. Taylor and Wm. R. Julian. There was also a watchmaker.

The Franklinsville School opened in 1845 as a part of the county public school system.

In 1850 Hanks Lodge, number 128, A. F. & A. M., was established, several years before any other Masonic Lodge in the county.

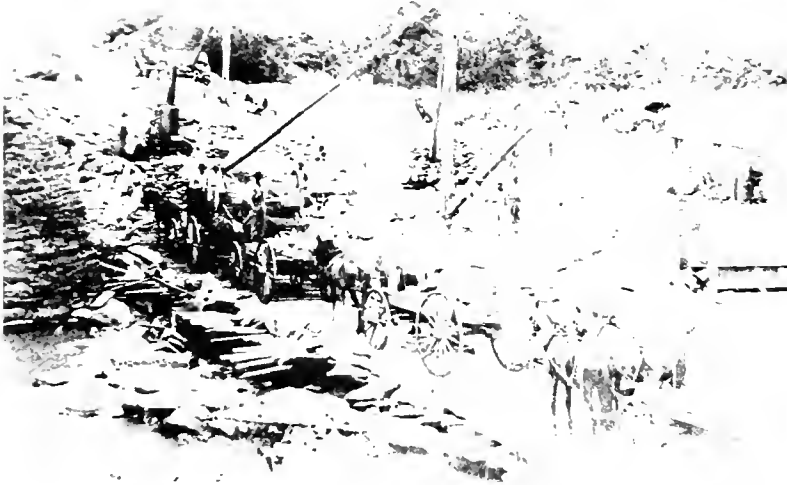
Churches in Franklinsville in 1900 were the Franklinsville Methodist Episcopal Church (1839); Franklinsville Baptist Church (1887); Shady Grove Methodist Church (1876); and nearby the Pleasant Cross Christian Church (1877).



George Makepeace home in Franklinville.



Ramseur Street scene of early 1900's.



Building the dam on Deep River in Franklinville, 1901.

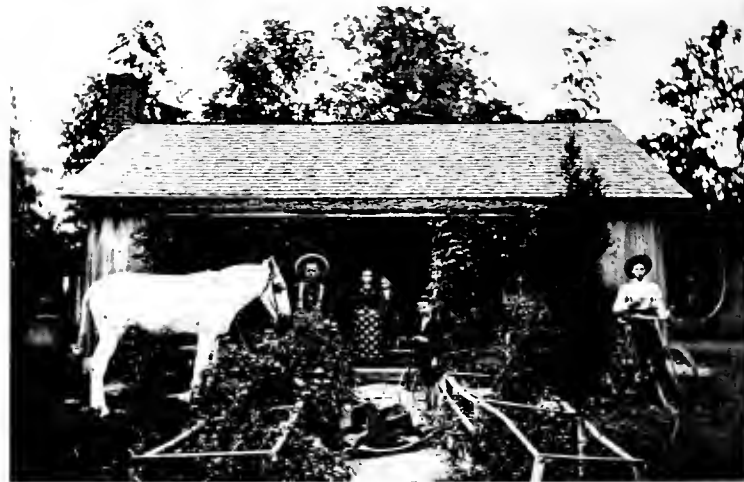


One of the homes erected for millworkers in Ramseur in the 1880's.



John Williamson house in Franklinville.

E.C. Watkins' home in Ramseur, later owned by Dr. M.B. Smith and by Fred A. Thomas.



Henry York home on Oliver Street, Ramseur.

The Ramseur Post Office of 1880 which has been restored.





City well, corner Main and Depot Streets, in Ramseur, ca. 1915.



Ramseur's first school.

THE 1899 BLIZZARD

It began snowing early in the afternoon of Saturday, February 11, 1899, and snowed through Sunday. High winds on Monday caused drifts and blew snow so hard that it seemed like new snow. Tuesday was clear and cold. The United States Weather records show that the lowest temperature recorded for North Carolina was that at Ramseur of sixteen degrees below zero during the February blizzard of 1899.

From "Just One Thing After Another," by Carl Goerch in the Courier-Tribune, April 4, 1966.

RAMSEUR Deep River Mills, which had been established in 1850, was purchased in 1879 by W. H. Watkins, A. W. E. Capel, J. S. Spencer, Joseph McLauchlin, Miss A. Coggins, Miss Elizabeth Coggins, and John H. Ferree and renamed Columbia Manufacturing Company. Because of the confusion of the name of the village with Columbia, South Carolina. Mr. Watkins suggested changing the name to Ramseur, honoring Major General Stephen D. Ramseur of Lincolnton under whose command he had served in the Civil War. This change was made in 1889, but the name of the mill remained Columbia.

The mill in 1884 had 2,880 spindles and produced daily 1,400 pounds of yarn. The mill employed 50 persons, and the average pay per month was \$16.50. Columbia also operated a cotton gin.

The same group of owners, with J. C. Marsh as Superintendent, organized the Alberta Chair Company in 1889 to make cane chairs which were bottomed by residents of the community in their homes. The factory burned around 1900 and the property was sold.

In 1885 A. H. Thomas and H. R. Smitherman of Troy, began a broom shop which became the Ramseur Broom Company. It burned at the time of the Alberta Chair Company fire and was rebuilt later in another location.

In 1884 the Columbia Township magistrates were W. H. Foust, John Hays, Henry Craven, W. H. Watkins, J. H. Burgess and George C. Underwood. Silas Hobson was a cabinet maker and John H. Burgess was a millwright. W. F. Lane ran a boarding house and a Wagon and Buggy Repair Shop, Livery and Feed Stable. Three stores are listed: James M. Allred, Columbia Manufacturing Company and J. J. Crutchfield. Physician was Alfred Holton.

By 1897 J. O. Forrester had opened a jewelry and furniture store; Ramseur Store Company and Copeland & Marsh operated general stores; and W. C. Stout, a grocery store. Physicians listed in Branson's Directory were C. S. Tate and L. M. Fox. Depot agent was J. B. Melton.

Town officials that year were Mayor, Y. M. C. Johnson; Marshal, J. T. Turner; Commissioners, Willis Luther, W. N. Whitehead, and C. S. Tate; Treasurer, H. B. Carter; and Secretary, W. H. Watkins.

Churches in Ramseur in 1900 were the Baptist, the Ramseur Methodist Episcopal, the Christian and the Friendship Methodist Episcopal. The Marietta Lodge, No. 444, A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1892.

Ramseur was granted a post office in 1879 and was incorporated in 1895. In 1890 the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad completed a spur line from Climax to Ramseur. These fundamental steps toward the development of a town led the people of Ramseur to make steady progress in the twentieth century.

Second in the state only to Randleman Mills in organizing a community band was the Columbia Manufacturing Company. The company paid for part of the expenses and the band members paid for instruction. The band was organized in the 1890's and was active for more than fifteen years, earning a reputation for excellency and popularity throughout the area.

In 1880 the village of Columbia had 32 households with a population of 167. By 1900 the population of Ramseur was 769, third largest in the county, after Randleman and Asheboro.

THE MILL VILLAGE When the expansion of the cotton mills was possible, the need for providing housing for employees became apparent to the owners. No village was large enough to house the influx of new workers. Before the Civil War, housing had not been a problem, for the mills were small, but the increase in the number of workers brought social and economic changes. The workers could not build their own homes or engage in extensive farming for food, for their occupation kept them busy during the daylight hours except for Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

Villages were created by erecting houses of wood on a simple design fairly close together. The company store was the supply of food, clothing and all other items on the workers' lists, unless the workers managed to tend a small garden or were able to obtain produce and clothing from relatives on a farm. Streets were unpaved, there were no sidewalks except for planks laid here and there, and homes had yards instead of lawns.

Holland Thompson in *From the Cotton Field to the Cotton Mill*, published by Macmillan in 1906, says that for people moving from the farm to the mill village the change was radical. They had to learn to live in a town in homes not their own; instead of being landowners and producing raw materials, they were making products from the raw materials and working for someone else; and instead of working with simple tools out of doors, they were working within walls and with complicated machines. Mill operatives for the local mills were not imported from abroad; they came from the soil. They came to the mills in the hope of bettering the economic condition of their families.

Thompson enumerates five types of workers: (1) honest men, ambitious for their children, for better schools, etc.; (2) incapable or shiftless men who would be no better off with the change; (3) those with physical disability, real or imaginary, who believed work would be easier than on the farm; (4) widows who had been left with no means of livelihood; and (5) lazy men who came with the deliberate intention of living on the earnings of their children while they spent the day as they pleased — the "tin-bucket toters" who at least took lunches to their children.



Home in Coleridge.



Children playing in front of first Coleridge dam, 600 feet in length.



Boating in Worthville.

Baseball sandlot game.





Three young ladies out for a buggy ride.



Ramseur Concert Band, 1890-1917, directed by Professor Warburton of Rockingham.

Pay envelop for 1902.

Cedar Falls Mfg. Co.,
Cedar Falls, N. C.

Lucy Lucas
30 Cph 12 1/4.86

.....
.....
.....
.....

7.86

Account	
Rent	
Docked	<i>73</i>
Total	<i>7.13</i>
Cash to balance	<i>PA. 63</i>



Central Falls School
DISTRICT NO. 1.
Franklinville Twp., Randolph Co., N. C.

Term 1903-4.

COMMITTEES OF
DAISY L. OSBORNE, PRIN.
MAUD FOX, ASSISTANT

DIRECTORS.

E. Luck B. Jordan E. L. York
J. M. Way, Co. Supt

A program for Central Falls School, 1903-1904.

In the mill, the cotton arrived in bales which were first sent to the picker room; and then step by step as follows: to the "opener" which loosened the fibers and blew out foreign matter; to the lapper which untangled fibers into sheets called "laps"; to the "cards" where cotton rope was deposited on cylindrical cans; to rollers which rendered the fibers parallel; to the process whereby the ropes became "slubber" and were wound on large bobbins; to the spinning room where the ropes were spun on ring frames, 36 inches wide, 27 feet long, with 104 spindles to a side; to where bobbins were placed in creels to give an extra twist at high speed; to doffing when full bobbins were replaced by empty bobbins; to the warper room where yarn was wound on the beam warpers and sized; to where the loom beams were placed in harness and threads drawn through an eye in the harness and a dent in the reed; to where loom beams were adjusted in looms; to the room where cloth was woven and lengths sewed together, then wound upon a beam and passed through a brusher, a steam jet and presser to smooth; and for the final step where cloth went to the folder to be made into bolts ready for sale.

Children were employed in the mills, but they were able to work in only part of the process, especially in spinning and doffing. Older girls could work in threading the loom which required dexterity more than physical strength. Work was concentrated at times and slack at others, but the hours were long and confining. Until the steam turbine was invented in 1884, there were likely to be periods that the mills were idle when water power was not available because of the weather.

The first annual report of the state Bureau of Labor Statistics for the year 1887 states, "An employee in Randolph County believed that the mills hired many children who are too small to work, but the parents are more to blame than the mill-owners."

Working hours in the cotton mills were from six in the morning until six in the evening with thirty to forty-five minutes for lunch and from six until twelve noon on Saturdays. The night shift was from six-thirty p.m. until six o'clock a.m. with a fifteen-minute break at midnight.

Wages were low, but expenses somewhat corresponded. Rent was low or sometimes free, leaving the major items on the shopping lists to be food and clothing. Wages varied according to skills required for the work, and ranged from \$3.00 a week for children to \$15 for overseers. Wages were usually paid in cash, but there were also tokens or "checks" issued by the company stores which could be used in the purchase of items at the store. Harriet L. Herring in her book published in 1929 entitled, *Welfare Work in Mill Villages*, says that several mills in Randolph County issued such checks and that they were accepted everywhere on Deep River. Also, that they were acceptable in High Point and Greensboro and to farmers in the surrounding area. Because they were easily counterfeited the Federal Government requested that they not issue them and after some years the issue of script was discontinued.

The work was monotonous but the people found companionship with their neighbors. The free time on Saturday afternoons and Sundays was spent in recreation, visiting and at church services. There was little separation between private and industrial life because everyone knew everyone else, and often everyone's business. Dancing, card playing and drinking alcoholic beverages were frowned upon not only by management but by operatives. Young people married at an early age and most couples stayed in the same community for life.

Three of the mills, Randleman, Franklinville and Columbia, sponsored community bands and each community had a baseball team. Competition was keen in these games. Prizes were given for the best flowers and vegetables in an effort to encourage the planting of gardens. Church attendance was usual but not compulsory. The annual revivals at each church kept a series of special meetings in progress for many months of the year. The homes in general lacked adornment, but so did the mills of those days.

The relations between the employers and those employed were personal. The manager knew every operative both by sight and by name and perhaps each of their families for generations. They had had many experiences in common and also held many of the same ideas about life. That the manager and workers shared history and traditions resulted in kindness on the part of the employer and loyalty on the part of the employed. This relationship was to continue for many years.

Workers at a Randleman mill.



Workers at a Randleman mill.

Stoking coal furnaces at Randleman Manufacturing Company.



Enterprise Store, Coleridge.

First home of Ramseur Baptist Church (1851), now a private dwelling.



CHURCHES Camp meetings may have exposed thousands to religious experiences before the Civil War, but they were even more a part of the history of the period following 1865. There was very little difference in the services or the physical arrangements. There were more churches and more brush arbors, making it possible to have more meetings. Every Baptist, Methodist and Christian Church felt it vital to have a revival or camp meeting at least once a year.

From 1875 to 1900 churches multiplied in every community. Added were 35 Methodist Episcopal, 15 Methodist Protestant, 15 Christian, 27 Baptist, 9 Wesleyan Methodist, 3 Primitive Baptist, 4 Friends meetings, 5 AME and 2 AME Zion churches. These figures are approximate because exact dates for the origin of some churches are unknown.

Brantley York continued his work as an itinerant Methodist minister in the state until his death in 1891. In one five-year period of his life he preached 890 sermons, travelled 200 miles and spent long days in church activities and in schools. York was blind for the last fifty years of his life, but was able to carry on his ministry with the assistance of members of his family. Wherever he preached he usually also organized grammar and math classes because of his great interest in education. He spent several months in Randleman, Cedar Falls, Franklinsville and Ramseur teaching evening classes for adults who had never had the opportunity for schooling. He had published two editions of *York's English Grammar*, the plates of which were lost during the Civil War, three editions of the *Common School Grammar* and an edition of his *High School Grammar* which replaced the *English Grammar*. In 1873 he published the *Man of Business and Railroad Calculator*, an aid to businessmen. York is buried in Alexander County near Taylorsville.

Dr. Strieby, a Congregational missionary, was helpful to the group of Negroes living near Lassiter's Mill in establishing a church there and they in turn named the community for him.

In 1884 Yardley Warner settled at Bush Hill with his family, after living in other places throughout the South. He taught in a small private school for Negroes, called "Little Davie School," where he was teaching when he died in 1885. Warner and his wife, Anne E. Warner, were Friends from Pennsylvania who spent the years following the war in efforts to improve social and economic conditions in the South. He and his wife are buried at Springfield Meeting, where a set of Noah's Ark animals carved from wood by Warner to use in his school are on display at the Museum. The Warnersville section of Greensboro is named for him.

In 1883 William Ernest Mead came to Asheboro from Brooklyn, New York, to be Principal of the Negro school. He also was very musical and helped

with programs and church services in both Negro and white communities.

A minister of note was Islay Walden, born a slave in 1843 in southeastern Randolph, who had walked to Washington, D. C., in 1867, published two books of poetry to support himself and help with his endeavors, had received a ministerial degree from the Theological Seminary in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and returned in 1879 to Lassiter's Mill to establish a church and school. The church was given the name of Promised Land Church and it was built with the help of neighbors and friends on the road from Troy to Asheboro. Islay Walden's early death in 1884 cut short a life that was spent in service to his people both in cities in the north and in his home county. The church was later named the First Congregational Church at Strieby. Walden and his wife are buried in the churchyard.

GOLD MINES When the situation became somewhat normal after the war, gold prospect owners began to explore again the holdings for gold. The seventy-five prospects and mines once in operation or under consideration were not all developed, however. From the records approximately 27 were functioning in 1886.

The three English captains: Basil John Fisher, C. Slingsley Wainman and Charles St. George Winn, who came to Asheboro to seek a fortune in gold in 1887, created the greatest interest of all who came to the county to mine. All three built large homes and made quite an impression on the village of some 500 persons. Captains Winn and Wainman died while still in their twenties in 1891 and 1892 and are buried in the City Cemetery. Wainman Avenue is named for Captain Wainman. Captain Fisher owned large holdings in West Asheboro beginning at what is present day Park Street where the gatehouse to his estate was located. He moved to Greensboro in 1895 and gave his name to Fisher Park and Circle in that city. His home here was sold and was used later as Memorial Hospital. The three men had little luck as gold mine operators, but Captain Fisher engaged in other businesses.

The most profitable of the mines was the Hoover Hill Mine which started operations before the War and operated again afterwards, running for many years. It covered 250 acres. A description of the ore in the 1893 *Handbook of North Carolina* issued by the State Department of Agriculture says that the value of the ore varied from poor to excellent in deposits next to each other. The Briles vein was the most productive in the mine. The variety of ores found was somewhat typical of the mines throughout the area and caused the gradual abandonment of most of the mining because the operations became too expensive.

A NIGHT OF TERROR

Randolph County is one of a group of five counties situated in the central part of North Carolina in which gold was discovered and has been continuously mined (with more or less profit) since before the Revolutionary War. In the western section of the county, about twelve miles from Asheboro, the county seat, in 1881 there flourished a mine known as the Hoover Hill gold mine. At the time of which I write, an English company had purchased the mine and installed the heaviest and most expensive mining machinery to be found anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains. A large force of English and Welsh miners were employed, in addition to many brought from our own Western gold fields.

The company funds were kept in Asheboro, and once a month the paymaster would draw some \$12,000 from the bank, hire a horse and buggy from the village livery stable, get a friend to go with him as a sort of guard and make the drive of twelve miles over the rough, sparsely settled country road to the mine.

On one of these trips, some time during the summer, the paymaster was unable to get a man to accompany him, and as a last resort, invited me. I was a boy of sixteen years at the time, and keen for an adventure of any sort. So we started about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, calculating to reach the mine about 6:30, at least two hours before dark. As a protection against the lawless element which always infest a mining community, the paymaster was armed with a shotgun, loaded with buckshot, and I was given the proud privilege of carrying a revolver.

Everything went along smoothly until we were within about four miles of the mine, when, in descending a steep hill that flanks the eastern bank of a swift stream known as Caraway Creek, suddenly our front right wheel flew off and both of us were unceremoniously dumped out in the roadway. We picked ourselves up, examined the damage and found the spindle had been twisted off, presumably from lack of grease. There we were, miles from a house, night coming on, and \$12,000 in our possession.

Knowing that it was impossible to get the axle repaired that day, we dragged the buggy to the side of the road and resolved to make the remaining four miles on foot, the paymaster carrying the funds, which were in a tin box, while I led the horse. But misfortune never comes singly. We had hardly gained the top of the hill on the opposite bank of the creek when it began to rain, gently at first, but at each step became heavier, until it finally settled into a steady downpour that promised to last for hours. We were being drenched to the skin, when, fortunately, we spied an abandoned log cabin up in the woods about 300 feet from the

road. We hustled up the path, tied our horse to a sheltering tree, and took possession of the friendly cabin. This cabin boasted a stout door, fastened by a wooden bar on the inside, and a small, shutterless opening which served as a window, about two feet from the floor.

Well, we were in a dry place, anyway. With the money O.K. and our guns ready for action we felt comparatively safe. My! How it did rain! Night come on, but no signs of a let-up. There we were – the paymaster sitting on a rude bench, the money box on the floor by his side, the gun between his knees, while I, trying my best to keep awake, lay rolled up in our laprobe against the wall.

I don't know how long I thus lay before sleep overcame me. Anyway, I was awakened some time during the night by a rude shake, and a whispered, "Wake up!" I looked through the window. The rain had ceased and a half-moon had broken through the clouds, casting ghostly shadows here and there. The faraway cry of a whipporwill added to the loneliness of the place.

Suddenly the paymaster gave a startled cry: "What's that?" From down the path leading to the road there came the faint, slow tramp of hob-nailed boots. I could hear the tense breathing of the paymaster, as he gripped his gun. Every one in the vicinity of the mine knew of his monthly visits. Some one of the wild, bewiskered miners had discovered our broken buggy by the roadside and had traced us to the deserted cabin!

Nearer and nearer came the tramp, tramp of rough-shod feet. Now they were at the very door of the cabin. Then slowly around it they went, as though looking for a possible place of attack, and stopped apparently right at the door!

We were simply paralyzed with fear, scarcely daring to breathe, our eyes glued to the window, through which came the faint rays of the moon. Then slowly and cautiously there appeared in that little window the most diabolical-looking head and face any human being ever beheld! A long face, with iron-gray whiskers, matted and unkempt. The face of a brute and murderer. The horrible, leering eyes seemed to say: "Ha! You are trapped and I will kill you at my leisure!"

Then something happened. At my side there came a report like the explosion of a cannon and I heard a body sink slowly to the ground, and a sigh, almost as though of relief, seemed to escape from the lips of the creature. The paymaster could stand the strain no longer and had fired the big charge of buckshot full into the face at the window!

Fearing the dead desperado might have accomplices, neither of us stirred from the cabin till sunup. It seemed to me that awful vigil lasted a century, and never have I welcomed the sunlight as on that morning.



Two views of gold mine sheds.



Two gold recovery processes: washing and rocking.



Cautiously we unbarred the door and stepped out. The sight that met our eyes filled us with unspeakable joy; for, instead of finding the dead body of the would-be robber, we found ourselves gazing at the stark form of an old-gray, flea-bitten – Donkey! Aimlessly browsing around in search of lush grass, he had wandered up to the cabin and – to his untimely end.

Seated comfortably on the porch of the company's general store at the mine, after a hearty breakfast, a few hours later, the paymaster was regaling the village loafers with a vivid account of our adventure. Looking down the road we saw an angry farmer approaching, and, on arrival, he spoke thusly:

"Did you'uns kill my donkey!" The paymaster nodded.

"Well, I want twenty dollars, or I'll take it out'en your hide!"

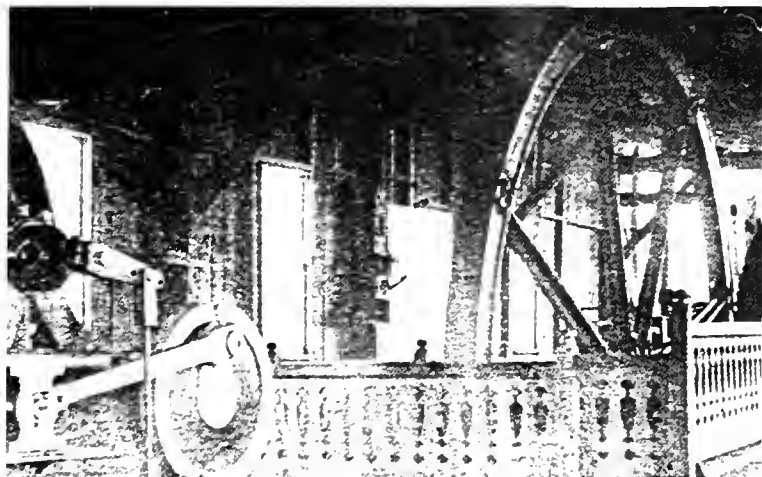
He got his twenty dollars.

From Tar Heel Tales, by J. Nat Steed, 1920. (Editor's note: Since there were no banks in Asheboro in 1881, the company must have deposited their funds with a store in town which had a safe or strongbox. Mr. Steed was with the U.S. Department of Justice for many years and lived in Washington, D.C.)



Miners working underground.

Gold mine machinery used in the late 1800's — a Cornish pump.





Captain Charles St. George Winn, who died at the age of 26 and is buried in the Asheboro City Cemetery.



The Gatekeeper's House of the Fisher Estate as it looked when it was on Sunset Avenue.



In 1886 Captain Basil J. Fisher from England purchased land in West Asheboro. His large home was sold when he moved to Greensboro. Later Sunset Avenue and other streets were opened through the estate and the home became Memorial Hospital.



Wheat harvesting with one of the early reapers.



The home of Captain Wainman after it was owned by R.R. Ross.



AGRICULTURE Farmers who were for the most part still using hand tools were introduced in the 1880's to deep plows and harvester-threshers. These new inventions and others soon to come began a revolution in agriculture which would have lasting effects. With more expensive implements the business side of farming demanded attention.

Prices fluctuated greatly during the years following the war. The railroads, industries, merchants and financial institutions seemed not to be affected as much by adverse economic conditions as were the farmers. The panics which occurred every few years after relatively good periods kept conditions unsettled. Tariffs, unfair taxation systems and high freight rates were balanced against agricultural prices.

The combination of farm income with wages from industry kept the majority of county farms in the hands of the owners in spite of the obstacles they faced. This economic situation is characteristic of the county. When possible, some family members worked in industry and some farmed, balancing the family income.

Farm tenancy, which grew by leaps and bounds in other counties, has always been low in this county.

The Progressive Farmer began publication in Winston in 1886 under the editorship of L. L. Polk. Soon this paper was in many homes supplementing the *Almanac*. A study of these two publications proves that they were advocating many practical suggestions for improved farming methods and were in fact behind a movement for agricultural schools. The North Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical College which was to be important in the county's agricultural development was opened in 1889.

Rural Free Delivery, a boon to people living in rural areas, was authorized by Congress in 1896.

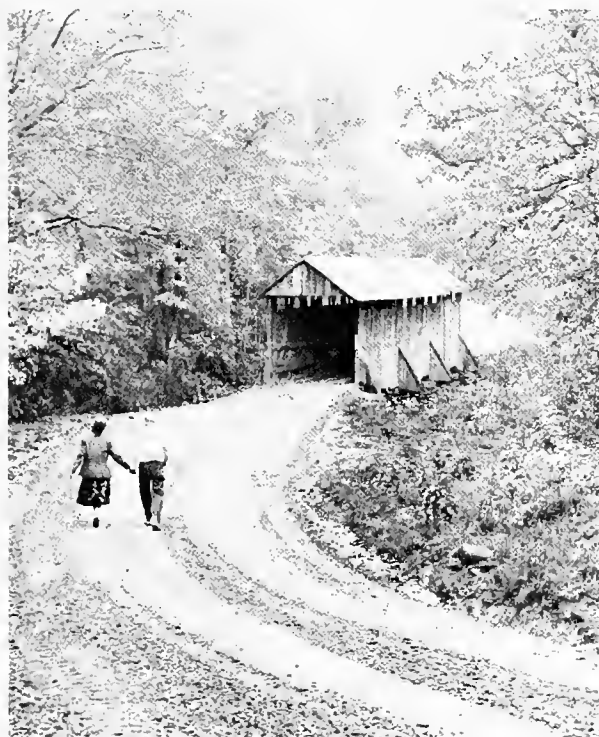
TRANSPORTATION Railroads made the difference during this period, although their entrance into the county came late. The first railroad through the county was the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley with ten miles laid in 1886 through Staley, Liberty and Julian on its way from Wilmington to Mt. Airy. This company then built a spur line from Climax to Millboro and later extended this line by 1890 to Cedar Falls, Franklinsville and Ramseur. The spur was called the "factory branch," for it served the cotton mills.

A branch line of the North Carolina Railroad was built to Randleman and Asheboro in 1889 from High Point. Both towns held big celebrations to welcome the train. People came from miles around in wagons and carts to see the phenomenon; some came the night before and camped out for fear of missing the occasion. Invitations were issued and speeches were made. It was indeed a new era. The railroad opened up trade in lumber and manufactured products and provided passenger travel to the outside world. Excursions were planned to interesting points in the state, such as the Wilmington beaches and Asheville, and even to places out of the state, which were enjoyable to all who were able to take advantage of these trips.

In 1895 a third line was run from Aberdeen to Asheboro by the Page family of Aberdeen. It served to haul lumber and produce by train to make connections in Star and Aberdeen with other railroads. In 1912 the Norfolk Southern Railway purchased the line from the Pages.

Very important people in the operation of the railroads were the engineers, conductors, station agents and section foremen.

Pisgah Bridge.



Invitation to the arrival in Asheboro of the first train from High Point, July 4, 1889.



The people of Asheboro and of the County of Randolph will celebrate the completion of the

High Point, Randleman, Millboro and Southern Railroad

AT ASHEBORO,

On the 4th day of July, 1889.

There will be suitable arrangements, civic and military, including speeches by Governor and other distinguished speakers from all parts of the State.

In behalf of the people of Asheboro and of Randolph County, we have the honor to request your presence.

W. P. WOOD,

Chm'n Com. of Arrangements.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

J. T. CROCKER

SAMUEL A. HENLEY

W. F. CRAVER



Side door of this house was entrance to the "keeping room" where railroad men spent the night in Millboro. The train turned around there until the route was extended to Ramseur.



Mill Creek Bridge was one of the more than fifty covered bridges once spanning Randolph County streams.



Moffitt's Mill Bridge



Worthville Bridge



Skeens Mill Bridge



Randleman Bridge



Jackson Creek Bridge



Liberty Railroad Station



Burney's Bridge



Branson's Mill Bridge



Fuller's Mill Bridge

Franklinville Bridge



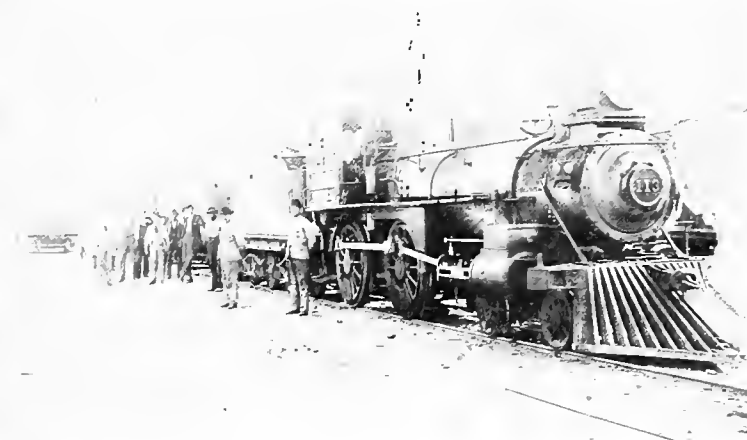
Station agents had as one of their duties the operation of the telegraph which provided the fastest communication known to that day and served in personal and public emergencies. Station agent in Millboro from 1889 for several years was Thomas Hayes who taught two daughters and four sons the skill of operating the telegraph keys. Most proficient was a daughter, Zorada, who became a relief agent at the age of 14, married C. S. Julian at 19, taught him to operate the telegraph, and served at Cedar Falls while he was agent at Franklinsville. When she died in 1921 he moved to the Cedar Falls station and was agent there until he retired. Another woman who became expert as a telegraph operator was Blanche Johnson of Sophia.

Roads were still unworthy of the name of highways and continued to be anything but in "all-weather" condition. The innovation of the period was the covered bridge, using once again a product which was available in quantity. Randolph must have had more covered bridges than any other county in the state, for even forty years after the bridge-building period began it could count forty-two in constant use.

Bridges were covered first of all to protect the floorboards. This they did well. They were also shelter from the weather for those caught on the road without protection. It is true they were scenic and of special interest, but they were built for practical purposes by men who thought they would save money.

Early bridge architects created a variety of designs. In Randolph County the Skeens Mill bridge was built on the lattice truss mode created by Ithiel Town of Connecticut, who also designed part of the State Capitol building in Raleigh. The Pisgah Bridge was the only one built with flying buttresses. Some of the bridge builders in Randolph were Tom A. Cox, John C. Cox, Hezekiah Andrews, Will Dorsett and J. J. Welch. Bridges were from thirty feet to more than two hundred feet long. They cost between \$10 and \$15 a foot to construct, but the demands of each site helped to determine the total amount.

Engine No. 113, steam workhorse of the Southern between Asheboro and High Point.



ACADEMIES Academies supplemented the public schools which did not develop into an effective system before the end of the century. When high schools were established by the county and state most of the academies became public schools or closed.

Academies were as a rule chartered by the General Assembly and were accredited on the basis of the quality and preparation of the teaching staff. They included a few courses beyond the primary and grammar school level in an effort to prepare students for continuing their education either in school or on their own. The extra courses were usually algebra, Latin and geometry. Several offered courses in business, notably the Why Not Academy.

Graduation from an academy was a very important milestone in the life of a young person. The loyalty of the graduates of these academies to their alma maters attests to the value of these schools in their communities. Commencement exercises were the highlight of the year's activities. No one missed this day-long occasion which combined a program of speeches, recitations and music (banjo, guitar, band and singing), a picnic lunch, afternoon refreshments, and games. Baseball was the most popular game. In the evening the young people might have a dance at someone's home.

The academy buildings were of one, two or three stories, with one large room and some smaller rooms, two cloak closets, wood stoves, water buckets, hard pine benches, a blackboard painted on a planed wall surface on one side of the room, and homemade brooms.

Each student used the same textbooks for grades one through seven, advancing in each subject as the material became more difficult. One-room schools had their disadvantages, but one advantage was that students learned from hearing each other recite and from hearing the same lesson repeated many times. Spelling bees held at times when parents could be present demonstrated and tested spelling and word knowledge. Students memorized pages of the dictionary and multiplication tables.

Discipline was strict in the classroom, but the school day allowed for a long noon recess during which time teachers left students free for activities of their own choice.

The school terms at Shiloh Academy were typical of most academies. The autumn term was financed by the county for three months and was free to everyone; the winter term was a subscription school for four months and tuition was \$1.50 to \$2.00 a month per student; and the Academy provided an additional term for older students and for the training of teachers. Students from Shiloh taught in public schools nearby.

Each school was established to serve the immediate area, but the success of the schools carried their



The Farmer High School building as it looked before it burned in 1923. This building had housed the old Farmer Academy before it was purchased for a public school.



Invitation to commencement at Mt. Olivet Academy, 1899, and program for 1896.

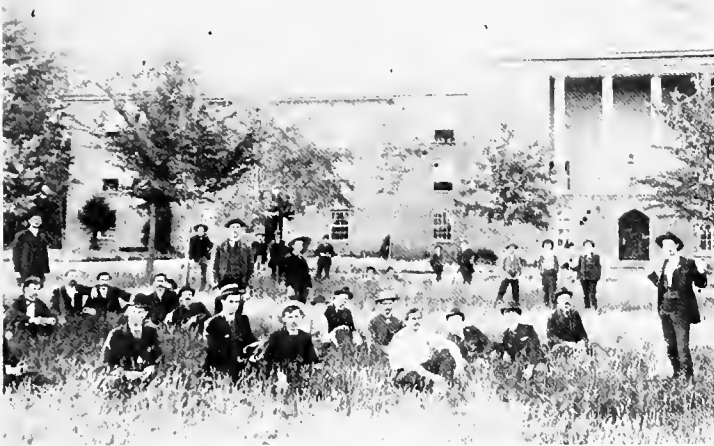
names abroad. When other students were accepted for admission, they found board and room in homes in the neighborhood. Some, like Shiloh, had available an empty building or farm house where men students could "batch it."

The academy buildings were used by others for they were centers of the communities: farmers' groups, political meetings, and newly organized churches, and for flower shows, box suppers, and debates over current issues.

The descriptions of the academies as given in reminiscences of former students show that the school



Braxton Craven, 1821-1882, President of Trinity College.



Students in front of Trinity College in 1891.

Trinity Guards, 1861, showing college building as it looked before addition was made.



Shiloh Academy, 1866-1908; public school until 1936.

buildings were not much improved over those of ante-bellum days; that walking was still the method of reaching school; that materials for use in study were by no means plentiful, but were printed text books instead of hand-written copies; that teachers were better prepared; and that requirements for scholastic standing of students was higher than ever before. Without the academies educational opportunities between 1860 and 1900 would have been pitiful.

After Trinity College moved to Durham in 1892, the Trinity High School opened, using the college buildings. Its advertisement in the *N. C. Home Journal* for 1898 said that it was a "regular fitting" school for Trinity College, preparing for the Sophomore year. Total expenses including board, room-rent, matriculation, tuition, etc., need not exceed \$140.00. John F. Kirk was Headmaster.

TRINITY COLLEGE One of the private schools established before 1835 in the Trinity area was the Brown's Schoolhouse on John Brown's land. The teacher was Allen M. Frazier, a neighbor, who left in 1837 to move to land he had obtained earlier. There he built a school and taught for several years in addition to farming.

Brantley York, already known to people in the community, was asked to become the teacher at Brown's Schoolhouse in the spring of 1838. After a few months in the inadequate building which was in need of repairs, the parents met to select a place for a new building, twenty by thirty feet, which also proved to be too small. York then presented to the group a plan for an organization of members willing to subscribe to the support of a school by erecting a building and raising funds to pay a teacher and to provide the supplies needed for operating the school. Thus the Union Institute Educational Society was born in 1839, called **Union** because of the two religious groups represented in the community. Of the 27 men who formed the Society, however, only 5 were Quakers, and others were Methodist. The new and larger school building was erected before cold weather.

In 1841 Braxton Craven was elected assistant teacher and became teacher when York left in 1842. From that day the school was nurtured through financial, scholastic and war-time difficulties by Cra-

ven until his death in 1882. Its story is his story.

Braxton Craven, born in the Buffalo Ford community and reared in the home of Nathan Cox, educated in the schools of the day and through his own hunger for learning, licensed as a Methodist preacher at the age of eighteen, student for two years at New Garden before becoming teacher at Union Institute, led the Institute from a school of academy standing to one which compared favorably with the denominational colleges then in existence. He was very much a man of his own times, rooted in the community in which he lived, but was possessed of a vision of educational progress which drove him to accomplishments impossible to a lesser man. He was an excellent administrator, a thrifty person, a gifted teacher, an effective preacher, a friend to the students and faculty, a devoted family man and a fine citizen. With all these qualities he had a keen sense of humor and enthusiasm which carried other people along with his efforts. He stated more than once that his one ambition was "the making of men."

The Quaker schools at New Garden and at Springfield soon drew the few Quaker families away, leaving Union Institute primarily to the Methodists. The school absorbed the loss of students and gradually grew.

In 1851 Union Institute became Normal College when Craven saw the need for the preparation of teachers for the common schools authorized by the state in 1840. His efforts contributed to this need, but the college did not receive the state support necessary for developing the program.

The North Carolina Methodist Conference in 1856 approved the acceptance of Normal College as a Methodist School. By the time it received a charter from the state in 1859 the name adopted for the school was Trinity College, inspired by Trinity College, Cambridge, England.

Before 1860 the student body had reached a total of 200 with a faculty of seven. The budget never exceeded \$7,000. Teachers were paid from tuition fees, a base salary with a promise of more if it was collected. The necessity for supplementing meager salaries was keenly realized by the teachers during the times when salaries were partially or wholly unpaid. There was also very little money for library books, laboratory equipment or other supplies.

Trinity College survived economic crises and the Civil War and Reconstruction years, plus dissension within the Methodist Church Conference, staying open largely through the efforts of Craven and the friends of the school who contributed funds or services when the crises occurred. All the while the college was providing education for many young men in this county and in surrounding counties and states who would not otherwise have been able to attend college.

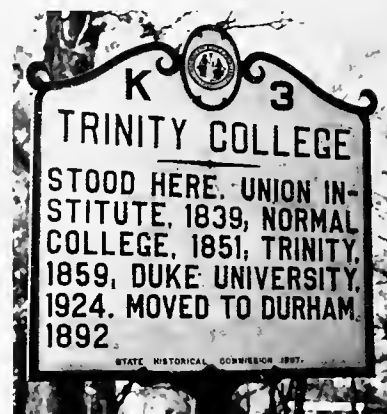
Some of the students of Trinity College were the Misses Theresa, Persis and Mary Giles who were taught by the faculty at irregular times but were given their diplomas in 1879 at the regular commencement, becoming thereby the first female graduates; twenty



Tennis court at home of O.W. Carr, Trinity, ca. 1885.



Inn at Trinity housing students, faculty and visitors.



Highway marker for Trinity College.

The only portion of the old Trinity College buildings remaining are the columns which have been used since 1924 in the Trinity High School auditorium. A new school building replaced this building in 1978.





Hopewell Methodist Episcopal Church was the earliest church built in the area (1819).



Jeduthan Harper house near Trinity built ca. 1800. He was Clerk of the County Court 1787-1807. His son, Jesse, who was Clerk of Court, 1807-1832, lived in this house. It is now being restored.



Cherokee Indians, 1880-1885, who found adjustment to college life very difficult; and in 1880-1881, Charles J. Soong of China, who became the head of the famous Soong family

After Craven's death in 1882 temporary arrangements for administration were made until 1887 when Dr. John Franklin Crowell was elected president. By 1890 the economic difficulties of the college seemed without a solution unless the college were relocated in a city in which benefactors might be found. In that year the Methodist Church Conference accepted a gift from Washington Duke and voted to move the college to Durham. The removal came in 1892, after a delay of one year when the tower of one of the new buildings collapsed.

The Trinity High School (the preparatory part of the college) remained in Trinity, using the college buildings. The Randolph County Board of Education leased the property beginning in 1909 and purchased it in 1919. The buildings were used until 1924 by the public school system when a new high school was erected on the same site using the columns from the old college in the auditorium of the new school. Several hundred of the college library books which were not removed to Durham remained in the high school library.

Trinity College left its name to a community and a township and left its influence in the lives of those students who were privileged to attend school there.

TRINITY The first settlers in the northwest corner of Randolph County purchased land and moved there before 1780. The 1779 tax list for William Millikan's District (roughly Trinity Township) shows 215 taxables. Of these approximately 25 families were living in what became the Trinity area and possibly a few more. On the tax list were John Leach, William Leach, Hugh Leach, John Brown, William Robbins, John Reddick, Jr., Joseph Reddick, Joseph Johnson, John Elder, Alexander Smith and others.

The principal occupation was farming, including all those activities associated with agriculture. The men were also leaders in the political, social and economic affairs of the community and the county. After coming there almost all of them were converted to the new Methodist denomination, influenced by circuit riders or camp meetings, although their background was of other denominations.

About 1819 Hopewell Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, and in 1840, Prospect Methodist Episcopal Church, each one becoming a center for the people living in that immediate area. Quakers living there attended Springfield Meeting across the line in Guilford County or met in small groups on first day if it was impossible to get to Springfield.

The first schoolhouses were those built by individuals on their own property to be used for instruction of their children and possibly those of neighbors. Teachers were members of the family or itinerant teachers. Because of their interest in improved educational opportunities, the people of the Trinity area were destined to have more than the one-room pri-

vate schoolhouse. By 1839 they had organized the Union Institute Educational Society.

From 1840 when Union Institute became an educational site until Trinity College was removed from that same site to Durham in 1892, the life of the community was centered in the school. The businesses were those necessary to support the needs of students and faculty: stores, boarding houses and transportation to make connections with stagecoach and railroad stops. Farming was a major occupation because food was needed in quantity. Business thrived when the college was doing well and expanding but suffered during the lean years.

The municipality received a charter as Trinity College in 1869 from the General Assembly under the provisions of the new state constitution. In 1872 the officials were: Mayor, Malcom Shaw; Commissioners, W. T. Gannaway, O. W. Carr, Lemuel Johnson, L. M. Leach and Wiley Andrews. The Township Clerk was B. F. Steed. In 1877-78 the officials were the same except that Dr. J. L. Craven was added to the Commissioners. Cornelia Leach, daughter of James Leach, was postmistress from 1866 — 1898.

In 1884 the Mayor was J. L. Craven. In 1890 the township magistrates were B. L. Lineberry, Dr. Joseph Bird, W. N. Elder and W. S. Bradshaw; in 1897 the magistrates were J. J. White (Trinity), James Winslow (Maud), B. F. Blair, Joseph Clark (Progress), and Joseph G. Dorsett (Wheatmore).

Merchants at different times during the period 1865-1900 were: M. Shaw and Co.; J. W. Townsend; Finch, Bradshaw & Co.; Benson Parker and H. C. Fisher; the Misses F. & R. & M. Miller, millinery and tailoring; Charles Hundley; G. W. Thompson; Lon White; and B. L. Lineberry.

Many homes were opened to faculty and students as boarding homes. Faculty members who also housed students were Braxton Craven, W. T. Gannaway, Lemuel Johnson, Jeffrey H. Robbins, W. H. Pegram and O. W. Carr. Others whose homes were opened for students were J. H. Leach. W. S. Bradshaw, Mrs. E. Welborn, Benson Parker, Hugh L. Brown, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. F. Freeman, J. L. Craven, Mrs. Susan White, Mrs. Lennon Shell, J. R. Means, Mrs. Mary A. White, Mrs. Kinsey, Joseph Huffman, C. Dunlap, C. M. Pepper, Mrs. Hensley and W. R. Frazier's Hotel.

W. K. Welborn operated a flour and grist mill and a cotton gin for many years; D. Payne, B. F. Miller, J. Sumner and M. Henly also operated mills. Hugh L. Brown owned a saddle and harness shop; H. C. Taylor, E. Collett and the William Reddicks were shoemakers. Hugh Leach was a mechanic and wagonmaker. The directories show long lists of farmers indicating the importance of farming as an occupation to the area.

Physicians were J. B. Alford who was also a minister, J. L. Brown, D. Reid Parker, Thomas L. Winslow (Maud), J. L. Craven, F. Cicero Frazier (dentist), and A. L. McCanless.

The people of Trinity were very much opposed to



Manor house on the William Gould Brokaw estate, Fairview Park. The house burned in 1922.



The Charles Morgan family has restored the Lewis Leach house which was built in 1845-1847.



Archdale Elementary School.



Rufus King house, Archdale, 1884. He was a Friends minister and lived from 1843 to 1923.



Ragan-Hammond home, built by Moses Hammond, Archdale.

the removal of the college to Durham, for their lives were built around the existence of the school. Nearly all of the faculty members were owners of homes in the village and had their roots there. The whole area had become a campus for the college, for a large percentage of the students made their homes in the community, there being limited dormitory space in the college buildings. It was a traumatic experience to have the removal take place, after their opposition was overruled.

In 1897, five years after the college had moved, the community of Trinity was still centered around the Trinity High School which was the preparatory school for Trinity College. Some of the faculty had

moved to Durham; some of the older faculty members had stayed in Trinity and continued teaching in the High School; some of the boarding houses and stores were still in operation.

There were new Baptist churches: First, Trinity, Liberty Grove and Wheatmore. The Methodist Churches in the township were Trinity College, Mt. Vernon, Hopewell, Prospect and St. Mary's.

A few industries new to Trinity had been developed before 1900. The Trinity Broom Works was owned by Benson Parker; B. L. Lineberry and W. T. Gannaway had opened the Wood Milling and Manufacturing Company; and A. F. Eshelman owned a cigar factory. Farming remained the occupation of the majority of men in the township. As long as the Trinity High School was flourishing the businesses connected with serving it were needed. Trinity was an educational center until the High School was no longer supported by Trinity College.

ARCHDALE When members of the Society of Friends from Bush River, South Carolina, came to North Carolina about 1786, they purchased land in the northwestern corner of Randolph County and called their settlement Bush Hill. William Tomlinson received a state grant of 300 acres and purchased additional acreage from John Hoggatt (Hockett) and John Ruddock (Reddick). Other families who came between 1786 and 1820 purchased land nearby; the Englishes, who had also come from Bush River, and the Mendenhalls, Fraziers and Blairs. Hunts and Haworths lived nearby in Guilford. Sons and daughters of these families intermarried, making Bush Hill family ties very strong. They were also of one religious faith and attended Springfield Meeting.

The community became known for its hospitality. Because of its location on the road from Salem to Fayetteville, residents had many opportunities to express kindness to travellers.

The men were craftsmen, skilled in working with leather and with wood. From the beginning Bush Hill was known for its industry and for superior products, attracting people from a wide area to purchase the crafts. The tanning works established by Allen U. Tomlinson in 1825 used steam power and was a very large operation when it burned in 1845. A new plant was built by Tomlinson, English and Company which served for many years.

About 1845 W. C. Petty, D. M. Petty and Moses Hammond moved to Bush Hill and opened a business engaged in making sashes, doors and other items for homes and also in building homes.

Josiah Tomlinson, second son of William, was an expert in leathercraft. He made harnesses, saddles, horse collars and other items from leather, including shoes.

Eli Haworth and his sons were respected wagoners. Before the days of railroads they provided the basic means of transportation to markets, taking produce to South Carolina, Virginia and Fayetteville. Eli also carried settlers to Indiana, making the trip seven times. Dressed for the weather in stout boots and a

long gray coat with a cape of several layers of wool, he was away for six months at the time. The covered wagons were large and strong and were pulled by six horses.

The opposition of the Quakers of Bush Hill to slavery led many members of each family to migrate to the western states. They were sympathetic with the emancipation of slaves and were members of the Manumission Society. When the war came in 1861 they sought ways of serving their fellow men in trouble without being involved in actual warfare.

Allen U. Tomlinson contracted to make shoes at three pairs per hand per day for the Confederacy. W. C. Petty had invented a machine for making shoe pegs and a lathe for turning and making shoe lasts which speeded up the making of shoes. Because of these inventions and the tannery, Bush Hill became a center for the manufacture of shoes during the Civil War.

Residents of Bush Hill secured exemption from military service by payment of state and Confederate fees, by making shoes or by working in the State Salt Works near Wilmington. Their faith was tested many times when young Quakers were seized for conscription without notice, when some members were abused and when they were taunted for cowardice. It is ironic that the last official act of the war in Randolph County was the mustering out of some of the Confederate troops in General Joseph Johnston's command in Bush Hill on May 1-2, 1865. The troops were undisciplined and weary of the war. They robbed people in the neighborhood before they left for home.

Before 1865 mail for Bush Hill was delivered to Bloomington in Guilford County, but that year a post office was established at Bush Hill and W. M. Wilson was named Postmaster. In 1869 Allen U. Tomlinson and Isaac White operated merchant flour and grist mills. In addition, there were the Tomlinson Tannery and the W. C. Petty Sash and Blind Company in the village. Dr. J. M. Tomlinson, son of Allen U. Tomlinson, was the local physician from the 1860's until his death in 1920.

Bush Hill was known as a "Beehive of Industry" during this period until the railroad drew industry away to the new village of High Point which was incorporated in 1859. The large tannery; the wood-working company of the Pettys and Hammonds; the shoemaking establishments of W. M. Wilson, the Tomlinsons and Z. I. Linthicum; the saddle and harness shop of Winston Frazier; the wagon works of Blair and Plum; blacksmithing, wheelwrighting and building by W. A. Plummer, William Watkins and Wilson White; the J. Robert & Company, making shuttle blocks, spokes and ax handles kept employment high and machinery humming. There were mills nearby on the streams, operated by H. H. White, J. & D. Lowe, and Riley Miller.

By 1897 the Archdale Roller Mill Company, Inc., had been established with Jesse Frazier as president and George R. Miller as secretary-treasurer. A brick

and tile company had been established by Tomlinson and Andrews, and H. F. Church operated a brickyard. The Tomlinson industries had been consolidated into the Tomlinson Manufacturing Company, Inc. T. M. Hendricks made wagons and operated a smithery. Sidney Tomlinson was a merchant.

The village of Bush Hill was chartered as a municipality in 1874. Boundaries were one-half mile east and west and three-fourths mile north and south from the corner where W. C. Petty and Company was located. The first officials were W. M. Wilson, Mayor; Commissioners, Alex Wray, J. M. Tomlinson, Moses Hammond, E. Winston Frazier and L. W. Burch.

Residents of Bush Hill had attended Springfield Meeting and had sent their children to school there until 1876 when some of the families decided to establish a school in their own community. Thus, when land was deeded for the school by Allen U. Tomlinson, others contributed money for the building which was erected that year. Teachers were secured for Bush Hill Academy which stayed open until public schools were well established in the early 1900's.

Friends meetings were held at various times on the second floor of Winston Frazier's Harness Shop and also at the Academy until 1924 when a monthly meeting separate from Springfield was settled.

In 1884 A. J. Tomlinson was Mayor and J. R. Frazier was County Superintendent of Public Schools. In 1896 Allen J. Tomlinson was elected to the County Commission and was made Chairman. After a meeting of the Commissioners in Asheboro on July 2, 1900, he was attending to other business before catching the train for Archdale when he was killed by a bolt of lightning.

Archdale was one of the centers for the temperance movement in the state; in fact, the state society was organized at Springfield Meeting in 1831. Leadership in the society came from Archdale for many years when Moses Hammond was state president. In 1888 the Prohibition Party offered a slate of candidates for state officers, nominating Hammond for Lieutenant Governor. The local society was very active, drawing membership from a large area, strong enough in 1884 to support several candidates for county offices and to attract much attention even though unsuccessful in electing their choices.

In 1887 the name of the town was changed by legislative action to Archdale, in honor of John Archdale, a Colonial Governor who was a Quaker. Two years later the High Point, Randleman and Asheboro Railroad ran a branch line through Archdale, but main-line service was needed to serve the industries located there. In time, the industries were moved to High Point and many of the employees followed, commuting from Archdale or moving to High Point to live.

The Mayor in 1897 was W. T. Parker; J. T. White was marshal; Commissioners were A. J. Tomlinson, J. L. Freeman, Thomas Folwell, Herb Tomlinson and W. M. Wilson. J. M. Hayworth was Deputy Sheriff. The estimated population was 500.



Maud Post Office, 1884-1903.

LIBERTY FIRE

The business portion of the town of Liberty, 23 miles down the C. F. & Y. V. road, was destroyed by fire last Tuesday night. The town is without any protection against fire, but a night watchman is employed to guard the place. Before his hour for going on duty on the evening mentioned fire was discovered in the rear of Banks & Morgan's store, and in half an hour the flames had spread to all the surrounding buildings. A strong wind was blowing at the time and nothing could have stopped the work of destruction. The losses were as follows: S. M. Hornaday livery and sale stable, loss on building \$800, no insurance. Banks & Morgan, general merchandise, loss on stock \$7,500, Insurance \$5,500. D. M. Hornaday store building occupied by Banks & Morgan, loss \$600, no insurance. Thompson & Bowman, drugs, loss on stock \$800 no insurance. Post-office building and K. of P Hall, owned by West Bros. loss \$1,000, no insurance. The contents of the post office were all destroyed. The paraphernalia of the lodge was insured. C.P. Smith, Alliance store, loss on stock \$1,000, insurance \$700. Griffin & Trogon, general merchandise, loss on building and stock \$10,000, no insurance. J.W. Wrightsell & Co. merchandise, loss on stock, one-third of which was saved, \$2,500. Their building was not insured. D.M. Holladay, office and papers, loss \$300 no insurance. J.O. Overman, loss on goods in Alliance building \$1,000, no insurance. Jas. Wright, shoemaker, loss on stock and tools in Alliance building \$100, no insurance. We understand the work of rebuilding will begin at an early date.

From the Greensboro Patriot, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1896.

NINETEENTH CENTURY COMMUNITIES

When agriculture governed the way of life during the nineteenth century, important communities thrived that ceased to exist when changes were made in post offices, schools, roads and occupations. They are no longer listed on maps, but still exist for all those people who once knew them well. Their names appear in the appendix in the list of post offices.

There are also community centers which are shown in 1979 maps which no longer have post offices or schools. These are Cheeks, Edgar, Eleazer, Flint Hill (Hoyle), Glenola, Jackson Creek, Level Cross, Lineberry, Martha, Mechanic, New Hope (Academy), Parks Cross Roads, Pinson, Pisgah, Ulah, Why Not, Grantville, Melancton, Michfield and Red Cross.

Two other communities reached the peak of their growth in the nineteenth century and have a history to be shared. New Salem was on the Trading Path and was first settled in the late 1700's. In 1816 a town was organized there when Benjamin Marmon, Jesse Hinshaw, Moses Swaim, Peter Dicks and William Dennis were appointed Commissioners. The town flourished until industry developed on Deep River approximately two miles away. Peter Dicks operated a store in New Salem, but also established the grist mill on the river.

Other residents of the village were: William Clark, who had a tannery and store and later was manager and stockholder in the Union Factory Mill before moving to Indiana; Dr. John Milton Worth first moved from Montgomery County to New Salem before settling in Asheboro; Benjamin Swaim published a business periodical there before compiling it into a book entitled *Man of Business*, one of the few Randolph County imprints; the Hinshaws operated a wool carding business there; Elwood and Samuel Lineberry had a buggy and carriage shop; Manleff Jarrell operated a store which was the post office and the front porch held the election boxes; Jack Ingold and his two sons lived in a two-story house which was also the hotel or tavern; Frank McCollum was a bootmaker; Mark Albertson had a tin shop; Joseph Addison Worth was a merchant; Dr. C. W. Woollen was the physician; Addie Ingold succeeded Jarrell as postmistress; and teachers who were there for various times were Uriah Macy, J. M. Brown, Brantley York and William P. Brooks. On election day a Miss Davenport sold ginger cakes; Clark Fentress, cider; Miles Lamb, whiskey; and farmers brought in prized watermelons grown on Muddy Creek in season.

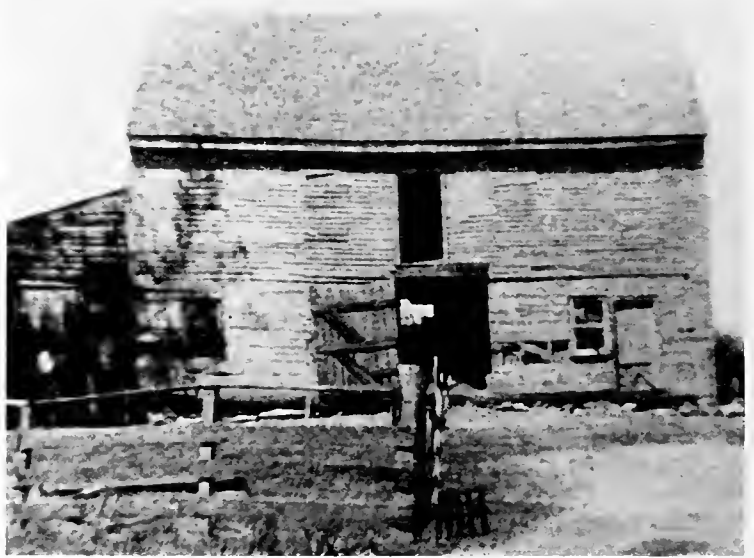
The Society of Friends settled a meeting in New Salem in 1813 which was laid down in 1885 and the building was sold to a Methodist Protestant group. The New Salem Masonic Lodge was established in 1859 and was later moved to Randleman. The village incorporated a library in 1819. New Salem was still an education center with an academy and printing

press after industry drew business away to Union Factory (Randleman).

New Market, located not far from the original county seat of Johnstonville, was settled early in the history of the county and was the home of several leaders of the new county government. John Bryant, William Millikan, Shubal Gardner and Joseph Newlin lived there. John Bryant was shot by David Fanning; William Millikan was the first Register of Deeds; Shubal Gardner was the owner of the Gardner Inn, an important stop on the stagecoach road and later the plank road. Joseph Newlin bought the property from the Gardners about 1840. There was a post office in the village from 1827, but New Market was never incorporated.

The Inn was a very popular place for travellers. The "upping block" on which riders could stand for assistance in climbing on a horse was on the inn grounds. Someone reported that men driving stock to market found the fence at the inn "horse high and pig tight." The inn was used as a barn in its last years and was torn down in the 1950's. New Market began declining as a population center when the county seat was moved from Johnstonville.

Stout's Chapel Methodist Church was organized in 1871, one of the first churches for black people. Members purchased one and one-half acres from Colita Stout for \$5.00. Trustees were R. Smith, Sandy Waddell and Reuben Letterlough. There is a new church dedicated in 1971.



New Market Inn, toll house stop on the Plank Road, later used as a barn.



A.A. Wall home near Sophia.

Scene entering the New Salem community.





Old street scene in New Salem.



The Caudle family at their home in New Salem.

Hinshaw home, New Salem.



BALLAD OF NAOMI WISE

The ballad about a poor orphan girl who was drowned by her lover in Deep River at Randleman in 1808 was handed down by word of mouth until around 1880 when two versions were printed.

One version was published in the Asheboro Courier on September 2, 1879, by Howgill Julian. The other was published in a pamphlet in 1884 written by Charlie Vernon, thought by many to be the pseudonym of Braxton Craven, President of Trinity College.

Court records provide an account of the arrest of Jonathan Lewis and of the action taken following his escape, rearrest and trial. The ballad tells the story as it is recorded, but with the embellishments necessary to make an appealing song.

The song can be sung to the Early American traditional tune of How Firm A Foundation or to any tune with the same meter, 11.11.11.11.

People from Randolph County who moved to western states carried the ballad with them. As is usual in ballad singing, every person who learned it adapted the words and the tune to his own preferences, so that many versions appeared. Some of the titles were "Little Oma Wise," "Poor Naomi," "Oma Wise," "Little Omi," "John Lewis," "Poor 'Omi," or "Poor Neomy."

The ballad is included in collections of folksongs from the Ozarks, the Appalachians, Virginia and Florida, as well as from North Carolina. It is also in at least two crime books. It has been recorded by the Library of Congress in its Folk Music of the United States collection and also recorded by Folkways Records. It was dramatized by Liz Freeman, Vicki Gray and the Randleman Senior Girl Scouts for the Bicentennial in 1976.

Thus it is, therefore, that Randolph County can claim that at least one ballad in the collection of American ballads originated here.

NEWSPAPERS One newspaper began publication in Asheboro in 1876 which has had a long life. Marmaduke S. Robins published the *Randolph Regulator*, changed the name to *Asheboro Courier* and sold it to James Crocker in 1878. After several brief ownerships and editorships, the paper was purchased in 1891 by W. C. Hammer and Wiley Rush. By 1893 Hammer was the sole owner and remained publisher and editor until his death in 1930, after which Mrs. Hammer was publisher until 1938. In that year it was purchased by Roy Cox who combined it with the *Tribune*.

Other newspapers came and went during the period before 1900. In Asheboro these were published, *Christian Sun*, *Randolph Argus*, 1895-1900; in Bush Hill *North Carolina Prohibitionist*, 1883-1885; *Prohibition Leader*, 1886; in Liberty, *Register*, 1898-1900; in Randleman, the *Political Broadaxe*, 1890-1897; *Randolph Herald*, 1890-1894, when it was merged with the *Asheboro Courier*; in Trinity, *North Carolina Home Journal*, 1897-1898; in Trinity College, *Country Life*, 1890-1892; *North Carolina Educational Journal*, 1881-1886; *Trinity Archive*, 1887-1892. Several other student newspapers were started at Trinity College, but they had short lives.

Newspaper editors of the day made no effort to remain neutral. National news was copied from other papers or wire services, community news items were to the point and usually written in a gracious manner, but editorials were the special domain of the editor. He took one side of the issues of interest to him, sometimes on a political party line, sometimes not, and used all the adjectives and adverbs in his vocabulary to denounce his foes or praise his friends.

GOVERNMENT County government continued under the colonial-state system of county courts until the new constitution was approved in 1868, three years after the war. Elections of the years 1860-1868 were affected by the division between those pro-Union and those pro-Confederacy. At first, voters returned to the General Assembly men they had been electing in the past few years; by 1864 they chose a whole new slate which was entirely pro-Union and for peace. In the elections of 1865 and 1866 when Jonathan Worth ran for governor, Randolph County voted against him both times, apparently believing he had "sold out" to the pro-Confederate side. The other counties in the state elected him to office.

The state Constitution of 1868 caused substantial changes to be made in local government. The court system was removed from local jurisdiction and placed under a state system of courts: Supreme Court (state); Superior Court (county); and special courts (towns and cities). The executive, legislative and judicial duties were separated. Administration of county government was assigned to five commissioners, a treasurer, a register of deeds and a surveyor. Each county was to be divided into town-

ships. No longer would the county court appoint the town commissioners, for each municipality would receive a charter from the state.

Taxes were to be uniform and universal suffrage for men qualifying as to residency only was permitted for the first time. It forbade slavery and contained a bill of rights. It provided for separate but equal schools for the races and for compulsory education. It also provided that no one who had fought in a duel may hold office! There have been several amendments to this Constitution but it has not been rewritten as of 1979.

The first members of the General Assembly elected after 1868 were Enos T. Blair and Joel Ashworth, both having been previously elected in 1864. The county was placed in a senatorial district with Montgomery County and did not have a resident Senator until 1870 when John M. Worth was elected.

The sheriff elected in 1868 was R. F. Trogdon, a Republican. The first County Commissioners were B. A. Sellers, Chairman, Obed Osborne, J. A. Blair, J. H. Johnson and John Robbins. B. B. Bulla was elected Clerk of Superior Court; W. R. Ashworth, Register of Deeds; and W. A. Brown, Treasurer.

John Milton Worth was elected State Treasurer in 1876 when Governor Vance was elected for another term. The Federal troops were also removed that year and state government became more normal. Worth served until 1885.

In 1897 County officials were: Clerk of Superior Court, J. M. Millikan; Commissioners, J. E. Walker (Chairman), B. W. Steed, O. R. Cox; Register of Deeds, T. J. Winslow; Sheriff, G. G. Hendricks; Treasurer, J. S. Swaim; Jailor, T. S. Ferree; and Superintendent of Health, T. T. Ferree.

The twentieth century was at hand. With it would come many changes.

Depot Street (Sunset Avenue) in Asheboro.





Fayetteville Street, Asheboro, ca. 1900, showing the new Bank of Randolph with W.J. Armfield, Jr., Cashier, and J.D. Ross standing in the doorway; and the W.D. Stedman and Company store, with W.D. Stedman at left.

BIG FIRE AT ASHEBORO THE LOSS IS SOME \$25,000, WITH VERY LITTLE INSURANCE

ASHEBORO, N.C., Dec. 30 – Fire originated here to day in Boyette & Richardson's drug store. The buildings burned were Boyette & Richardson's drug store, J.L. Brittain's law office, Burns' Hotel, W. F. Moragne's jewelry store, E. A. Moffitt's store and the Argus newspaper office. There was no insurance except on the drug store stock and on Moffitt's store house. The others are a complete loss, except Brittain & Sapp's, The Library, part of the drug store stock and part of the furniture of the hotel were saved by the most heroic efforts.

The store of W. P. Wood & Co., the court house, J. A. Black's residence, N. H. Stack's (Slack's) residence, the law offices of J. A. Blair, Wm. C. Hammer, Geo S. Bradshaw, Wiley Rush and M. S. Robins were saved.

Twenty five thousand will cover the loss.

Among the losers by fire at Asheboro was E. N. Stout, a former valued employee of this office. His job printing office was destroyed, with no insurance. We regret to hear of his misfortune.

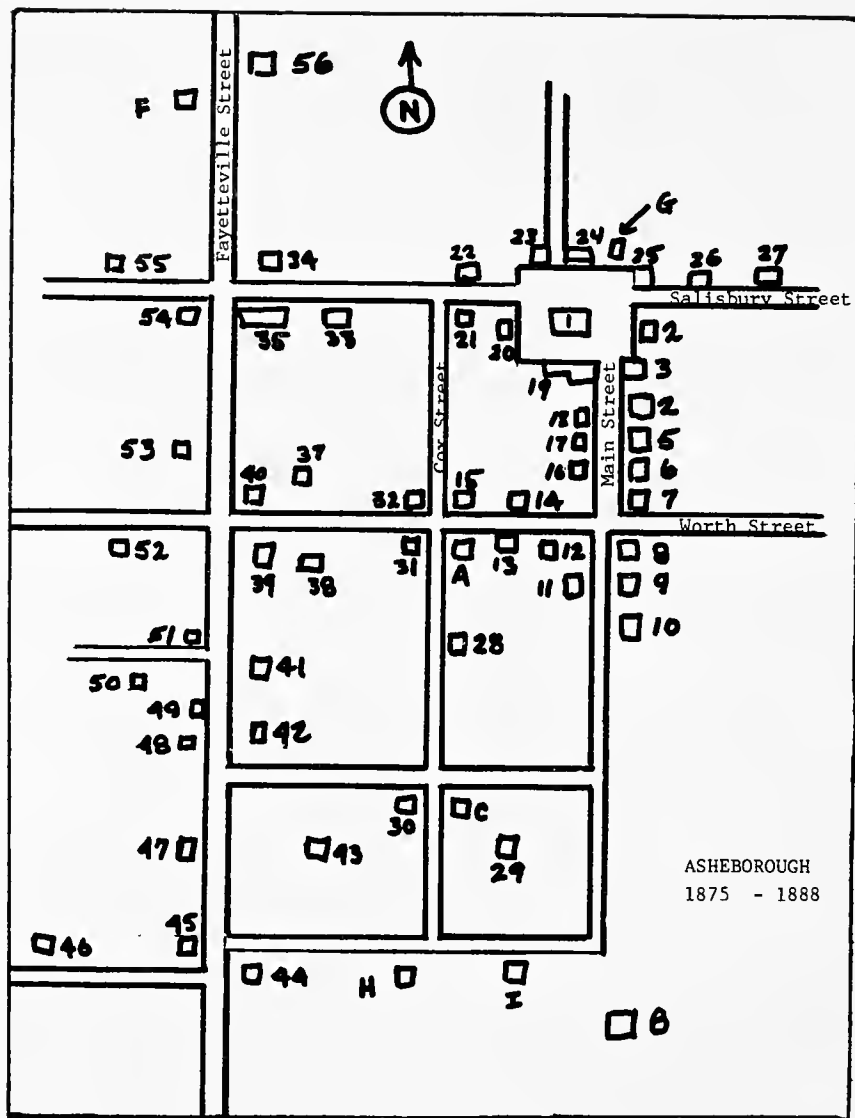
From the Greensboro Patriot, Wednesday, January 1, 1896.



Ross and Rush Livery Stable located on Salisbury and Main Streets before the Court House was moved.

Central Hotel, 1894-1953; a home before 1890.





KEY TO MAP OF ASHEBORO 1875-1885
 Drawn by Frances Porter Hubbard
 Key by Dr. Sidney Swaim Robins

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Old Court House | 30. Bolivar Bulla home |
| 2. J. Addison Blair | 31. E.B. Kearns home |
| 3. Benjamin Moffitt Store | 32. Arch Dicks home |
| 4. Dr. John M. Hancock home | 33. Presnell-Steed home |
| 5. Trogon-Burns Hotel | 34. Barney Burns home |
| 6. Small house later added to Burns Hotel | 35. Presnell Wagon Works |
| 7. Courier Office | 37. Worth-McAlister barn |
| 8. W.H. Moring, Sr., home — old John Hill place | 38. J.T. Crocker home |
| 9. Alfred H. Marsh — Marmaduke Robins home | 39. Presbyterian Church |
| 10. Robins barn | 40. Shop |
| 11. Colonel William Moore home | 41. Henry B. Elliott home |
| 12. Governor Worth home | 42. William Gluyas home |
| 13. Oscar L. Sapp home | 43. Male Academy grounds |
| 14. Crowson home | 44. Tom Hoover home |
| 15. Dr. J.M. Worth — A.C. McAlister home | 46. Levin Woollen home |
| 16. McCain home and Post Office | 48. David W. Porter home |
| 17. A.M. Diffie home | 49. W.H. Moring, Jr., home |
| 18. Marmaduke Robins law office | 52. Frank Hoover home |
| 19. Hoover Hotel | 53. Nancy Hoover home |
| 20. W.P. Wood & Co. | 54. Female Academy |
| 21. Jail | 55. Methodist Church |
| 22. Dr. J.J. Hamlin | A P.H. Morris home |
| 23. Ross and Rush Livery Stable | B Old muster field |
| 24. McAlister and Morris Store | C J. Frank Burkhead home |
| 25. Tysor Millinery Store | D Tan Yard |
| 26. Hardy Brown Saddle Shop | F Hoover-Jolly home |
| 27. Benjamin Moffitt — W.P. Wood home | G Eugenia Tysor home |
| 28. House owned by Jonathan Worth Estate | H Redding home |
| 29. L.D. Burkhead home | I J.R. Bulla home |

1900-1979

TWENTIETH CENTURY OVERVIEW This county greeted the new century with hope and enthusiasm. Railroad service had brought the development of new industry, farmers' problems were easing and economic conditions in general were more stable. The population had reached a total of 28,232, four times that of 1800.

Municipalities were providing or had under consideration new services available for the first time: electric power, telephone, and water and sewer. Encouraged by Governor Aycock's crusade for better educational opportunities, the county was seeking ways of improving schools and constructing roads by which to reach schools as well as markets.

Someone has said that from the beginning of time to the twentieth century man could move no faster than a horse could run. This was true for Randolph County. Even though inventions had created a transportation and industrial revolution, the average person did not feel the effects of these changes at once. By 1910, however, the automobile was appearing in the county and making changes occur. The first automobiles had low horsepower engines, thin tires, and stubborn starters turned by cranks, but they had a fascination for all who saw them. Before 1920 the demand was great and many cars were braving the poor roads.

The desire to drive these cars in comfort brought an interest in having municipal streets improved or paved. As soon after World War I as it was possible, streets in the centers of the communities were paved and paving was gradually extended to other areas. Sidewalks were also found to be necessary for relief from mud and dust and for protection from the new "horseless carriage."

Not only did the automobile have an effect on streets, but the fever grew for better roads and major state highways. North Carolina appointed a State Highway Commission in 1915 and undertook a "Good Roads" program in 1921 which included a bond issue of \$50,000,000 for a network of paved roads to the one hundred county seats. This program when completed about 1928 opened up the state for travel that had been heretofore impossible. In 1931 during the Depression the state took over the maintenance of highways, both primary and secondary, as well as the construction of new highways.

After better highways became the rule, manufacturers made cars more comfortable, added self-starters, horsepower, heaters and safety glass windows. They also made them heavier, longer, larger and lower, and added automatic gear shifts. Later

they installed radios, stereos, air-conditioning and other luxuries. Not only cars became necessities, especially in places where mass transportation was not available, but trucks replaced the railroads in transporting many of the materials of business and industry.

After World War I and Lindbergh's solo flight to France in 1927, aviation interests made a bid for acceptance as carriers of passengers, mail and cargo. The place of air travel was made secure by World War II. As of 1979 planes have almost superseded ships and railroads in passenger service and are stiff competition to trucks in shipments of freight.

On the farms tractors began to replace horses and mules as the workhorses. The first tractors were small and simple machines, using little gasoline and having little power, but farm equipment is now large, complicated and highpowered, drinking gasoline or diesel fuel. With the new equipment a few men can do more work in less time than once was done by several men, aided by family members, teams of animals and homemade tools.

Today's construction methods would be impossible without the bulldozers and earthmovers; industry would be lost without the forklift. Some say these machines won World War II; it is certain that they helped.

Electricity brought changes to homes which revolutionized the way people lived. Families replaced dependence on a fireplace in each room with central heating; the wash tub and the wash pot in the yard with the washing machine; the clothes line with the drier; the sad iron with the electric iron; the wood range with the electric range and later with electric appliances of all kinds — or with the microwave oven; the handbeater with an electric mixer and several special aids in cookery, including the latest food processor; the ice box and the iceman with his wagon with the electric refrigerator and freezer; candles or gas lights with electric lights; the music box to be cranked by hand with stereo, radio or television; the grandfather clock with the electric clock complete with alarm and radio.

The development of synthetic materials also made a difference in life styles. Plastics replaced metal, wood, earthenware and leather in items for the home, industry, commerce, transportation, recreation and all other aspects of living. Beginning with rayon and nylon, synthetics have made possible the creation of new designs and uses of clothing. Care of clothing is wholly different from that practiced in the years before 1940, for the washable, non-wrinkable materials have all but eliminated many chores once part of housekeeping.

The electronics age stimulated by World War II has brought the computer to financial institutions, industrial plants, government offices, schools, hospitals, libraries and all other agencies large enough to make application of it to their processes feasible. The

first computers were bulky and huge; the latest are compact, easier to use, and are capable of far more operations in a shorter time than the original products. New developments in size and in processes have come faster in electronic equipment than in any other inventions to date and there is promise of more to come. Computers are now available for home use and will be marketed extensively within a few years.

All of these changes were welcome until about 1970 when an awareness began to develop that the demand for energy to produce electricity was greater than the presently available supply. Now the search is on to discover sources of energy for the twentieth century way of life.

Money as a means of exchange replaced bartering as the century unfolded. Banks and other financial institutions, such as Savings and Loan Associations, were needed to serve as depositories and as expeditors of funds. Borrowing from banks in order to obtain necessities or luxuries and arranging with stores to purchase items by installments or lay-away became common procedures in the 1920's. By 1979 installment plans had been refined to plastic credit cards which many people are using for financial transactions instead of cash or bank checks.

One of the most radical changes in the customs of the people of the county was the creation after World War II of the "week-end" by the introduction of the 40-hour, 5-day work week. The week is now divided into two parts for most families: Monday through Friday afternoon for school or work; Friday night to Sunday night for personal use. Even those persons who are in employment where work on Saturday is necessary are aware of its effect on the way people separate their lives. One devout Baptist commented that she had hoped that people would use the automobile and Saturdays to prepare for Sundays, but this was not always the practice. Within her memory was the time when people worked six days a week and walked to church.

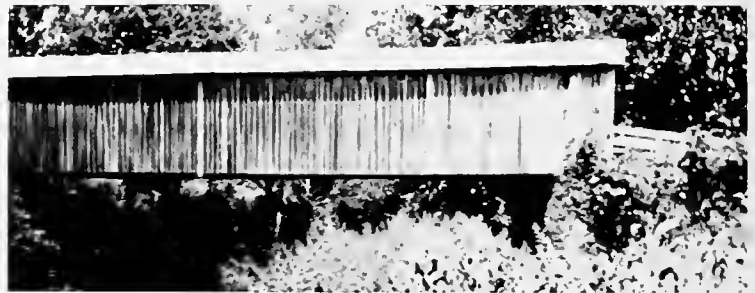
The freeing of time for leisure has brought a new dimension to living in that the emphasis on sports and recreation has magnified. Recreation has become a business within itself to supply the needs of those who engage in the leisure-time activities. Randolph County's central location enables people to make frequent visits to the mountains or the coast as well as to the surrounding cities and colleges in the Piedmont for special events.

As if the greatest scientific discoveries and mechanical inventions in the history of mankind were not enough for the generations living in the twentieth century, World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the Korean War and the War in Vietnam brought pressures and developments of other dimensions. People in the county were caught up in all of these major emergencies.

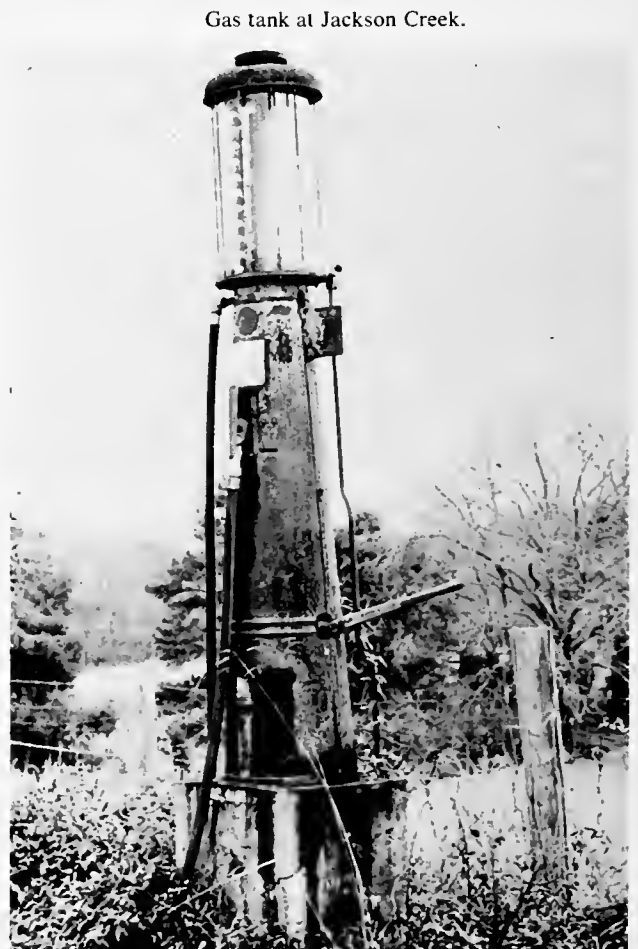
The Supreme Court decision on segregation in the public schools in 1954 and the Civil Rights Acts of 1965 brought adjustments in school districts and in



On the way to the field with wagon, mule and plow.



Lassiter's Mill Covered Bridge, 1933.



Gas tank at Jackson Creek.



Latest thing in convertibles, ca. 1920.



On South Fayetteville Street, Asheboro, ca. 1915.

Mass transportation, ca. 1920.



other areas of public life.

The new inventions brought the world closer to people of this county. First, motion pictures brought information and a new kind of entertainment after theaters were opened. Then radio brought national programs enjoyed by young and old alike. Visits to the crossroads store for news have been made unnecessary by electronic instruments in each home which broadcast news "on the hour" and provide all kinds of information and entertainment. Following the space voyage to the moon in 1969, satellites have added more depth to all programs instantaneously. The railroad, the automobile and the plane have carried people to places on this continent and to the outermost parts of the world. The men and women who have been members of the Armed Services have become acquainted with many new places and large corporations are sending representatives overseas.

There is quite a difference between communication today and that of even sixty years ago. It is impossible to be as isolated in today's world as were the generations before 1900.

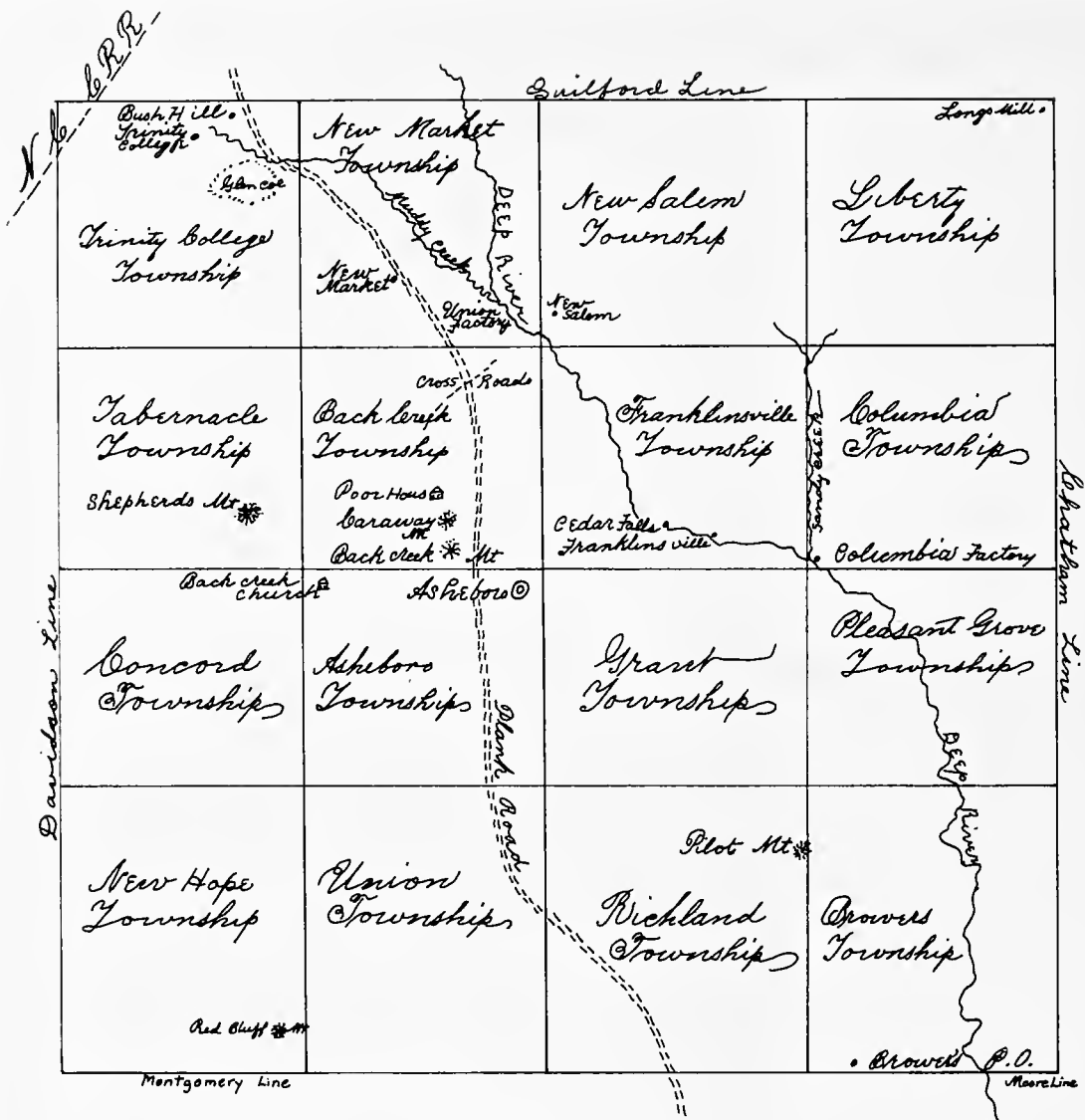
TOWNSHIPS Before 1868 the county was divided into militia districts which bore the names of the captains of the militia. The Captains supervised the listing of taxes, all elections, and military duties.

The 1868 constitution abolished these districts and created townships which were given corporate powers. The townships were administered by a board composed of a clerk and two justices of the peace who were elected by popular vote for two-year terms. The board was in control of taxes, finances, roads and bridges, etc. Other township officials included a school committee and a constable.

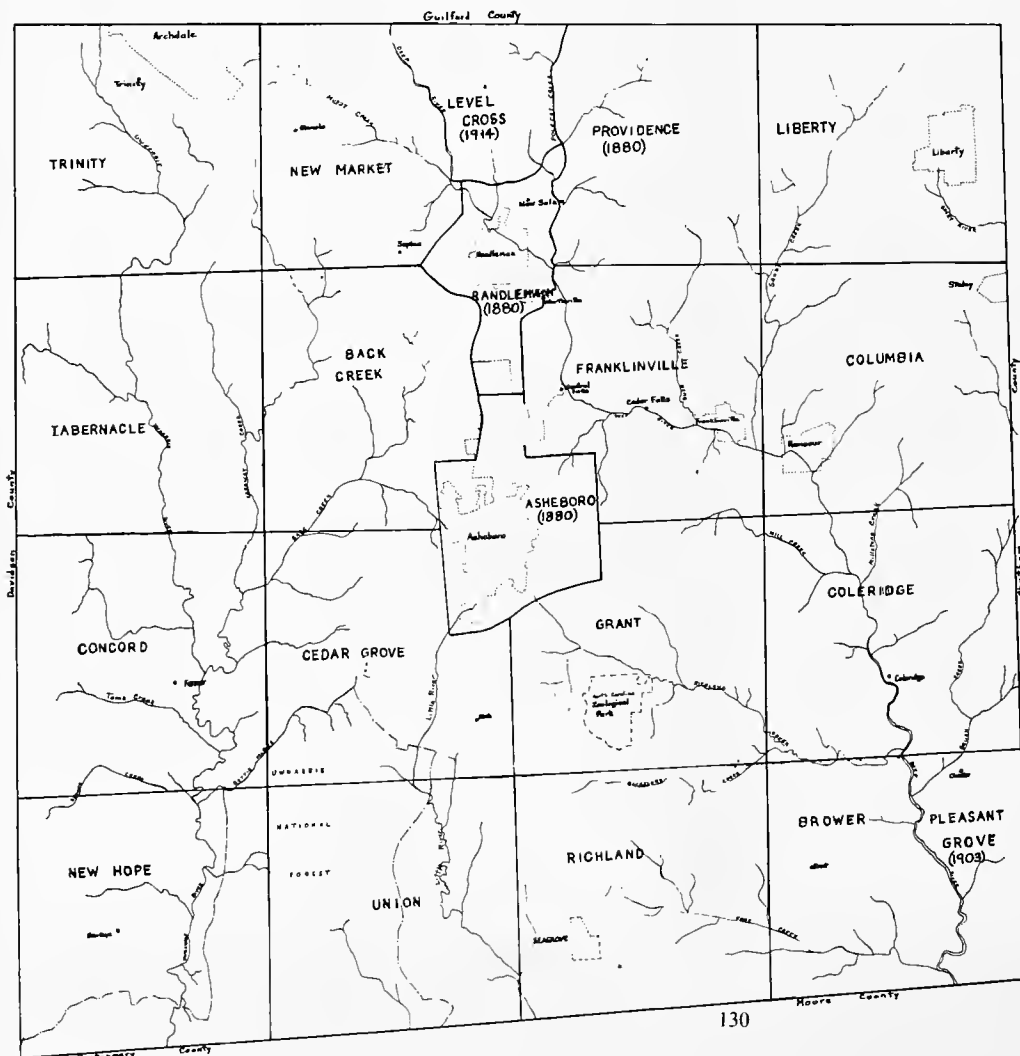
It was soon evident that duplication of the authority and responsibilities assigned to townships and the county produced an unworkable system. In 1876 the General Assembly retained the townships as subdivisions of the county, but took away their administrative powers. Other changes were made over the years, so that today no officials are elected by townships. The townships as geographical units provide election precincts, tax districts and census tracts.

The 1870 census which was the first one following the creation of townships includes 16 townships: Asheboro, Back Creek, Brower, Columbia, Concord, Franklinsville, Grant, Liberty, New Hope, New Market, New Salem, Pleasant Grove, Richland, Tabernacle, Trinity and Union. J.A. Blair made the survey and probably suggested the names of the townships.

By 1880 Asheboro and Randleman Townships had been added in the central portion from the center northward in order to identify the county's two largest population areas. The name of the original Asheboro Township was changed to Cedar Grove, making a total of 18 townships.



Township Map 1868; surveyor, J.A. Blair; the sixteen original townships.



Township Map 1979; twenty townships with city limits of incorporated towns shown.



Miners working underground.



Shepherd Mountain.

Mt. Shepherd Pottery Dig, 1975.



By 1890 New Salem Township had been renamed Providence. In 1903 Pleasant Grove was renamed Coleridge and the part of Brower east of Deep River was named Pleasant Grove. In 1914 Level Cross was added from the portions of New Market and Providence Townships lying between Deep River and Pole Cat Creek which were water barriers. These changes resulted in the 20 townships which exist today.

Township names were taken from various sources using names already familiar to the people residing in each one. The Asheboro, Coleridge, Columbia, Liberty, New Salem, Franklinsville, New Market, Level Cross and Randleman Townships were named for places within their boundaries. Back Creek and Richland were named for creeks. Cedar Grove is identified with the tree which decorates its hillsides. Trinity was named for Trinity College. Grant and Union are names for which no accurate sources have been found. Providence was named for a Friends Meeting; Concord, New Hope and Tabernacle, for Methodist churches; and Pleasant Grove, for a Christian Church. Brower is a family name.

Seven of the townships have incorporated municipalities located within their boundaries: Asheboro, Columbia (2), Franklinsville, Liberty, Randleman, Richland and Trinity.

Each of the four quadrants of the county has characteristics of its own. Because of the differences in topography, relationships to adjoining counties, economic conditions identified with the area and population trends, it is possible to delineate the "four corners."

In the northwestern section of the county there are the townships of Trinity, New Market, Tabernacle and Back Creek.

The Uwharrie Mountains cover a large portion of the land area, but there is some excellent farm land on the Uwharrie River and the Caraway, Back and Muddy Creeks. The Indian Trading Path led from New Salem south of Caraway Mountain to Painted Springs. The Salem-Fayetteville Road was routed through New Market and Trinity. Deep River crosses New Market Township.

Early settlers in this section came primarily from Pennsylvania through Virginia or from South Carolina. Men living there were farmers, millers and artisans until industry created other occupations.

Gold mining was important to these townships throughout the 1900's. Numerous abandoned mine shafts are found by hikers and others in the woods which have grown up around the old mines.

With the completion of the railroad from High Point to Asheboro in 1889, Progress, Edgar, Glenola and Sophia became centers for shipping lumber and wood products. Cedar Square is now a center for farming, dairy products and horticultural nurseries.

Trinity Township was the location of the Fairview Park, an estate covering 2,300 acres owned by Wil-



Sophia School House.



Exterior of Miller's Mill.



Dairy Farm at Cedar Square.



Interior of Miller's Mill.

Wheel at Miller's Mill, Trinity.



BROKAW ESTATE

In 1896 William Gould Brokaw, grandson of Jay Gould, bought 2,300 acres in Trinity and Tabernacle Townships and leased 30,000 more acres for hunting privileges. He built a Manor House with fifteen bedrooms for guests and all the stables, kennels, maintenance buildings needed for providing comfort and pleasure, and named his property Fairview Park. He visited the estate until after World War I when he turned it into a club for men who could pay \$25 a day for lodging and hunting rights. After the Manor House burned in 1922, Brokaw started selling the land. The last deed recorded was entered in 1935.



Delivering milk the old way.



Wheat threshing with an early machine.

Julian Railroad Station.



liam Gould Brokaw, grandson of Jay Gould, from 1896 to the late 1920's.

These four townships are among those making greater gains in population than others because of the numbers of people moving south from Guilford County. Their scenic beauty and available land have made living there desirable.

Of the four townships in the northeastern quadrant, Providence is the only one without an incorporated town. The others are Liberty, Columbia and Franklinville.

The area was settled during the twenty-five years before the Revolution by German, English and Scotch-Irish colonists. The Indian Trading Path crossed from Julian to New Salem. The Salem-Cross Creek Road joined Crafford Road near Buffalo Ford and turned west while Crafford Road ran north and met the Trading Path south of McGee's Ordinary.

This portion of the county has excellent farm land with rolling hills and patches of sandy soil combined with the clay. The nursery at Julian operated by the Gilmore family for fifty years is an example of one use of the productive soil.

Also in this section there was a pyrophyllite mine near Staley which was a profitable business for many years before it closed.

Deep River sweeps through Franklinville and Columbia Townships and has made possible the development of industry in those two governmental units. The manufacturing towns along the river caused the largest percentage of the population in this county to be located in the northeast section for more than 100 years.

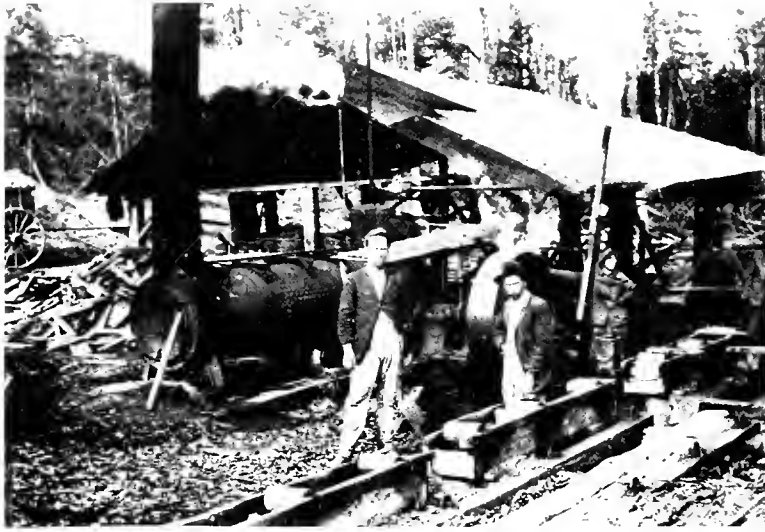
The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad opened up all this land for business purposes beginning in 1884. Passenger service on the "Shoofly" was discontinued on April 30, 1939, but for fifty years the railroad provided better transportation than the highways and was a boon to the residents of these townships.

J.P. Morgan, Jr., of New York purchased hunting property near Climax on the Randolph-Guilford County line about 1914 and visited the lodge often until 1943.

History touched this area especially during the time of the Regulators and the Revolution. During the Civil War and the two World Wars the mills were all working at full capacity to supply goods for the armed services.

The steady growth in the northeast over the years is now increasing at a more rapid rate because of new families moving in from the "Piedmont Crescent."

In the southwestern corner of the county are four townships in which there are no incorporated municipalities: Concord, New Hope, Cedar Grove and Union. They were settled by English and German families several years before the county was



Sawmill near Staley.



Gray's Chapel Methodist Church.



Providence homestead.



White's Chapel School House.

North State Nursery, 1947.



Deep River at Ramseur.

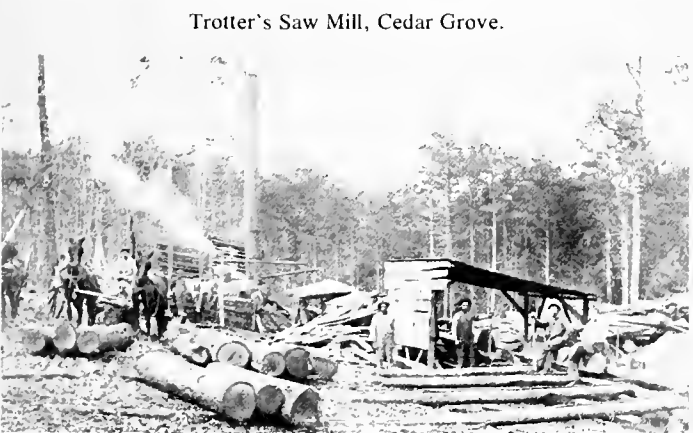




Hikers with Joe Moffitt on the Uwharrie Trail.



Longtime resident of Strieby, Arthur Hill.



Trotter's Saw Mill, Cedar Grove.

formed. Early roads in this section were the Moore Road running north and south from Anson County to Guilford Court House, and the Burney Road constructed by 1795 which ran east and west and joined the Salem to Fayetteville Road. Hill's Store on the Moore Road was a mail stop as early as 1780 when mail was delivered on horseback. Pisgah was a stage coach stop on the Burney Road.

From the beginning this land has been used for agricultural purposes and there are no large industries in the area. The Uwharrie River and its tributaries made possible several grist and saw mills, a few of which were in operation recently.

During the depression years of the 1930's many farms were deserted, leaving large areas uninhabited. The United States government began purchasing some of this land for the Uwharrie National Forest in 1934. The part of the Forest which includes Birkhead Mountain is now being set aside for a wilderness area. A trail through the Forest has been marked by the Uwharrie Trail Club and Boy Scout Troop #570 under the leadership of Joseph T. Moffitt. Hikers and others who have been in the forests, not only in this section but throughout the county, have noted the large number of deserted mill dams which have been filled up with silt, leaving a record of the many grist mills upon which people depended not too many years ago.

Near Andrew Balfour's former plantation in Cedar Grove Township are located the Asheboro Municipal Airport and the Southwestern Senior High School.

John Mitchell of Trenton, New Jersey, bought land in Concord Township near Jackson Creek in 1912 and erected a seven-room lodge he named Tip Top. He leased land nearby for hunting. Mr. Mitchell spent a great deal of time in the county and was a beneficial citizen. He added a room to the Piney Grove two-room school and paid the salary of the extra teacher. During the depression years he gave work to many people in the area who otherwise would have had little income. He died in the Randolph Hospital in 1950. The lodge burned in 1953.

As the population is increasing in this section instead of declining, new residents are moving in, changing the pattern set fifty years ago.

The southeastern quadrant has one township with an incorporated municipality: Richland. The other townships are Grant, Coleridge, Brower and Pleasant Grove. There have been changes in these townships over the years because of the geography. In 1903 the people east of Deep River in Brower Township requested a new township because they were cut off from voting places by the river. There were no bridges. This new township was granted and was given the name of Pleasant Grove because the name was identified with the area. The name of the original Pleasant Grove Township was changed to Coleridge.

Deep River influenced the way of life as it flowed through there to Moore County. The Searceys, and



Vuncannon house in Cedar Grove.



Parker Mill Bridge, Concord Township.



Dr. C.C. Hubbard home in Farmer.



Lassiter's Mill, New Hope Township.



Kearns farm in Cedar Grove Township.



Snaking logs



Auman sawmill, 1912



Harvesting hay.



Farm in Brower Township.

FIRST AUTOMOBILES

Many recall that it was at Why Not they saw their first automobile. Someone from Randleman had driven it down for the event. Horses that were tied in the shade of trees broke loose and went astray, running into tents and making general havoc. But soon all was righted when the vehicle was parked some distance away.

From Auman, Dorothy and Walter. Seagrove Area, 1976. p. 14

WHY NOT

How did Why Not get its name? The story is that so many people said, "Why not name it this?" – or "Why not name it that?" when it was time to choose a name for the post office that the residents settled on WHY NOT.

later the Waddles (Waddells), operated a ferry over the river near the county line from 1780 to 1880. The Salem-Cross Creek Road entered the county at Spinks Mill, ran north through Coleridge and turned west in order to meet the Trading Path near Johnstonville.

People moved into this section from Moore and Chatham Counties and also from the eastern part of the state before the county was formed. Farming and related occupations were and still are the major economic enterprises, although since 1880 residents have been able to find employment in cotton mills in Coleridge and in surrounding counties.

Brower Township was named for Alfred Brower who owned a mill on Fork Creek and acquired large tracts of land. He was the first postmaster at Brower's Mills upon appointment in 1828. The post office was in his store at the mill.

This section was affected by the raids of David Fanning in Revolutionary days. During the Civil War outliers found refuge in the caves and forests.

Pottery making was a craft practiced by members of the Cole, Craven, Fox, Chrisco, Luck, Owens, Wrenn, Sugg and Teague families and others. Potters carried their wares by wagon to Fayetteville, Virginia and South Carolina. There was a great demand for earthenware for homes until "china" and metal replaced cooking utensils and tableware. The "little brown jug" was also in demand until 1903 when the state stopped licensing distilleries outside of cities. After that so many potters found other occupations that pottery making almost became a lost art. The ones that continued turned to designing pottery that would add beauty to homes, using the traditional patterns. There are today 11 "traditional" potteries in the Seagrove area which is known far and wide as a center for the craft. There are also studio potters establishing shops in the county.

The North Carolina Zoological Park and Botanical Gardens was located in Grant Township at Purgatory Mountain in 1971. Coleridge has been nominated for the National Register of Historic Sites as a nineteenth century industrial site which should be preserved. These two attractions added to the pottery center are bringing many visitors from this state, other states and other countries to southeastern Randolph County.

The three townships in the middle from center to the northern boundary are Asheboro, Randleman and Level Cross. Level Cross is the only one without an incorporated municipality. These townships are rather long and narrow in comparison with the other townships and they were all formed from the 16 original townships.

Also, all three are divided by Highway 220 which once was routed through the towns. Now the four-lane bypass is completed from Level Cross to five miles below Asheboro and work is under way on the section from Level Cross to Greensboro.

The community of Level Cross grew around the Level Cross Methodist Protestant Church which was established in 1838. Branson's Mill was nearby on Pole Cat Creek; New Salem was a trading center. Bransons, Hocketts, Beesons, Fields, Stantons, Swaims, Lambs, Vickreys, Dennises and others lived in the neighborhood in 1820. Today Hocketts, Adamases, Toomes, Beesons, Coltranes, Fields, Clodfelters, Pettys and others make Level Cross their home. The Pettys have made Level Cross known throughout the world because of NASCAR racing successes.

Randleman Township includes New Salem and Worthville as well as the City of Randleman.

Asheboro Township includes the City of Asheboro which in 1970 merged with North Asheboro and extended thereby the municipal boundaries to cover 11.22 square miles.



Wrenn's General Store, Brower Township.



Kidd's Mill Dam

Seagrove Pottery Museum.



Site of Spinks' Mill on Fork Creek.

Barn in Holly Spring Community.





Court House under construction and as it looked in 1912.



GOVERNMENT With the rapid changes in living standards and habits and with the increase in population came the necessity for more government services. In addition to improving roads and schools, county government began adding personnel to assist with the new programs.

The first to be added was a Farm Agent, made possible by cooperation with the state and federal programs in the Agricultural Extension Service. This office was established in 1917.

Next, public health became a concern beyond the attention heretofore received from a physician appointed by the County Commissioners to "look after" the health of the residents of the County Home, the inmates of the jail and the public in case of an epidemic. The first County Health Officer was appointed in 1927.

The depression and the new programs for the care of those who were in need brought about the establishment of a Welfare Department in 1937. Until then welfare had been part of the duties of the Superintendent of Schools.

In 1938 agricultural organizations requested that a Home Agent be employed and the Commissioners granted their request, adding the first Home Demonstration Agent to the Agricultural Extension Office. Long before this, the State Home Agent, Mrs. Jane McKimmon, had promoted in 1914 the organization of "Tomato Clubs" for girls who would grow and can tomatoes and "Corn Clubs" for boys who would grow corn on a competitive basis.

In 1940 the General Assembly appropriated funds to assist counties in establishing county library service. Randolph County Commissioners appointed a County Library Board in September and later the Board employed the first County Librarian and purchased the first bookmobile for service to rural areas.

All of these offices were established on meager budgets. They have grown with the county as the population increased and the needs multiplied.

The Court House is the center of county government activities. The present building is the seventh headquarters for the county. It was built in 1908-1909 on the cornfield purchased from Colonel A.C. McAlister for \$1400 to accommodate the offices and courtroom needed at that time. Citizens purchased the land and gave it to the county, for the county had no money for this endeavor. The location was between the old center of town on Main Street and the area nearer the railroad that was destined to become the center. Several citizens lent the \$34,000 needed for the building and were repaid later. The Commissioners, W.J. Armfield, Jr., in particular, supervised the work and employed J.M. Allred of Randleman as carpenter foreman and Ed Frazier as brick foreman. The finest bricks available were purchased for the exterior and readymade trimmings were used. Plans called for a building modeled after other houses in the

state of which the county could be proud, but pride was balanced with usefulness, practicality and economy. It is still serving the county well.

Two court houses were used at Johnstonville; five were built in Asheboro. The first one in Asheboro was a log cabin; the second, a two-story frame house (1805); the third one was of brick (1830), but because of a fault in the brick, it was torn down; the fourth (1835) stood in the intersection of Main and Salisbury Streets.

Two additions have been made to the 1909 Court House on Worth Street, one in 1950-1951 and another in 1970-1971. Voters in March 1978 approved another addition to be built in 1980.

The bricks in the 1835 Court House which was torn down in 1914 were used to build the foundations for the present jail, which replaced the old jail and stocks on Salisbury Street. It was a two-story frame house with cells upstairs and with quarters for the jailer downstairs and was located on the south side of the street near the square. The present jail was enlarged and remodeled in 1961.

At the time the Court House was built seven lawyers in Asheboro pooled their funds, purchased a strip of land (40' x 150') adjoining the Court House for \$1300 and erected the offices known as "Lawyers' Row," still in use today. After the buildings were completed the owners drew straws to determine how the rooms would be divided.

Soon after the new Court House was open for business a young lady named Minnie Hoover became court reporter and began a career in which she was to serve the court for over fifty years. She had learned shorthand from the first teacher of the subject in the county, Miss Mattie Porter, and had taught herself typing. "Miss Minnie," as she was known to everyone, retired in 1963.

The Agricultural Building adjoining the Court House and in use since 1938 by the Agricultural Extension Service was built with PWA funds available during the depression years.

The Health Department moved from the basement of the Court House in 1954 to a building on North Cox Street constructed with a grant from Hill-Burton funds.

The County Library headquarters which had been located in the Welfare Department Clothing Closet moved to the rooms vacated by the Health Department to stay until 1964 when the new Asheboro Public Library was opened on Worth Street.

The Welfare Department (now Department of Social Services) located then in the basement of the Agricultural Building was moved in 1970 to the Central School building on Watkins Street which was no longer being used for a school.

In 1973 the County Commissioners purchased the Frank Auman property next to the Court House to



Health Department building under construction, 1953-1954.

provide offices for the County Board of Education which had outgrown the remodeled offices in the basement of the Agricultural Building and the Court House.

The County has added in cooperation with the State Forestry Services a county unit of this service and in cooperation with the state Civil Defense a Civil Preparedness Office. It also maintains a Veterans Service Office in cooperation with the federal government.

With the aid of state grants and contributions of funds and services the county set up the Mental Health Center in 1966 to provide clinical services for adults and children who need professional care and treatment. In 1975 the Center moved to a new building on Academy and Cox Streets.



Confederate Monument.

Program for Dedication, 1911.

THE OLD NORTH STATE

Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's
blessings attend her,
While we live we will cherish,
protect and defend her;
Tho' the scorching sun aneur at,
and willing defend her,
Yet our hearts swell with glad-
ness
Whenever we name her.

CHORUS

Hurrah! Hurrah! The old North
State forever;
Hurrah! Hurrah! The good old
North State.

Tho' she envies not others their
merited glory,
Say whose name stands foremost
in liberty's story;
Too true to herself e'er to
crouch to oppression,
Who can yield to just rule a more
loyal submission.

CHORUS

Plain and arid are her sons,
whose doors open faster
To the knock of the stranger or
tale of disaster;
How like to the rudeness of their
dear native mountains,
With rich ore in their bosoms
and life in their fountains.

CHORUS

And her daughters the queen of
the forest resembling
So careful, so constant, to gen-
tle a breath trembl'ing,
And true heartwood at heart, let
the match be applied then,
How they knuckle in flame, none
know but what's tried them.

CHORUS

Then let all who love us, love the
land that we live in,
As happy a region as on this
side of heaven,
Where plenty and freedom, love
and peace smile before us
Raise aloud, raise together, the
heart thrilling chorus

AMERICA

My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrim's pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring

My native country thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and tangled hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong

Our fathers' God to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing,
Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

1861-1865

Programme of the

Unveiling of the

Confederate Monument

at Asheboro

In memory of the Confederate Soldiers

Erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy

of Randolph

September second, nineteen hundred and eleven

Ten thirty o'clock, a.m.

"Let 30-1 at 11"

Three new buildings to house the Health Department, the Department of Social Services, the Agricultural Extension Service, and the Board of Education were authorized by a vote of the people in March 1978. They are under construction on South Fayetteville Street in Asheboro and will be ready for occupancy in 1980. The new buildings will allow more space for court rooms, offices for the Clerk of Court, the Register of Deeds, the Commissioners, the County Manager, the Finance Officer, the Tax Department, the Sheriff, the County Board of Elections and other related services.

WILL BUILD JAIL OUT OF OLD COURT HOUSE

E. Lee Wood Takes Contract - work Begun Last Monday

At an adjourned meeting of the County Commissioners here on last Wednesday, Mr. E. Lee Wood, of Randleman was awarded the contract to tear down the old court house and rebuild it into a modern jail.

From: The Bulletin and Randleman News, Asheboro, N.C., April 22, 1914.



Mental Health Building, 1975.

County Library Bookmobile, 1949.



Monument Committee

Mrs. Wm. C. Hammer, Chmn.
Mrs. J. D. Ross, Treas.
Mrs. Jno. T. Moffitt
Mrs. W. D. Stedman
Mrs. L. F. Ross
Mrs. Jean Rush

Marshals

J. D. Ross, Chief
Herndon Moffitt
Sulon B. Stedman
Alex M. Worth
A. R. Wainingham
Robert Lewallen
Mark Heilig
Joel Ashworth
Herbert Howard
Conrad Horney
Irvin Lassiter
Sam Phillips
Robert Elkin
George York
Gurney Henson
Carr Redding
Herbert Tysor
Claude Yow
Tom Arnold
M. C. Auman
M. H. Free
Claude Barker
David Coltrane
Eugene York
Lane Elder
William Swaim
Wale Harlin
Claude Wainingham
James D. Pickard

PROGRAMME

Unveiling Exercises Confederate Monument,
Saturday, September Second—Procession
From Court House to Graded School.

Music—Winston Band.
Song—America.
Invocation
Double Quartet—Tenting Tonight.
Presentation of Speaker—Col. James T. Morehead,
Greensboro, N. C.
Address—Hon. Walter Clark, Chief Justice Supreme
Court of North Carolina.
Song—The Old North State
Music.
Procession to Confederate Monument.
Music by Band
Unveiling Monument—Miss May McAllister, Presi-
dent Randolph Chapter, U. D. C.
Decorating Monument with Laurel Wreaths—Child-
ren of Confederacy
Music Dixie
Presentation of Confederate Monument—Mr. E. L.
Moffitt
Acceptance for Veterans—Col. W. P. Wood, Auditor
of State
Acceptance for County—Mr. H. M. Robins.
Acceptance Town of Asheboro—Mayor J. A. Spence
Music—Maryland, My Maryland
Eulogies to Old Soldiers—Hon. Robt. N. Page and
others
Music—Band
Dinner.
Cul. A. C. McAllister, Master of Ceremonies.

The county has also found it necessary to add a landfill for disposing of waste and a dog pound. These are located near Central Falls.

The Office of County Manager was added in 1972 because the Commissioners found that there was a need for someone to supervise the operation of the county government full-time. The Commissioners are all employed in business or other occupations and meet at certain times to carry out the duties of their offices. In the year 1971-1972 the valuation of property in the county was \$277,588,435, and the total county budget was more than \$3,000,000. A Finance Officer was appointed in 1974.

In the municipalities the officials were improving streets and sidewalks; adding water and sewer service; contracting for electric power; providing police and fire protection; arranging for refuse collections; constructing parking lots; establishing libraries; adding parks and recreation activities and facilities; etc. No longer could municipal business be transacted on street corners or at random. Municipal buildings became essential as a central place where meetings could be held, offices could be provided and records could be kept.

When the cornerstone was laid in December 1938 for the new Asheboro Municipal Building, Henry M. Robins, a former mayor, stated that it was a far cry from the days when the Commissioners met in his law office (formerly his father's) on Main Street, which actually served as Asheboro's first town hall. The new building was built with PWA funds and was dedicated on August 4, 1939. It is still the same building with minor exterior changes, but with several interior changes.

After 1940 Liberty's Town Hall was located on Fayetteville Street in the Hornaday Building. It housed a meeting room with kitchen and the public library, as well as the town offices until the new Town Hall was built adjoining the new library in 1975 using Federal Revenue Sharing Funds.

Ramseur's Town Hall was on Main Street in the Ramseur Motor Company building which had been purchased and repaired after it burned in the 1930's. The Hall was the center for all civic activities and for townspeople who wished to use it for private functions. With Revenue Sharing funds the Town Board was able to replace this well-used and crowded building with a new Town Hall in 1978 located on Liberty Street.

Randleman's city records were first kept in one of the Randleman Manufacturing Company buildings, then in a small building on Academy Street. When the City Board needed more space it was able to rent the first floor of the Lions Club building on Academy Street. The Lions Club had erected the building in 1949 and used the second floor for its meetings. In 1972 the city dedicated a new building designed for city services and largely financed by Revenue Sharing funds.



Asheboro City waterworks before 1938.



Asheboro City Hall, 1920-1938.

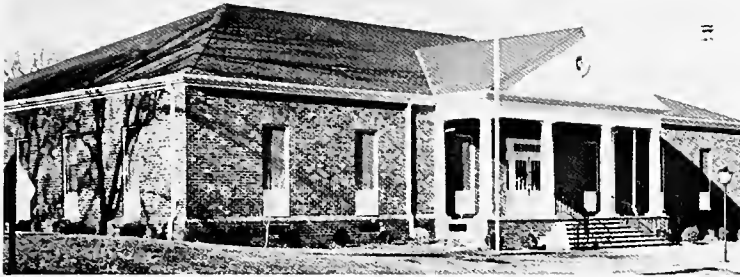


Laying of Cornerstone ceremony, Asheboro Municipal Building, 1938.





Liberty Town Hall, 1975.



Ramseur Town Hall, 1978.



Archdale City Hall, 1974.



Randleman City Hall, 1972.

BRANCH WATER

The Connections Have Been Completed

The formal opening of the city's new water extension was made Monday when for the first time Long Branch water was turned into the big 165,000 gallon city reservoir. The plant will be operated some ten days before it is finally turned over to the town.

The work was done under contract of the J.B. McCrary company, of Atlanta, and the inspector here last week highly commended the work, stating that the plant was without a flaw. Mr. R.I. Dickens has superintended the work here.

From: The Bulletin and Randleman News, Asheboro, N.C. September 23, 1914.

Franklinville's municipal affairs were supervised on the second floor of the Soda Shop on Main Street in rooms adjoining the library from 1967 until 1978 when the Commissioners moved to remodeled offices on the first floor. The Town purchased the building at that time from Randolph Mills.

The City of Archdale, chartered in 1969 with a population of over 6,000, needed a City Hall from the beginning. The offices were first located in a store building on South Main Street, but the Commissioners set aside Revenue Sharing funds for a new building on Balfour Drive in the center of Archdale. The new City Hall was dedicated in 1974.

Seagrove and Staley do not have Town Halls as separate buildings.

Water supply is a major concern for municipalities. In 1914 Asheboro constructed the first of its city lakes on Back Creek's Long Branch. After having to bring water during a drought in 1925 from High Point in railroad oil tanks which did not help the taste of the water, the City Council increased the source of water. In 1969 the lakes were named for the Mayors in office at the time the four lakes were constructed: Arthur Ross, D.B. McCrary, W.A. Bunch, and W. Clyde Lucas. In March 1979 voters in Asheboro approved the construction of another lake on the Uwharrie River.

Liberty has depended since 1926 on five deep wells for its water supply. A tank was also erected at that time which is 199 feet and 3 and 5/8 inches high.

Randleman's water supply comes from Pole Cat Creek. The Randleman Dam on Deep River proposed since 1950 and not yet built, is projected to be a new source of water for Randleman and other areas as well.

The citizens of Ramseur dedicated in 1978 a new dam on Sandy Creek which increases the supply of water to Ramseur and makes it possible for Franklinville residents to have a municipal water supply through purchase.

The apparent need of the Archdale area for water and sewer stimulated the incorporation of a city in 1969 to provide these services first of all. In 1975 water became available and the city has taken steps to add sewer lines in the near future.

The safety of citizens has priority in any government. The nineteenth century town custom of appointing citizens for designated times to "keep watch" lasted well into the twentieth century. Today's volunteer police forces in some communities have their roots in the old custom of citizen watches.

The early records show the officer of law and safety was given the title of "Marshal" in most towns. Later, the officer was called "Constable," but today in all municipalities the name is Chief of Police. If there are additional policemen, they are classified by rank according to their duties and length of service.

In Asheboro the first Chief of Police was employed in 1918; in Liberty, in 1941; in Ramseur, in 1936; in Randleman, in 1910; in Franklinville, in 1925; and in Archdale and Seagrove in 1979. Ramseur employed a full-time marshal in 1921.

The police departments have radio communication with each other, the County Sheriff's Department, and the State Highway Patrol Station in Greensboro. The Asheboro Department has state and national teletype communication, known as the Police Information Network (PIN). In its own files it has 26,000 criminal records.

The first fire companies were composed of volunteers who fought fires with very poor equipment and limited water supplies. All but three of the companies are still volunteer; Asheboro, Guil-Rand (with three locations, Archdale, Hillsville and Cedar Square) and Randleman having authorized paid employees.

To the municipal companies have been added several rural companies which are all volunteer: Coleridge, East Side, Farmer, Julian, Level Cross, Tabernacle, Ulah and West Side. There are plans for a county-wide organization and all of the companies in the county cooperate with each other in emergencies. All of the rural companies have stations and equipment.

Each community has a fire station separate from the municipal building. Most of them including the fire trucks and other equipment have been obtained by fund-raising projects and contributions of funds and labor. The first trucks were usually second-hand, but all of them have proved their worth and have been forerunners of better equipment when funds were available.



Asheboro City Lake (Lucas), 1948.



Ramseur dam on Sandy Creek, 1978.

Liberty tank for water supply, 1926.

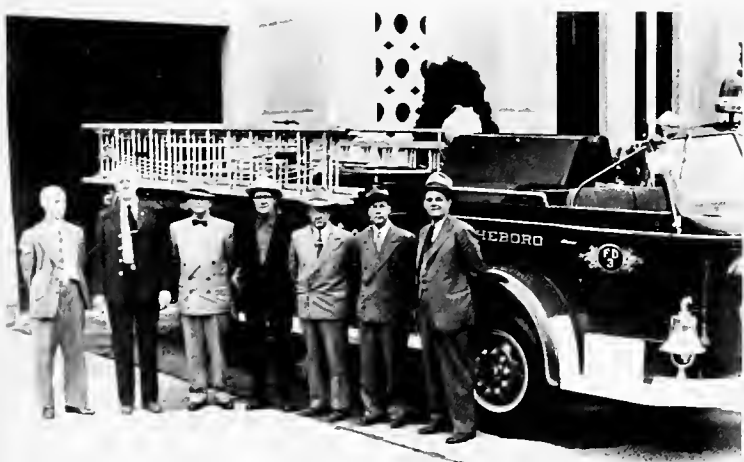




Asheboro's first fire truck, 1914.



Seagrove Rural Volunteer Fire Department.



The new fire truck, 1950.

TO WATER PATRONS

Everyone having water works in their homes or places of business is requested upon hearing the fire alarm, to cut off their water at the place nearest the pipe line.

During a bad fire it might be necessary to put on the big pump and the pressure would perhaps do considerable damage.

Just a little precaution when the whistle blows may save you a considerable amount.

Respectfully,
Sulon B. Stedman
Chief Fire Dept.

From: *The Bulletin and Randleman News*, Asheboro, N.C. July 1, 1914

AUTOMOBILE LAW

For the benefit of our readers we will state that the law of this state requires all vehicles to turn to the right when overtaken by an automobile, the machine passing by on the left. When meeting a machine, each party keeps to the right. If everyone will remember this, there should never be any accidents.

From: *The Bulletin and Randleman News*, Asheboro, N.C. May 6, 1914.

A NEW STREET SPRINKLER

Asheboro People Will Suffer From Dust No More

Let there be rejoicing in the town and among the citizens of Asheboro for the town has purchased a new city street sprinkler – one of the latest type – a sho' 'nuf sprinkler of the pure and adulterated dust layer, and it was given a try out on last Friday, ready for the Fourth but fortunately for the city's water supply, old J. Pluvius was on the job, and the sprinkler was not needed.

From: *The Bulletin and Randleman News*, Asheboro, N.C., July 8, 1914.

NEW FIRE WAGON

Ford Car Will be Converted Into Fire Truck

Mr. Sulon B. Stedman, Chief of the Asheboro fire department, has closed a deal with the Randolph Motor company for a Ford car to be stripped and converted into a fire truck. The car will be arranged to carry 500 feet of hose and an extension ladder, together with the lanterns and axes and other paraphernalia.

The truck will be stored in the fire house and one reel will be ready for use in an emergency. This is a progressive move on the part of the Asheboro fire laddies and means much better fire protection.

From: *The Bulletin and Randleman News*, December 23, 1914, Asheboro, N.C.

Asheboro has two stations, both dedicated in 1972, one at 401 South Church Street and one on North Fayetteville Street. Liberty's station is on Swananoa Street; Randleman's is on Hillary Street; Ramseur's is on Liberty Street; Franklinville's is on Main Street; Seagrove's is at the intersection of highways 220 and 705; Staley's is on West Railroad and Archdale is served by a Guil-Rand station on South Main Street.

The Asheboro company was organized in 1911; Franklinville, in 1964; Liberty, in 1929; Ramseur, in 1938; Randleman, in 1947; Seagrove, in 1956; and Staley, in 1961.

The County Forester has available equipment and assistance in fighting fires in forest areas of the county.

Franklinville, because of the interest of John W. Clark, established the first municipal public library in 1924; Asheboro and Ramseur set up libraries in 1936; Randleman, in 1941; Liberty, in 1942; Archdale and Seagrove, in 1973. Ramseur received funds for a library building as a bequest of M.E. Johnson (1959); Asheboro voters approved a bond issue in 1963 for a new library building; Liberty Library opened in a new building in 1966; Randleman, in 1973. All library buildings are owned by the municipalities. Franklinville Library is in the Town Hall; Seagrove Library is in the Grange Hall; and Archdale Library is in a home on Main Street rented for the library. County appropriations cover county-wide service and the municipal budgets include funds for local salaries and maintenance of buildings.

The municipalities as they have grown have accepted the city-manager form of government. Asheboro (1940), Liberty (1976), Randleman (1978) and Archdale (1974) now have city or town managers and the others have town clerks. The responsibilities of the municipal operations require the full-time attention of a qualified person.

Municipalities have also added Departments of Parks and Recreation. The forerunners of these were committees of volunteers who helped with summer programs, but more formal year-round programs were needed. Also, parks in each community need supervision and maintenance if they are to be of service.

Municipalities in Randolph County do not own utilities as do some other cities in the state but contract with private electric and telephone companies to provide these services to the residents. Each town had a small company providing electric and telephone service before larger companies purchased these plants.

The Asheboro Company which had been organized in 1905 was sold to the City of Asheboro in 1911. The City operated the plant until 1924 when the City Board of Commissioners granted a 60-year franchise to Carolina Power and Light Company.

STOP WATCH

Asheboro's new policeman is equipped with a stop watch and 'oh you speeders', better beware! Several dollars have already been turned in to help sprinkle and make better streets as a result of his vigilance.

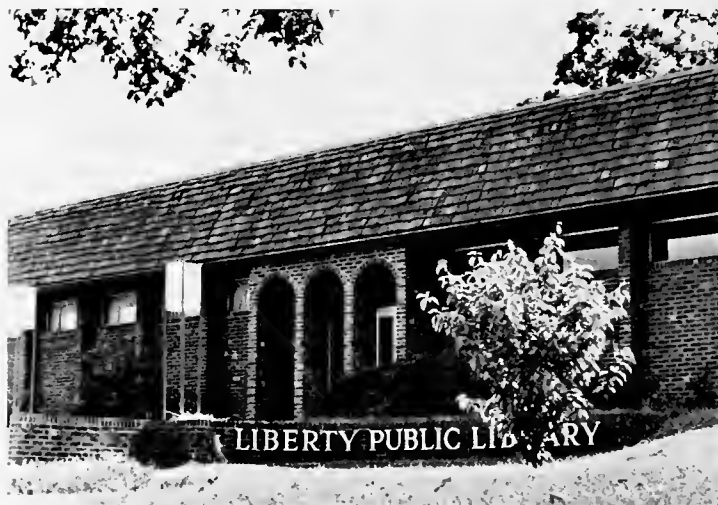
From: The Bulletin and Randleman News, Asheboro, N.C., July 29, 1914.



Franklinville public library, fire station and post office.



Asheboro Public Library.



Liberty Public Library.



Randleman Public Library.



Telephone lineman at work, ca. 1900, Randleman.

REMC Office, 1939.



Ramseur had electric power from 1911 when W.H. Watkins built a power plant for Columbia Factory and provided some service to the town. In 1914 the Town of Ramseur installed a small plant on the river and provided electricity to the school. Mr. Watkins sold his plant to the Lockville Power Plant of Moncure, a private company, which sold out to the Carolina Power and Light Company in 1924. Franklinville also received power then.

Liberty was provided with electric power from a dynamo purchased by Liberty Chair Company in 1916. The town purchased the plant and then sold it to an individual in 1922 who in turn sold it to Carolina Power and Light Company in 1925.

Carolina Power and Light Company extended lines to Seagrove in 1928.

The Rural Electrification Administration was created by Congress in 1936. Three years later the Randolph Electric Membership Corporation was organized and secured a franchise to provide electric service in county areas not covered by Carolina Power and Light or Duke Power Companies. Homes, farms and businesses in rural areas were able to have electricity for the first time.

Duke Power Company which was organized in 1904 brought electric power to Archdale and to Randleman by 1927. Randleman had had electric power since 1909 supplied by the Randolph Power Company located near the Southern Railway Coal Chute. S.G. Newlin operated a plant on Pole Cat Creek to obtain power for the Hosiery Mill, then sold it to the Greensboro YMCA for a camp.

The first plants provided weak service in comparison with today's power and that power was on for only a few hours each day, usually from dark until 11 p.m. After industries depended on electric power the towns found it more profitable to sell power for use in the daytime. Gradually the companies became stronger, but the real change came when the larger companies purchased the local plants.

Until electricity was generally available all homes that could do so purchased Delco Light systems manufactured by General Motors and found that they gave satisfactory light and power, but owners made minimal use of the plants in order to stretch the life of the batteries. The plants cost around \$500 and the batteries \$100. The 16 batteries were 2-volt which could be generated by gas or by water power. These systems and Coleman gas plants were used throughout the county.

Telephone service was another utility which was in demand as soon as it was announced. Individuals found ways to provide service on a small scale and men organized companies in the larger communities for this purpose. In 1900 there were two companies in Randolph County: the Asheboro Telephone Company and the Randleman Telephone Company.

The Asheboro Telephone Company was organized

in 1897 by C.C. McAlister, John T. Moffitt, William C. Hammer, P.H. Morris and Elijah Moffit. In 1904 it was housed in a building on the southeast corner of South Fayetteville and Cranford Streets on the Clark property. Southern Bell installed a long distance line in the McCrary Redding Building on the northeast corner of Worth and Fayetteville Streets until 1918 when long distance lines were added to the local switchboard. Charles Ross managed the company from 1897 until 1903 when E.H. Morris became manager. The company was sold to K.D. Cox in 1921. By then the office was located on North Fayetteville Street on the second floor of the Ross Building. In December 1921 there were 259 telephones in town with 125 rural phones. Some operators through the years were Mae Davis, Hattie Wright Hannah, Blanche Miller, Pauline Elliott Feemster, and Treva Neal.

In 1931 Cox sold the company to Southeast Public Service Company. In the same year Central Telephone Company took over this company. The City of Asheboro gave Central a franchise in 1931 which it still holds, having transacted a renewal in 1960. Dial operation was substituted for calls to the central office in 1950.

J.F. Pickett, C.P. Smith, Jr., J.A. Hornaday, M.J. Reitzel, W.M. Hanner, A.W. Curtis, A.E. Lewis, Dr. G.A. Foster, G.W. Curtis, J.E. Cole and L.H. Smith met in October 1907 in Pickett's Store in Liberty to organize the Liberty Telephone Company. In 1949 Morgan Fitzgerald purchased the company, improved and updated the lines and service which had deteriorated during the depression and the war. He still operates it under the name of Randolph Telephone Company. Alan R. Martin is Treasurer.

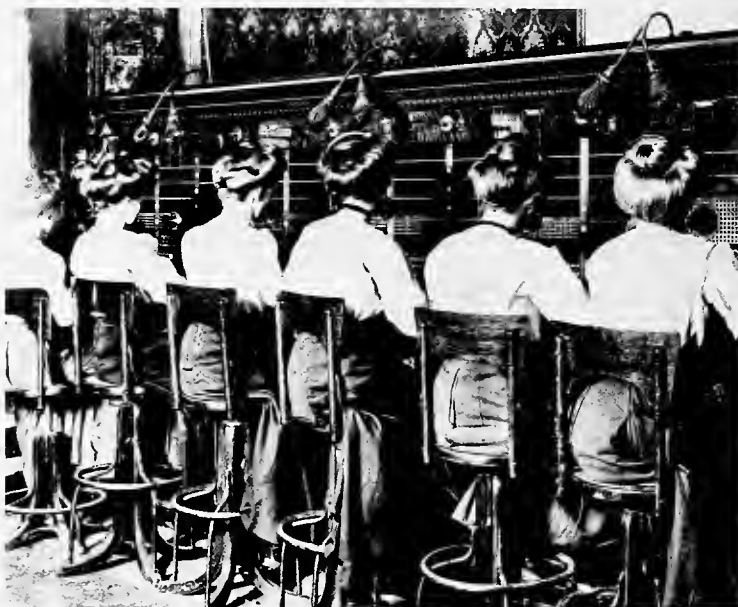
Ramseur also had its first telephone service in 1907 with 32 local phones. Long distance calls had to be made from a telephone post in town which was owned by Southern Bell. Kirby Cox bought the company from H.B. Moore in 1919 and sold it to Southeast Public Service Company which was purchased by Central Telephone Company in 1931.

The Randleman Telephone Company was organized by Randleman Manufacturing Company primarily for its own use, but some service was provided for the local residents. It was sold in 1929 to North State Telephone Company of High Point which had been providing service to the Archdale area since 1895. At the time of sale there were 85 telephones on the exchange.

In 1954 the Randolph Telephone Membership Corporation was formed to provide telephone service for Randolph and surrounding counties for those not served already or inadequately served. The first exchange was ready in June 1957 in Farmer with 97 telephones. Exchanges followed in Bennett in 1958; Coleridge in 1963; Pisgah in 1973; and Jackson Creek in 1976. All lines are now one-party service. The RTMC exchanges, the Randleman exchange and the Central Telephone Company exchanges in Randolph County operate on a toll-free basis and are all listed

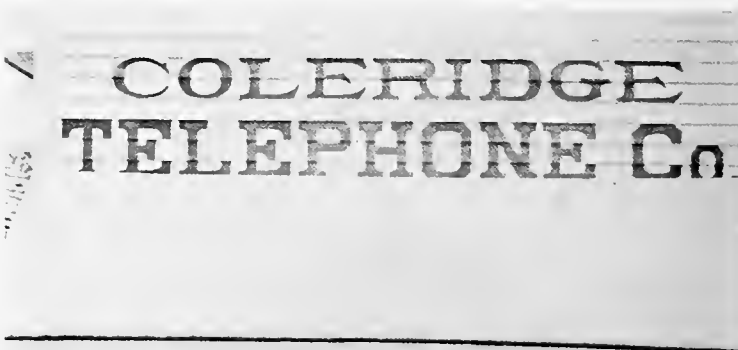


Coleridge Power Plant.



Telephone operators, ca. 1910

Coleridge Telephone Company, owned by Dr. R.L. Caveness.





Randolph Telephone Membership Corporation building.

ITEMS FROM THE BULLETIN AND RANDLEMAN NEWS

Dr. J. J. Burrus of High Point was here Sunday on a professional call to the home of Mr. and Mrs. John K. Wood, whose child, Nettie, is very ill. Dr. Burrus came down on the railroad in a Ford which was equipped with wheels to fit the track. (January 6, 1915)

Mr. W. C. Garner our pleasant mail carrier, had quite a surprise Xmas Day. He went with the mail as far as S. R. Richardson's and the creek was up so he could not get any further and he drove back to Mr. J. J. Lowdermilk's where he found a large table daintily spread with all kinds of goodies and says he did justice to everything set before him. (Seagrove, Rt. 1, News, January 16, 1915)

Mr. W. Gould Brokaw of Fairview Kennels, while returning from a hunt Saturday evening was thrown from his horse and slightly bruised. (Trinity, Rt. 1, News, February 17, 1915)

AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE: *I want to sell at once my five-passenger Ford car, will take a good horse in the trade or sell on time. See me at once if you mean business. (E. G. Morris, Asheboro, N. C., March 10, 1915)*

Advertisement: THE MULE MAN – *I have just returned from the West with a full load of the best mules I could buy. Call to see them before buying elsewhere. Will sell for cash or on time. Come to court next week and look them over. McDowell Live Stock Company. (March 10, 1915)*

More Fords in town. *Read the ad of the Asheboro Motor Car Company. The Bulletin printed the names of the folks that bought cars for a long time, but its got so of late that its more news to tell who don't own cars, for verily this good little berg is full of them. (May 12, 1915)*

in the telephone directories. Four other companies have lines in the county: North State which serves Randleman and Archdale-Trinity, plus the areas surrounding them, Southern Bell in the Julian-Climax area, Denton in the New Hope area and United Telephone on the Chatham County line.

The first service in Seagrove was installed in 1910. Each subscriber paid a \$25 fee and \$4 a year for maintenance. All phones rang when one did making it most inviting for everyone to listen in on conversations. Lines were run to Why Not, Erect, High Pines and into Montgomery County. Long distance service was obtained through Asheboro.

In the early days of electric and telephone service it was usually the responsibility of the receiver to secure someone to install the telephone or power pole and wire the house or business if unable to do this himself. The companies had limited service crews and did not provide much assistance beyond installation.

Old telephone exchange, Randleman.



MUNICIPALITIES Two municipalities located away from Deep River which had pronounced development after the railroad and electricity had come to the county were Asheboro and Liberty. Staley and Seagrove were chartered in the early years of the century as new towns.

Franklinville depended on the three parts of Randolph Mills — the cloth mill, the flour and feed mill, and the hatchery — for its economy during the twentieth century. John W. Clark and others purchased the mills in 1924 and Clark moved to Franklinville to take a great deal of interest in the operation of the company and the welfare of the employees. Only in the last few years have the mills been unable to make a profit and the management closed the whole operation in 1978. Residents of the town are continuing to live there, having purchased homes from Randolph Mills in the 1960's and are finding work in nearby communities. The town government is taking leadership in finding ways to ride out the economic difficulties. It is expected that the flour and feed mill which produced the popular "Dainty Biscuit" flour will be able to open again soon.

Ramseur continued the pace it had set for itself in 1900 by adding new industries and community services. After Columbia Manufacturing Company which was the major industry for one hundred years closed in the 1960's, property that the plant owned was sold to individuals and to organizations. People kept their homes which most of them had purchased from Columbia and found work elsewhere or in other industries in Ramseur. Since the closing came gradually the community was able to adjust to the necessary changes.

The Ramseur Furniture Company was built in 1905 to replace the Alberta Chair Company. The Weiman Company purchased it in the 1960's and the plant as of 1979 is owned by Bassett Furniture Company.

The Ramseur Broom Company established in 1885 was operated by Fred A. Thomas from 1936 until it closed in the late 1960's.

The Novelty Wood Works opened in 1900 by W.A. Ward and J.A. Martin to manufacture bobbins and picker sticks for cotton mills was closed in 1930. The Ramseur Hosiery Mills of the Acme-McCrary Corporation were located on the same site in 1938.

Ramseur Roller Mill was organized in 1913 by a number of local citizens. It manufactured Robin Bird and Rose Bird products. Randolph Mills purchased it several years ago and operated it from Franklinville. It was located in downtown Ramseur and is now closed.

Fleta Lumber Company, organized in 1907 by W.H. Watkins and J.D. York, supplied lumber for building purposes. It was bought by Charles B. Brown and Willis Luther in the early 1920's and renamed Brown and Luther Company. When Luther retired E.H. Bray bought his share and the company



Sapona Manufacturing Company, Cedar Falls.



Randolph Mills, Franklinville.



Franklinville scene.

FRANKLINVILLE RIVERSIDE BAND

Henry Black
Claude Brady
John Brady
Joe Buie
Dunk Dove
Tracy Dove
Bob Elkins
John Freeman
Tom Jennings
Mack Maner

Billy Maner
Grady Miller
Clarence Parks
Hugh Parks
Hugh T. Parks
Jack Upton
Will Upton
David Weatherly
Frank Wright

Director: Professor Warburton of Rockingham



Sumner-Parks House.



Allred General Store, Franklinville.



John M. Caveness home, Ramseur.

RAMSEUR CONCERT BAND

J.O. Forrester, cornet or trumpet
Picket Turner, trombone
W.E. Marley, snare drum
E.J. Steed, bass drum
John Dixon, cornet
J. Gurney Coward, cornet
R.B. Fennerson, tenor horn
J.W. Brown, alto
P.A. Fontaine, clarinet
Preston Cox, clarinet
W.H. Marley, tenor horn or drum
V.C. Marley, baritone horn
J.I. Lambert, bass horn
Wesley A. Ward, bass horn
Director: Professor Warburton of Rockingham

became Brown and Bray. Jody Parks purchased the company in 1940 and closed it in 1942.

Brady Manufacturing Company was organized by Julian Brady in 1948 to manufacture handkerchiefs and shoelaces. The plant burned in 1958 and Brady used the Enterprise Manufacturing Company buildings for a few years. The company under new management makes work socks.

Ramseur Inter-Lock Knitting Company opened in 1947 and now operates three plants in Ramseur. President of the company is Sam A. Rankin.

A company which moved to Ramseur in 1949 was entirely new to this area. The Woonsocket Woolen Mills from Rhode Island brought the manufacture of a product not produced heretofore in the county except by hand. The company was sold to Ramseur Worsted Mills which was acquired by Klopman's. It has been enlarged several times and is now an extensive stretch material manufacturing plant.

The John Plant Company makes industrial gloves.

Dr. Robert L. Caveness, John M. Caveness and Daniel H. Lambert purchased the Enterprise Manufacturing Company in 1904. The Caveness family operated the mill until 1954 when they sold it to the Boaz Mills of Alabama. In 1957 when the mills closed, the Comer Machinery Company of Charlotte purchased the property and sold the machinery. The B.B. Walker Company purchased the buildings in 1976. In 1979 they belong to Jeff Schwarz.

As in the other communities when the mills closed, few people moved away. Instead they commuted to jobs elsewhere or found local employment.

The village of Coleridge has been nominated for the National Register of Historic Sties.

Ramseur Public Library.



Worth Manufacturing Plant No. 2 at Central Falls was purchased in 1933 by Burlington Mills. The plant was in continuous operation during the depression and World War II. It is one of the Klopman Division units, manufacturing fabric.

Worth Manufacturing Plant No. 1 at Worthville was purchased by J.S. Lewis and Wiley Ward in 1913 and operated first as Riverside Mills, then as Leward Cotton Mills until 1948 when it was purchased by Erlanger Mills of Lexington. In 1964 Fieldcrest Mills purchased it and operated it until 1974 when they sold it to Baxter, Kelly and Faust of Anderson, South Carolina. This company still owns the building and other property in Worthville, but the mill is closed.

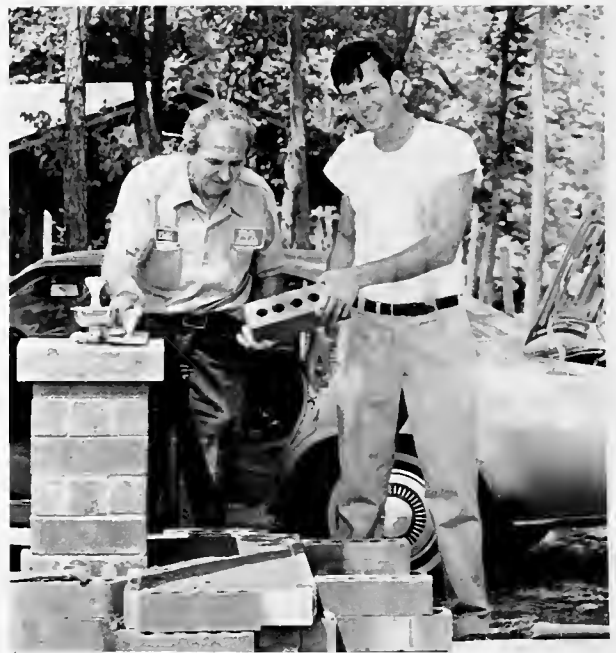
Archdale received a charter in 1969, having let its charter of 1874 lapse about 1924. When it became apparent that water and sewer were needed for the rapidly growing area in Trinity Township, citizens' meetings were held to decide what action should be taken. William Tucker, Joel Williams and Doris Spencer served on an Interim Town Committee to hold an election in Trinity and Archdale on the question of incorporation as one municipality. The proposal failed, but Archdale voted to request a charter.

The charters of the two communities which had been obtained in the nineteenth century were allowed to lapse about 1924 when the state paved Highway 62 and required towns on the route to bear part of the cost. The villages, with populations of approximately 200 (Archdale) and 400 (Trinity) decided that they were not financially secure enough to afford this assessment and ceased to function as towns.

Archdale since 1969 is progressing fast toward becoming a viable community. Already it is the second largest city in the county and the population continues to grow. The major industries where residents are employed are located in High Point, but the new highways may bring industrial development to the area. At present the land is undergoing changes in appearance with the widening of Highway 311 and the construction of a portion of the federal Highway I-85 through the township.

In Randleman Deep River Mills, Inc. was organized in 1911 to combine the Randleman Manufacturing Company, the Naomi Falls Manufacturing Company, Plaidville Mill and Mary Antoinette Mill with J.C. Watkins, President and Treasurer; T.A. Hunter, Secretary; and R.P. Deal, Manager. The Company closed in 1930 during the depression and was sold in 1933 at public auction. Also sold were the Company Farm, the Walker Mill, the Cox Power Plant and other property.

Commonwealth Hosiery Mills moved to Randleman in 1934 to occupy the Randleman Manufacturing Company buildings. A.B. Beasley of Randleman and E.W. Freeze, Sr., of High Point were the purchasers. The mills moved in 1967 to a new plant near the Bypass Highway and they use the old buildings for storage. Commonwealth also operates Wee-Sox



Constructing fountain for Creekside Park, Archdale.

Trinity High School Marching Band.



CHARLESTON EARTHQUAKE August 31, 1886

My father was advised by his doctor to give up teaching because of his health, so he moved to Central Falls and took a job as Night Watchman at the cotton mill where he worked for three years. During this time the great 1886 Charleston Earthquake came that scared the people in and around Asheboro out of their wits. I remember seeing people, even grown men, running down the streets in their night-clothes, while they carried their clothes in their hands. The houses shook, the windows and dishes rattled, and it was indeed a scary time. My father said that the looms in the mill rattled until he thought the mill dam had broken and had turned the water loose. He ran outside before he knew what had happened, then he came home to see if my mother and the children were o.k. Of course we were scared but not hurt.

From Things I Really Know about Asheboro, by Mrs. Alice Vonnannon Shaw (Mrs. J.E.), 1974



Tallying Archdale Municipal Election Votes, 1979.



Archdale Station, United States Post Office.



County Office Building Archdale.

Ramseur Meat Market.



Cedar Falls Post Office.



Ramseur Inter-Lock Knitting Company.



Ramseur's Main Street.

Franklinville Community Center, formerly Moore's Chapel.



Hosiery Mills which makes infants' hosiery.

Randolph Underwear Company made use of the Plaidville and Mary Antoinette Mills beginning in 1934. The company was sold to I. Schneierson and Sons, Inc., of New York in 1944 who operated their Randolph Lingerie Division there until they moved the plant to a site near Staley.

A new company was incorporated in 1938, the Laughlin Full Fashioned Hosiery Mills, with T.L. Laughlin, President and Treasurer, W.J. Armfield, Jr., Vice-President, and A.B. Beasley, Secretary. This company has expanded and is still in operation, making ladies' hosiery.

Rantex Mills in 1934 opened in the old Naomi Falls plant with P.C. Story as manager to make cotton fabric. Randleman Mills purchased it in 1941 and sold it to Cone Mills in 1949. J.P. Stevens Company bought this plant in 1956 and has enlarged it several times. Yarn is the product they manufacture.

United Brass Works came to Randleman in 1958 from New York and occupies the building vacated by Burlington Mills which closed its hosiery plant in 1957. The Brass Works manufactures pressure valves for sprinkler systems and other needs.

Mr. Jeans established a plant in 1965 and combined with U.S. Industries, Inc. in 1968. The plant manufactures sportswear.

Salem Neckwear manufactures ties.

Shaw Furniture Company organized in 1940 for retail sales moved to the old Elementary School building in 1962 and decorated the rooms, making it a furniture show place which attracts many visitors.

Randleman merchants developed a parking lot off Academy Street for the convenience of shoppers and visitors in the early 1960's. The old Robert P. Dicks home was torn down to make room for business and traffic. About the same time they gave a "facelift" to the stores in the first block of South Main Street on the west side by building uniform fronts and extending a cover over the sidewalks.

Bank of Coleridge, Ramseur.



Brooklyn Covered Bridge, 1933, Ramseur.



Brooklyn Bridge under construction, 1979, Ramseur.

Columbia Manufacturing Company, Ramseur, soon after closing: Superintendent's Office, Picker Room, Carding and Warp Rooms, Spooling and Slasher Rooms, Spinning Rooms, Weaving Room (portion), Cloth Room and Electrical Power House. Not shown: Cotton Warehouse, Railroad Turntable, Storage House, Head Gates and Garage.





Randleman Depot.



Commonwealth Hosiery Mills, Randleman.



Randleman, corner of Academy and Main Streets.



Randleman Public Housing.

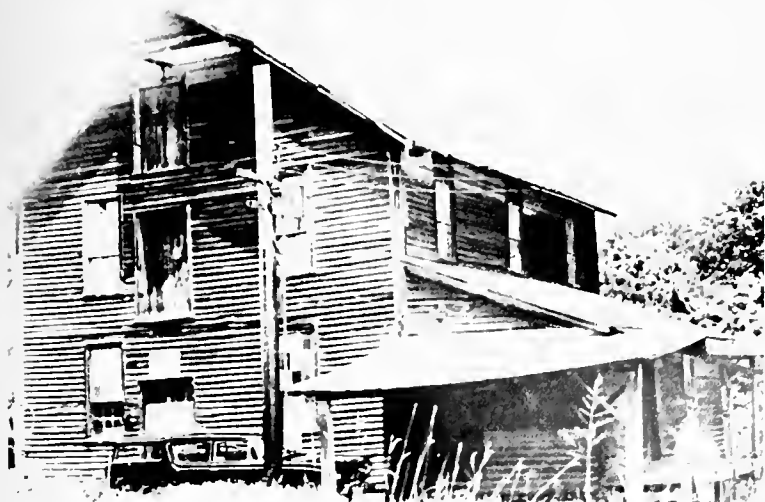


Main Street ca. 1910, Randleman.

Peter Dicks Mill, Randleman.



Barbershop in Randleman.



ANNIE OAKLEY

The famous sharpshooter who visited Randleman in the 1890's to give an exhibition shooting match stayed with the W.F. Talleys at their hotel. She came back to visit them several times.

ROBERT P. DICKS HOME

This old home, originally known as "Waverley," is situated on a slight rise well back from the street in an oak grove almost in the center of town. The house fronts on the highway, but now that the business block is extending in front of it, the present owner, J.W. Johnson, is planning to make the main entrance on Academy street, which runs by the school building.

The grand old house is three stories, topped by a little tower. It contains 15 rooms, not counting an unfurnished attic under the mansard roof. There are leaded stained glass windows in the octagon-shaped library and music room. On these are designs with a shield in various colors. In the upstairs hall a full length of windows of colored glass pours bright light over the aged wood of the walls.

Downstairs there is a sitting room, a library, two parlors, which were often opened into one for dancing, two bedrooms, a dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry and a bathroom. On the second floor there are five bedrooms and a bath. Large square bay windows ornament several of the bedrooms.

This was one of the first houses in Randleman, in fact, in Randolph County, to boast its own water system, hot air heating system and gas lights. A windmill operated the water system. Back of the large house is a servants' house. There was once an ice house, a smoke house, a big barn – and other structures.

The original house was built in about 1881 by the late T.C. Worth, who with his family occupied it for several years before moving to Worthville. He sold the house to Robert P. Dicks, then secretary-treasurer of the Naomi Falls Manufacturing Company. Mr. Dicks spent nearly \$15,000, a large amount in those days, in remodeling the house. Carpenters worked on it for a year and when it was completed, it was described in the newspapers of that day as "an elegant and stately mansion."

Mr. Dicks had built the home to provide a home for the family where they could show the cordial hospitality which was a characteristic of the family. Unfortunately, he died after having lived in it only one year.

His family continued to live there for a number of years. After the death of Mrs. Dicks the home-place was sold to John T. Council, Randleman merchant, who moved to Greensboro and sold the house to Mr. Johnson, of High Point, who has moved to Randleman.

From the Greensboro Daily News, April 23, 1946.



Robert P. Dicks home, Randleman.



Robert E. Patterson home, Liberty.

ITEMS FROM STUART STORY'S NOTEBOOK

The John H. Ferree home built in 1876 was bought by Dr. C. E. Wilkerson in 1911. He and Mrs. Wilkerson operated a hospital there until 1919 when they sold it to the Randolph County Commissioners for use as a teacherage and classroom space. It burned in 1948. The fire began on the second floor.

Randleman and Naomi Mills had a barge on which they hauled cotton down the river from upper mill to the lower. Barge later sunk above Naomi dam and parts are still there. It was poled down by two or three men as the need arose. During high water or flood season it was almost impossible to pole it back up the river. It was left at Naomi until the water had gone down. It held 6 to 8 bales.

The old grist mill just below Naomi Street at the side of the Cone Manufacturing Company was moved there about 1900 by the builders of Randleman Mills No. 1 as it used to stand just below the old company farm and was the original old Dicks Mill run.



Gregson Manufacturing Company, Liberty, 1947.



Chair caning, 1918.



Liberty Chair Company, 1947.

Curtis Theater, Liberty, opened 1929.



LIBERTY Families who settled in the Liberty area arrived from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Eastern North Carolina, and were of German, English or Scotch-Irish origin. According to recorded deeds lots were sold in the "new town of Liberty" as early as 1809 to men who moved there or were already living on farms in the area. John Brower, Jr., a merchant of Pennsylvania, had purchased land, laid off lots and promoted the development of the land into a town.

The 1815 Tax List shows twelve taxables who owned lots: Abraham Brower, Eli Brower, James Patterson Montgomery, John Brower, Samuel Royer, Jenny Pugh, John Savage, Christian Brower, Jacob Brower, Jeremiah York, John Pickett and John Long. Some of these lots were sold before homes were built on them. One of the Brower brothers, Nicholas, chose not to remain in Liberty, but to move to Fork Creek in southeastern Randolph and become a miller.

John Brower's lot was sold to William Dick for a store, sold again to Abraham Brower who sold it to his son, Washington. This store and Troy's store at the southern end of the village became the centers of activity. The town grew very slowly until around 1850 because most of the owners of lots preferred to remain on their farms.

Farming was the major occupation of the people for many years. Liberty lacked the water power essential for industry at that time because it was not located on a stream. Grist mills on nearby Sandy Creek and Stinking Quarter provided milling for the residents of the town.

It was not until 1884 that changes came to affect the lives of the people. In that year the main line of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad from Wilmington to Mt. Airy was routed through Liberty, making it a transportation center for the section.

The Liberty Academy was opened in 1885, the only academy between Providence and Ramseur. Thus, Liberty became an educational center, too. The Academy, which was renamed Normal College in 1896, burned in 1907. The Liberty Public School was opened in 1909 in a new brick building, and its high school was open to students who had completed their studies in the several common schools of the district.

Two devastating fires occurred in Liberty. Building back after the fire in 1888 had hardly been completed before the second one in 1895 destroyed much of the town.

The first industry came to Liberty in 1910 when the Liberty Picker-Stick and Novelty Company (now the Liberty Furniture Company and a division of Mohasco Industries) was established. After the availability of electricity made possible industrial expansion, men chose to invest in wood products and textiles, especially in furniture and hosiery.

In 1921 Barney J. Gregson bought a small company manufacturing parts for wagons and started manufacturing cane-bottom chairs. He added other chairs and school chairs to the list of products plus a few other items in wood. By 1937 his son Dwight joined him and they changed the company name to Gregson Manufacturing Company. Another son Joseph became part of the company in 1939. Their specialty at this time is school and institutional seating.

The Stout Chair Company was organized in 1938 and is a division of Boling Chair Company with headquarters in Siler City.

Dependable Hosiery Mill was organized in 1927 by T.A. Johnson and E.W. Fuller for the manufacture of ladies' hosiery. It is now managed by T.A. Johnson, Jr., and produces hosiery by the complete process from knitting to sales.

A variety of industries have contributed to the economic welfare of the community: Liberty Brick Company (1908); Staley Lumber Company (1919-1944); Liberty Broom Works (1918); Liberty Hosiery Mill (1938-1978); Allsheer Hosiery Mill (1950), now Aladdin, a division of Kellwood; Quality Veneer (1950); Liberty Veneer (1935); TexFi Company (1964); Beaman Corporation (1966); Kinro Industries (1973); Phil Knit (1968); Manor House Fashions (1972); Rez Kivett Milling Company; Liberty Milling Company; F.D. Hornaday Abbatoir; Deaton Lumber Company; Johnson Lumber Company, now Liberty Saw Mill, Inc.; Overman Chair Company, now Hogan Chair Company; Deaton Novelty Works and others.

Liberty was chartered as a municipality in 1889. The first mayor was Henry Lilly Brower and the population in 1890 was 366. The Liberty Post Office was established in 1884, Troy's Store Post Office having served from 1826 until the advent of the railroad.

The first church in Liberty was the Christian Church which was established in 1880.

One family of physicians served Liberty for three generations: Dr. Armstead Jack Patterson and his son, Dr. Res D., and his grandson, Dr. R.D. Patterson, Jr.

The location of Liberty is unique, for it is in a corner of the county close to the Guilford, Alamance and Chatham County lines and is twenty miles from each of three municipalities to which people turn for business, trading or pleasure: Asheboro, Greensboro and Burlington.

STALEY Although people had been living on farms in the area of Staley, they found no need for organizing a town until after the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad built a line through the edge of Randolph County in 1884. John W. Staley, a Confederate veteran, owned some 350 acres near the railroad which were surveyed and sold for city lots. A depot was built and "Staleyville" became the shipping point for the lumbering industry and for



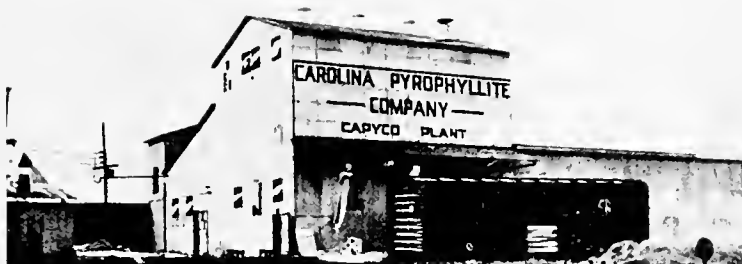
Smith Garage, Liberty, 1916.



Liberty Mercantile Company, ca. 1900.

Patterson Cottage Museum, Liberty.





Carolina Pyrophyllite Mining Company, Staley.



Liberty Street Scene, 1918.

Liberty Friends Meeting.



the cotton factory in Ramseur until the spur line was extended to Ramseur in 1890. The line was laid through Staley and Liberty to avoid constructing bridges which presented engineering difficulties. Staley is on a ridge between the Deep and Rocky River watersheds.

The Staley Cotton Mill was chartered in 1889 and opened but was moved to Siler City in 1895. Other industries were the C.P. Fox Saw Mill (1901-1940); W.M. Wright Saw Mill; Staley Hosiery Mill (1918-1955) which was destroyed by a tornado in 1954; a chair factory, a planing mill, a rolling mill and pyrophyllite mine. The Carolina Pyrophyllite Mining Company closed its operation in 1956 and sold out to Southern Stone Company, Inc.

At present the Brower Company (1957), makers of furniture; the Bruce McMasters Furniture Company (1974), den furniture; the Contract Steel Sales, Inc. (1965); A.C. Marley Chair Company (1930); Mid-State Farms (1965) are the major industries.

Staley received a charter in 1901 as Staley instead of Staleyville as it had once been known. It was named for Colonel John W. Staley. The first mayor was T.B. Barker and the Commissioners were John W. Staley, J.W. Cox, J.M. Foushee, C.G. Frazier and A.J. Cooper. M.R. Cox was Marshal and J.F. McArthur was treasurer. The post office had been established in 1884. In 1920 the population was 157.

The Coleman Hunting Lodge built by Edward R. Coleman of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, in 1908 was later sold to Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia. It is now converted into a modern home.

In 1911 a fire destroyed Joe Hicks' Store and A.W. Holladay's Store in which the post office was located. In 1927 another fire broke out in the chair factory and burned the saw mill, the chair factory, the rolling mill, the planing mill and the garage.

Staley's school was opened in 1892 to which a high school was added in 1923. The high school was closed in 1958 and the elementary school, in 1965. Although it was a small school, it was outstanding in scholarship and in sports.

The first churches were the Staley Baptist and Christian Churches organized in 1889.

On April 30, 1939, the railroad discontinued passenger service on the "Shoofly." The Staley station is no longer used.

Staley is located on the Chatham County line and is in Columbia Township.

SEAGROVE The people of the village that had grown up around the Seagrove Depot on the Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad found it advisable to incorporate in 1913. The first mayor was D.A. Cornelison and Commissioners were C.H. Cornelison, Frank Auman, W.J. Moore, T.N. Slack and E.M. Brown. In 1914 there were 41 taxables (heads of households) living in the town and in 1920 the census reported 189 persons. The post office in

Seagrove was established in 1897 and was first located in the depot. Seagrove was named for Edwin G. Seagroves who was construction engineer for the railroad.

The community is the center for the traditional potters of central North Carolina. The old depot no longer in use after the railroad was discontinued in 1951 was purchased by Walter and Dorothy Auman and moved to a lot adjoining their pottery to become the Seagrove Pottery Museum. It was dedicated in 1969.

During the years between 1890 and 1930 when the railroad was in its peak years, Seagrove became known as the cross-tie "capital of the world" because of the large numbers of cross-ties shipped from there.

The Seagrove Lumber Company began operation in 1926 as the Auman Lumber Company. It was purchased in 1944 by A.L. Ashburn, Jr., the South Atlantic Lumber Company and others. Fire destroyed the company in 1949 but it was rebuilt. When Mr. Ashburn died in 1967, Vernon King became President.

Luck's Beans have also made Seagrove famous. This business was started in 1947 as Mountain View Canning Company by Alfred Spencer and Ivey Luck to do home canning for people of the area with the production of approximately 200 cans per hour. In 1948 Clay Presnell joined the company. In 1953 the name of the company was changed to Luck's, Incorporated, when C.C. Smith bought an interest in it. By 1967 the company had expanded to produce more than fourteen items and the management decided to merge with American Home Products. Twenty-four vegetable and meat products are now sold throughout the country.

Mid-State Plastics which was organized in 1971 makes a wide variety of plastics on a contract basis. Jack Lail is President of the company which has expanded to new quarters on Highway 220 north of Seagrove.

Seagrove is the only incorporated town in the southern half of the county and is only three miles from the Montgomery County line.

John W. Staley home, torn down 1978.



Staley Wesleyan Church.



Staley School gymnasium, torn down 1979.



Staley Store and Post Office.

Mid-State Plastics, Seagrove.





Seagrove Lumber Company.

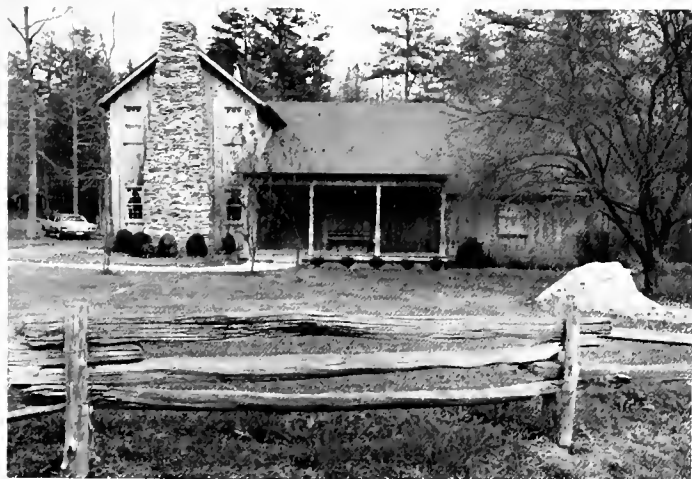


Luck's, Inc.



Dorothy Auman at Seagrove Pottery.

Auman home at Seagrove.



ASHEBORO The village of Asheboro was transformed by the railroad. Not only did the center of town move closer to the tracks but new residents swelled the population figures from 510 in 1890 to 1,865 in 1910. Before World War I several new industries were established, two banks and two savings and loan associations were organized, municipal services and utilities were started; and many new homes were built.

From 1870 to 1900 there had been some growth in the village, but it was not spectacular. Asheboro functioned as a county seat and a trading center, but not as an industrial community. New stores were established by E.A. Moffitt, McAlister and Morris, W.P. Wood and Company, W.H. Moring and Company, Ross and Rush Livery Stables and Morris Drug Company. Wood and Moring became partners and moved their store to the corner of Depot and Fayetteville Streets in 1899. There was an interest in gold mining even though not all prospects were worked.

Industries in 1894 were Asheboro Roller Mills, Burns Carriage and Buggy Works, Asheboro Wood and Iron Works (Moffitt family), W.A. Grimes Shuttle Block Factory, Asheboro Lumber and Manufacturing Company and Pressnell Buggy and Carriage Repair Shop.

In 1904 members of the Ross family purchased the Asheboro Lumber and Manufacturing Company from C.C. McAlister and formed a company named the Home Building Material Company. J.D. Ross was President and Arthur Ross was Secretary-Treasurer. They sold out their interests to L. Ferree Ross and later Esther Ross joined the firm as Secretary. This company also organized the Asheboro Coffin and Casket Company and operated it in the same office. On Ferree Ross' retirement his son-in-law, Robert L. Reese, became manager. The firm was sold to Hedgecock Builders, Inc., in 1956.

D.B. McCrary, T.H. Redding and W.J. Armfield, Jr., purchased in 1909 the two-year-old Acme Hosiery Mill and developed the operation of the mill into a substantial business. Redding's untimely death in 1918 left the responsibility to McCrary whose sons, Charles Walker and James Franklin, and T. Henry Redding, Jr., joined him in the company later. Kemp Alexander was Superintendent of the plant until his retirement in 1948. Under McCrary's able leadership the company continued to expand. In 1916 it purchased the Cedar Falls Mill and renamed it Sapona Cotton Mills; in 1927 the company opened the McCrary Hosiery Mills for the manufacture of full-fashioned hosiery; in 1938 the expansion included Ramseur Hosiery Mills; and in the 1950's the company transferred knitting operations to a new plant on East Pritchard Street in Asheboro.

Its products mirror the changes in fashions over seventy years: cotton ribbed stockings in two colors (black and cordovan), rayon and cotton combinations, rayon, silk, nylon and newer synthetics for

hosiery, meanwhile progressing from heavy gauge to sheer and from short hose to panty hose. Each of these changes brought about the purchase of new machinery. In 1978 the company added men's socks to its list of products.

This company has been very much a part of the community and has made substantial contributions to the Asheboro City Schools, the Randolph Hospital, the Randolph Public Library, the churches in the county, the recreation projects and to numerous special activities.

In 1895 C.C. Cranford moved to Asheboro from Concord Township at the age of 20. His first employment was driving a delivery wagon for the Asheboro Roller Mills, a job which he used to learn more about business. Later his interests in business and construction led him to organize hosiery and furniture companies and to build several plants and commercial buildings.

He first purchased stock in the Asheboro Roller Mills and then sold it, organized the Crown Milling Company and sold it in 1913 to the Southern Milling Company which was then operated as the Southern Crown Milling Company until 1958 by the W.F. Redding family.

In 1908 he purchased the Randolph Chair Company from G.G. Hendricks. Hendricks had bought out the Asheboro Furniture Company which had been started by O.R. Cox, P.H. Morris, and W.F. Redding. The plant had made fine oak bedroom furniture. Cranford operated the Randolph Chair Company until he converted the plant into a hosiery mill.

In addition to the Randolph which produced cane bottom chairs, he organized with others the Cranford Furniture Company, the Asheboro Veneer Company, the National Chair Company and the Piedmont Chair Company. Asheboro Veneer was managed by E.H. Cranford. It burned in 1926. Piedmont was managed by C.L. Cranford. National Chair Company is now Dixie Furniture Company.

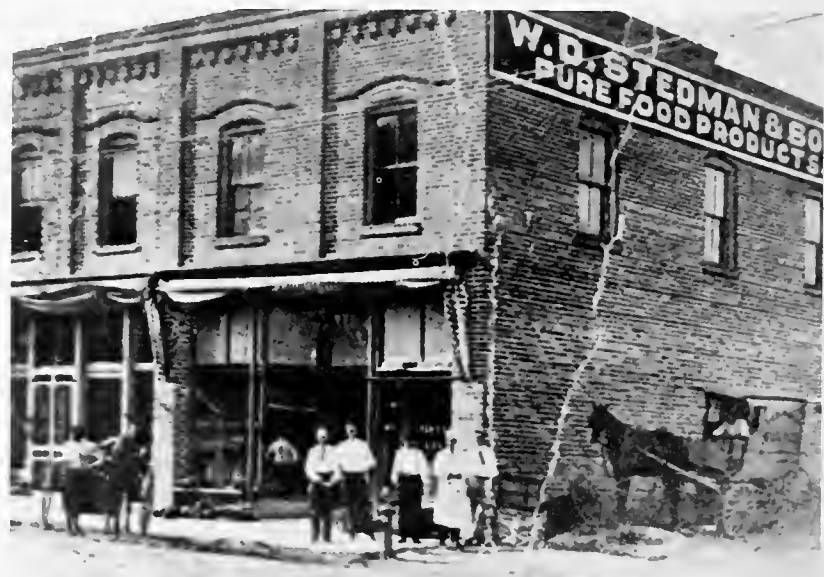
In 1917 he built the Asheboro Hosiery Mills to manufacture men's half hose and expanded the company to make ladies' hose as well. By 1937 the mills were making full-fashioned hosiery. The mills are now under the management of Cranford's grandson, S.D. Cranford, Jr.

The buildings he or members of his family were responsible for building were the ones which housed Cranford Industries, the ones occupied by Union Carbide, Klopman's in North Asheboro, McCown-Smith, Hall-Knott, Belk-Yates, the Bus Station and others.

W.C. Page and Arthur Presnell started a factory in 1926 to manufacture cane bottom chairs. By 1930 the firm was making the rocker which became famous as the choice of President John F. Kennedy. It has also been a popular chair with many local people. When Presnell moved to Ramseur, Page was joined by his two sons, W.C., Jr., and Wade S., who now operate



E.A. Moffitt General Store, Asheboro, Main Street, East Side, near Court House, burned 1895.



W.D. Stedman and Son Grocery Store.



W.D. Stedman and Son Grocery Store, ca. 1910.

Sunset Avenue looking East, ca. 1907; fire destroyed wooden buildings on left in 1908.



Wood and Moring Clothing Store, ca. 1906.

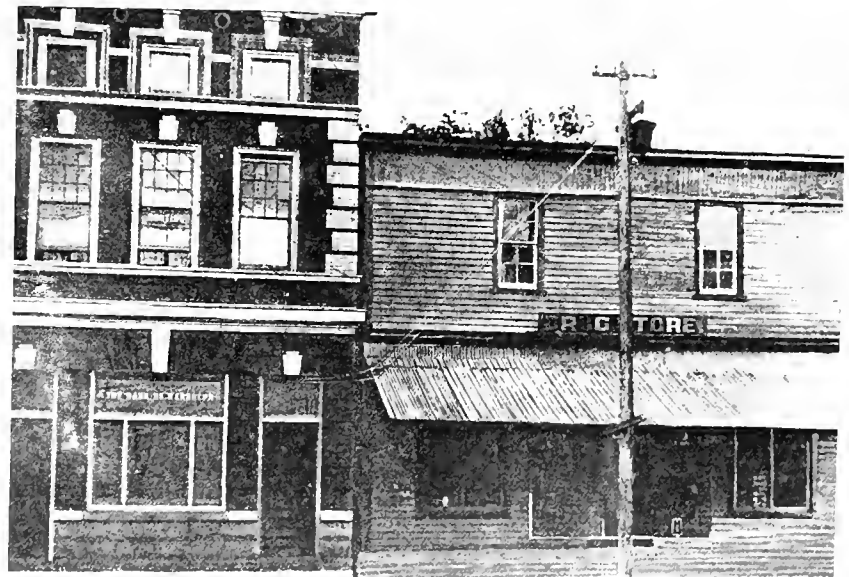


Sunset Avenue looking East, ca. 1910; Post Office was in three-story building on left.

Sunset Avenue looking West, ca. 1914.



Bank of Randolph and Drug Store, ca. 1908.





Sunset Avenue at Fayetteville Street, 1903, three scenes.

First street scraper, ca. 1914, in Asheboro.



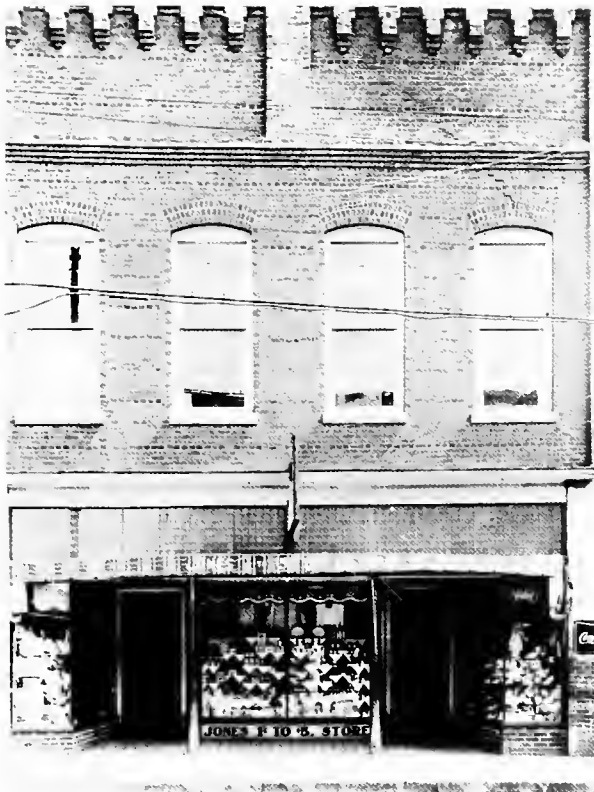
Grocery Store on North Street operated during the 1920's by Jason Hamilton.



Randolph Tribune office building, 1926; owned by A.I. Ferree and Wiley Ward, 1924-1934, with Ferree as Editor and Claude Elmore as shop foreman (and also part-owner); sold to Roy Cox in 1934.

Randolph Tribune Shop.





W.W. Jones Department Store, Asheboro.



Acme-McCrary Corporation Knitting Division, 1950's.

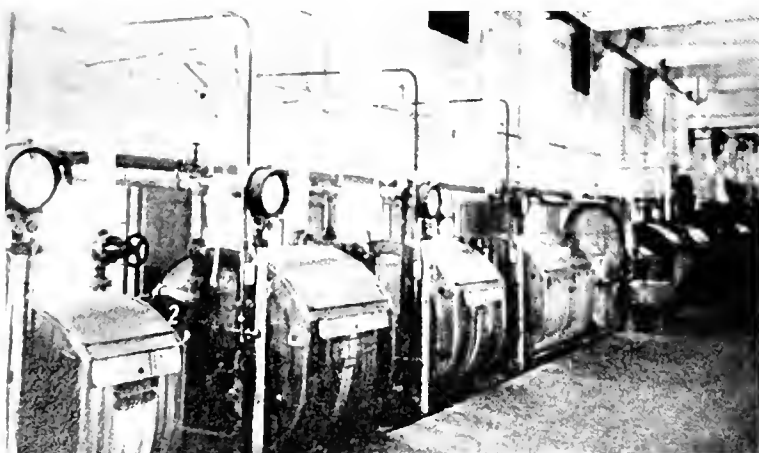


Full fashioned knitting machines, 1930's.

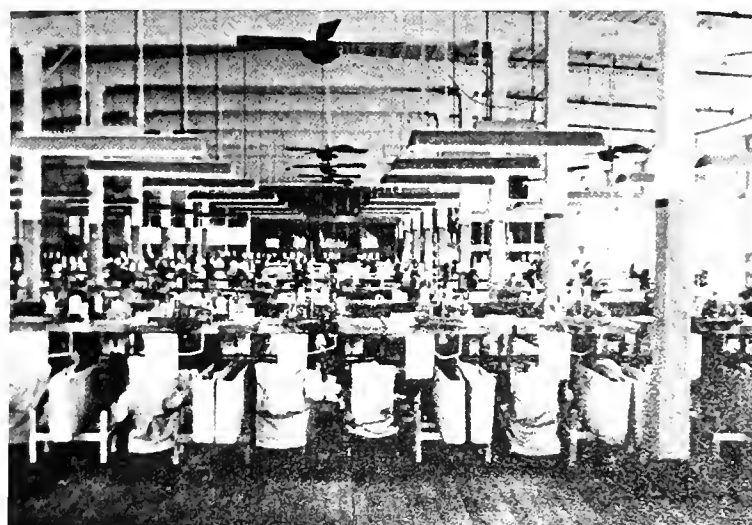


Acme-McCrary Corporation, 1909-1959.

Dye vats at Acme McCrary Corporation, 1947.



Acme-McCrary Corporation, Looping and Seaming Room, 1947.





Southern Crown Milling Company.



Asheboro Roller Mills, ca. 1908.



Asheboro Wheelbarrow Company, 1912-1930.



Asheboro Hosiery Mills, 1947.

Rick Brick Yard, 1908, on Silver Avenue.





The Carolina (Kennedy) Rocker, by P. & P. Chair Company.



Bossong Hosiery Mills, 1928 and 1950.



the business.

Dal K. Rich and Son, Inc., are now engaged in the sale of bricks, representatives of the two present generations of a family which started making and selling bricks in 1865. Anthony Rich owned a brick yard on Panther Creek. His son, Henry Clay, left for Indiana with the group that left Panther Creek but returned home to Asheboro and built a brickyard on Silver Street at Center Street. His son, O. Elmer, father of Dal Rich, moved the brickyard in 1914 south to where Country Club Road now intersects South Fayetteville Street. Later he moved it to a location off Highway 49. It is closed, but the firm carries on the business of selling other brick products.

Dreamland Mattress Company was started in 1926 by Gurney A. Patterson, a blind man, who moved to Asheboro after being prepared by a special school in Durham to make mattresses. He operated this company until 1942. The firm was purchased by Adam Hunt who was joined later by W.W. Fulp. In 1970 they sold the business to Ray Smith, the present owner.

In 1934 L.L. Whitaker purchased the Asheboro Broom Company in operation since 1918 from C.C. Cranford and moved it from South Church Street to North Fayetteville Street. His son, Wiley M. Whitaker, now owns the company (which he has renamed Bess Maid, Inc.) and has included janitorial supplies in addition to brooms. He has also organized Whit, Inc., to manufacture car care kits and has built a new plant for both companies on Highway 64E.

Bossong Hosiery Mills was organized by two brothers in New York City, Charles G. and Joseph C. Bossong, in 1927. The next year Charles G. moved to Asheboro and opened the company which manufactures women's hosiery. The complete process from knitting to packaging is carried out in the plant on West Salisbury Street. The two sons of Charles G., Charles J. and Joseph C., are with the firm.

In 1930 Sulon Stedman and his father, W.D. Stedman, organized the Stedman Manufacturing Company to produce handkerchiefs. By 1945 the company was making T-shirts for the Navy. It has continued to produce T-shirts and other items of men's wear, but at the present time its products include sports clothing for men, women and children. They are sold world-wide and the company has expanded many times in Asheboro and in other communities. Sulon Stedman's son, W. David Stedman, is President. The office is located on South Fayetteville Street.

Industries which were established in Asheboro between 1930 and 1945 include the following firms which were started by local men.

In 1934 the Tie-Rite Neckwear Company which was owned by E.R. Shaw opened on South Cox Street. In the 1950's the plant was moved to East Salisbury Street at Main Street and expanded.

Roosevelt Hinshaw opened the Hinshaw Hosiery Mills in 1939 to make children's socks. The mills are located on Skye Drive not far from the Hinshaw Airport, another of Hinshaw's interests.

Local business men organized the Mid-State Paper Box Company in 1939. E.O. Schaefer was the first manager and W.M. Watts served as President for almost twenty years before his retirement in 1977.

Since World War II there has come to Asheboro a diversification of industry beyond that in evidence before 1940. The first national companies who moved to this county were manufacturers of new kinds of products which supplemented the products made here from the basic materials of wood and textiles.

Pinehurst Textiles was organized in 1946 by John F. Redding and A.D. Potter for the manufacture of ladies' lingerie. Potter sold his stock in the company in 1956 to Clyde Graves and opened the Potter Manufacturing Company with his brother, A.J.

In 1947 National Carbon opened a plant on Albemarle Road for its Eveready Battery Division. This company has changed its name to Union Carbide and has added a second plant on Art Bryan Drive in North Asheboro in 1968.

In 1954 Klopman which had opened the Asheboro Weaving Plant in 1947 and had later renamed it Klopman, became a division of Burlington Industries. This plant makes the stretch fabrics used in the world of fashion for clothes of many kinds advertised by "You can Lean on Klopman."

The Burlington Industries plant in Central Falls makes industrial materials. Burlington first purchased this plant in the 1930's.

Burlington Socks, located in North Asheboro on West Balfour Avenue, manufactures dress and casual socks for men, women and children.

New in 1948 was the branch of the Blue Gem Manufacturing Company which produced ladies' sportswear, pants, skirts and shirts. The company was purchased by Blue Bell, Inc., in 1971 and the plant is located on Hoover Street in the building where Stedman Manufacturing Company was first in operation.

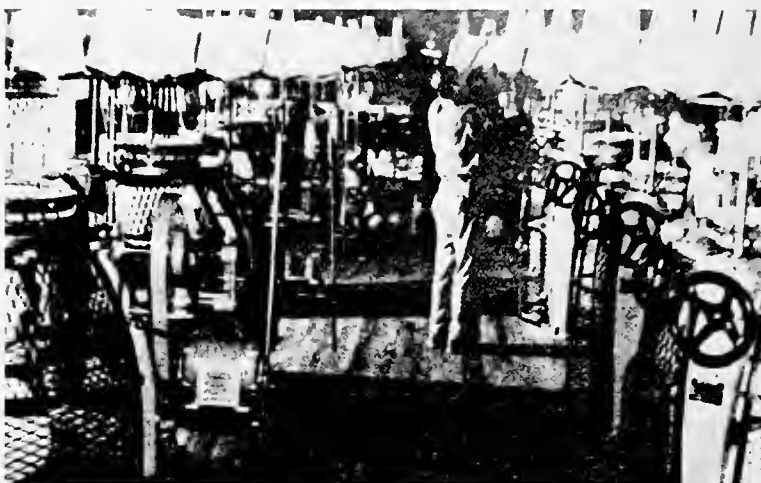
In 1951 the Richard Grey Hosiery Mill was opened for the manufacture of ladies' hosiery. It now makes griegie hosiery on special orders for other companies who finish the hosiery for sale. The company is a subsidiary of the Jung Products, Inc., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

General Electric Company established a plant on South Fayetteville Street in 1952 for the manufacture of electric blankets, but the company is now making small electric household appliances.

Smart Styles, Inc. was organized in 1954 and is managed by Lawrence G. Schwarz. The company manufactures women's clothing.



Stedman Manufacturing Company on Hoover Street.



Tube knitting machines at Stedman's, 1947.



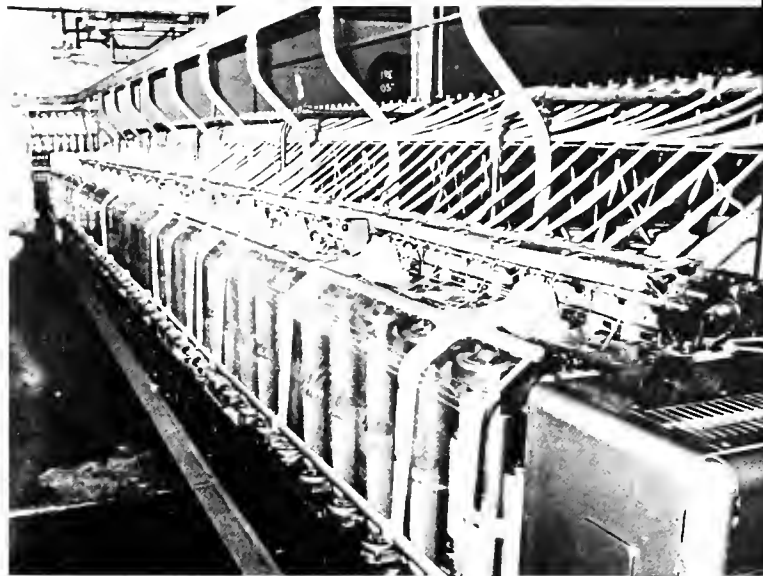
National Carbon Company, 1947.

General Electric Company, 1955.

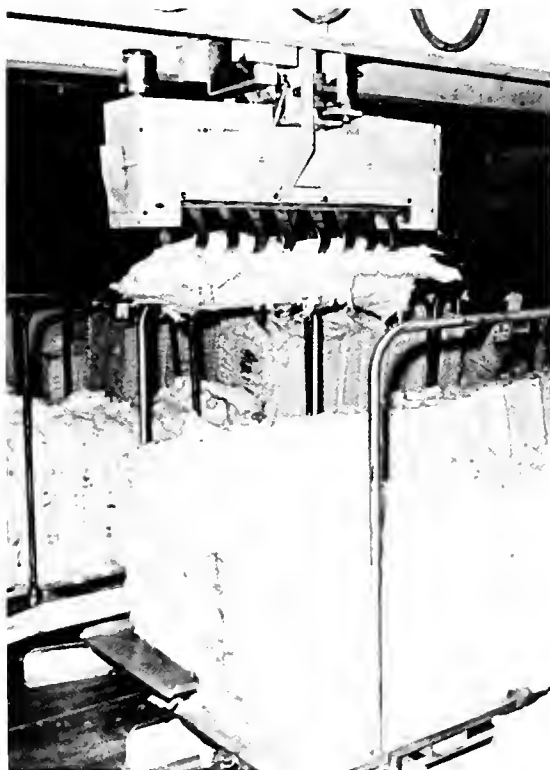




Burlington Industries — Klopman, 1950's.



Processing threads — Step 3.

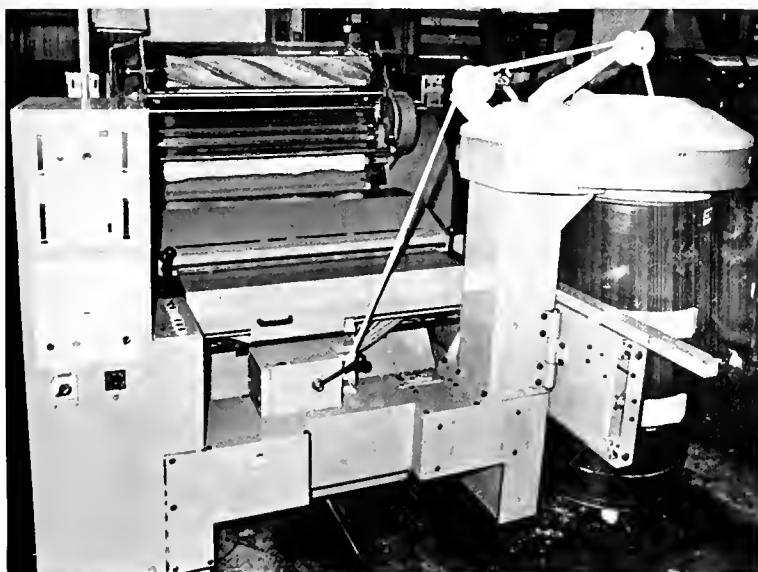


Cotton separator — Step 1.

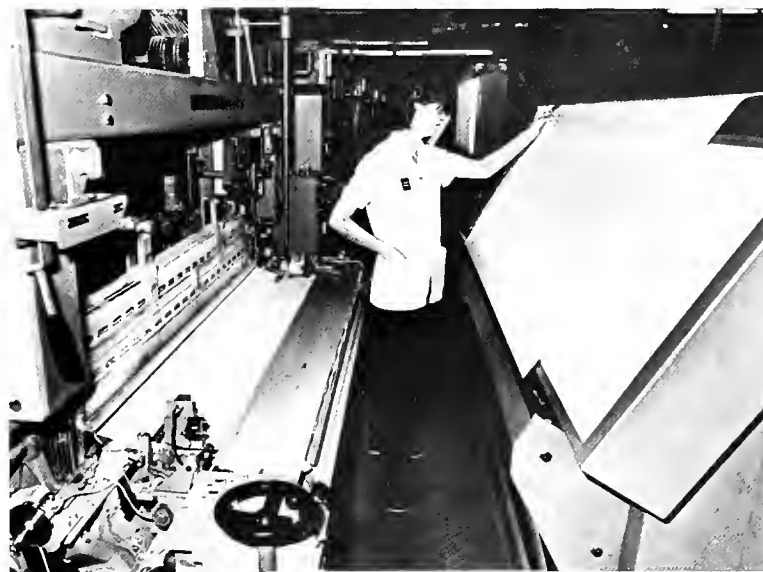
Carding equipment — Step 2.



Weaving looms in operation — Step 4.



Air-jet processor — last of 5 steps.



B.B. Walker opened a plant for the manufacture of shoes in 1956 after having sold shoes of other makers. The business prospered and was moved to a building on Highway 64-49 near South Cox Street. In 1964 Harrelson Rubber Company became a wholly-owned subsidiary and in 1970 Dick Weeks Construction Company was added. All three units became part of the B.B. Walker Company in 1972. The death of Walker in 1973 brought adjustments, but the firm continues to grow.

J.M. Ramsay, Jr., started Rampon Products, Inc., in 1960 for the highly specialized manufacture of therapeutic elastic stockings for men and women. Another company, JRA Industries, makes elastic yarn to sell to companies making products from the yarn. Both of these are wholly owned subsidiaries of Jung Products of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Cetwick Silk Mills were organized in 1928 to spin raw silk into strands for the makers of hosiery. E.L. Cetwick was President; L.E. Milks was Secretary-Manager; and Clara Cetwick was Treasurer. The Cetwick and Milks families moved to Asheboro from Pennsylvania. The company flourished until the supply of silk was cut off by World War II. It was purchased by Burlington Mills which now operates it as a Klopman unit manufacturing tricot jersey fabric.

McLaurin Cranford purchased the Keystone Manufacturing Company, a company which manufactured men's half-hose. Before Cranford's death in 1945 he sold the plant to Burlington Mills.

L-Ranch Furniture Company was started by W.C. Lucas in 1962 on South Church Street. The firm makes Early American furniture.

United Products was opened in 1958 to manufacture wood items of several types by John C. Cagle, Jr. The plant is in Industrial Park.

Stuart Furniture Industries was organized by Stuart Love in 1963 to make furniture for mobile homes. The company has rapidly expanded and now occupies seven plants in its operation. President now is Thomas A. Jordan.

Georgia Pacific Corporation established a company on South Fayetteville Street in 1969 and manufactures corrugated shipping boxes of all sizes and kinds according to customer specifications.

Color Chip Corporation makes colorants for plastics. The company is located on Highway 49 South and J.B. Chip is President.

Champagne Dye Works which dyes and finishes knitted cloth was established in 1973 on Yzex Street with Edward Dombrowski as Manager.

Tex-Fi established its second plant in the county in Asheboro on Pineview Road in 1974. The company spins polyester fibers.

Two companies which should be mentioned for their contributions to the economy of Asheboro during the years that they were open are the Asheboro



Manufacture of shoes by machine.



B.B. Walker Company, 1950's.

Wheelbarrow and Manufacturing Company, 1912-1930; and the Tip-Top Hosiery Company, 1932-1972.

The apparel industry is also represented by Bost Neckwear, Sew Special, Kratex, Shapiro and Shapiro, Randolph Apparel and Rave; the hosiery industry by Nantucket (formerly Charmeuse), Arch, Ann Carol, B&S, Banner, Crawford, Cushion Knit, Dorlan, M&D, Linda, Mar-Mac, Small, Sumner, Swickett, Von Tex, Wells, York and Zooland.

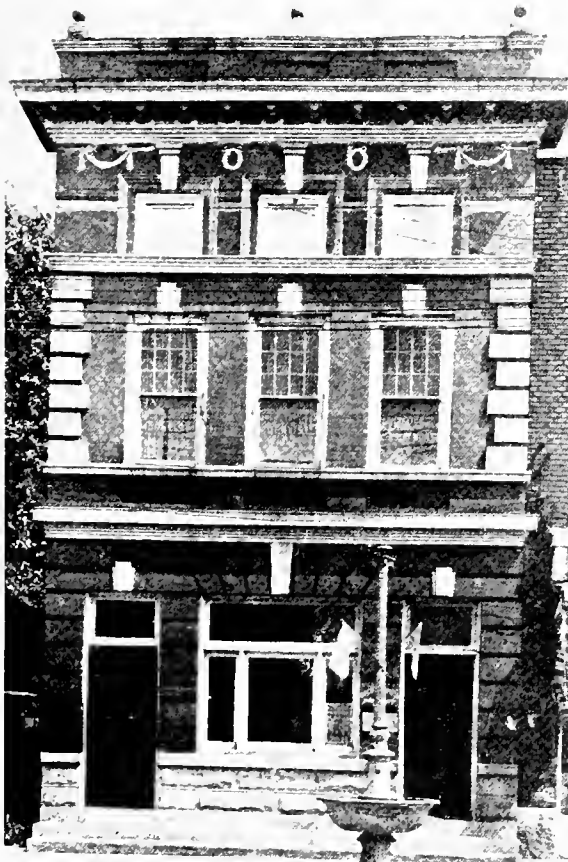
Furniture companies include B&H Panel, Lu-Ran, Kidd, Karel, J&G Panel, Central and Ashe Craft, Caraway Furniture Manufacturers are located near Caraway Mountain west of Asheboro.

In 1939 Richard E. Moore opened an office as Consulting Engineer to North Carolina municipalities in the problems they face with surveying property, water supplies, flooding, waste water, and with other engineering projects requiring research and development of plans. The firm in Asheboro is now known as Moore, Gardner and Associates. Moore is Chairman of the Board and Joseph E. Hardee, Sr., is President. Their new building located at 110 West Walker Avenue was completed in 1973.



First National Bank, Sunset and North Streets, 1907.

Bank of Randolph with watering fountain, 1932.



Republican Rally, 1904, corner of Sunset and Church in Asheboro; Riders came from Randleman.



C.C. Cranford home, corner of Sunset and Church, after it became Pugh Funeral Home.



South Fayetteville Street, 1938.



North Fayetteville Street, looking North.



South Fayetteville Street (1920's), showing Post Office.



North Fayetteville Street, looking South.



South Fayetteville Street



Sunset Avenue, looking East.



Sunset Avenue, looking West.

Photographs of Asheboro in the 1950's make a composite picture of the city's center.



McAlister home, Worth Street, Asheboro.



Bungalow home, a popular architectural style from 1910-1930.



South Fayetteville Street near Academy Street, Asheboro, 1935.



O.R. Cox home, Asheboro, 1908.



Sunset Avenue, looking East, ca. 1920.



G.G. Hendricks home on Sunset Avenue near Park Street, ca. 1908.



Asheboro panorama, 1924.





W.P. Wood home on East Salisbury Street, Asheboro.



D.B. McCrary home, Worth Street, Asheboro.



W.H. Moring home on South Fayetteville Street, Asheboro.



J.S. Lewis home, South Fayetteville St., Asheboro, now Harrison Apartments.



J.S. Lewis home, Sunset Avenue, Asheboro, 1914.



E.A. Moffitt — S.L. Hayworth home, Main Street, Asheboro.



Company K in line on Worth Street, 1917.



Company K marching on South Fayetteville Street, 1917.

DEATH OF WORLD WAR I SOLDIER

Mr. Delbert Lucas, of Union township, died at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., last week following measles and pneumonia. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bethel Lucas of Seagrove Star Route, were at the bedside of their son when the end came. Mr. Lucas left Asheboro December 4 with Randolph's last increment of selected men. He was the only son of his parents, both of whom survive him, also a sister. Funeral was conducted by Rev. Davis, of High Point, at Pleasant Hill, after which interment followed.

The Courier, Asheboro, N.C., January 17, 1918.

WORLD WAR I Company K, 3rd Battalion, 120th Infantry Regiment, 30th Division of the Army of the United States, was composed almost entirely of men from Randolph County. When war was declared on Germany on April 6, 1917, this Guard company was called to duty and in September was sent to Camp Sevier, Greenville, South Carolina, for training.

They left by train from Asheboro after a rousing farewell ceremony by the entire town, full of assurances that they would bring about an end to the Kaiser's aggression and return home shortly. The winter they spent in Camp Sevier was beset with many problems. The months of December and January were unusually severe with snow and sleet storms so that training was interrupted; four mess halls burned and because of the weather they were hard to replace; several of the men contracted measles, mumps, tuberculosis and pneumonia, and quarantines were imposed for spinal meningitis and for smallpox. The men built their own shelters and other buildings from the pine trees in the area. Day-light saving time was ordered to begin on April 1 in order to allow more time for training. The Division chose the name "Old Hickory," Andrew Jackson's nickname, as representative of the character of the unit.

Company K was commanded by Captain Ben F. Dixon, of Gastonia, who planned to set up an office for the practice of law in Asheboro when the war was over. He was a graduate of Trinity College and had completed post-graduate work at Columbia University. He had been made commanding officer of the company during the engagement at the Mexican Border in 1916 and had spent the summer of 1917 in Asheboro. His father was B.F. Dixon, at one time president of Greensboro College. He was known as a gentleman in every sense of the word whose influence was felt by those who served under him, for he was like an elder brother whose first concern was for the men in his company.

The company landed in France on June 5, 1918. The war lasted less than six months after they arrived, but the men found that it was terrible. Warfare conducted from trenches was bitter and ugly. Combat airplanes new to the world were used to bomb troops and cities. Poison gases proved painful to many men, to some of them for years.

The 3rd Battalion fought in engagements from July through September, but the most vicious fighting was on September 29 when it was assigned to the British Army for the attempt to break the Hindenburg Line. They fought with troops from Australia in the area of the San Quentin Canal and were successful in breaking through the Bellicourt Tunnel on the canal. This strong structure had been built by Napoleon and had been skillfully fortified by the Germans. This break in the line helped to turn the tide against the enemy.

The engagement began before dawn on the 29th with an artillery barrage under which men were to

gain ground by a series of steps marked out by tape the night before by Lt. Clarence J. Lovett and the engineers. Sergeant Colin Bunting was in command of the platoon commanded by Lt. Hal Walker who had been hospitalized with an eye injury. A dense fog added to the smoke from the guns of the artillery units caused much confusion. Captain Dixon was killed in the battle attempting to keep his men from running into the allied barrage. On that day many men were wounded and 27 men lost their lives. Only 67 out of 208 returned to camp.

The men were involved in other engagements in October before the armistice was signed at 11:00 a.m. on November 11. They sailed for home on April 1, 1919.

In addition to Company K other men from Randolph were drafted. Those inducted into the Army were sent to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, for training, assigned to the 81st Division of the Army and sent to France. Other draftees were assigned to the Navy, the Marine Corps and other units of the armed services.

On the home front people did without many items considered necessities. There were "wheatless, sweetless and heatless days" during which each person was supposed to deprive himself of these foods and fuel even if they were available. This was voluntary rationing and in patriotic fervor, most people complied. Liberty Bonds and stamps were sold to adults and children in large quantities. The local Red Cross Chapter made many bandages, sweaters and other items for the hospitals and the men in service. There were even Junior Red Cross groups, whose members did what they could.

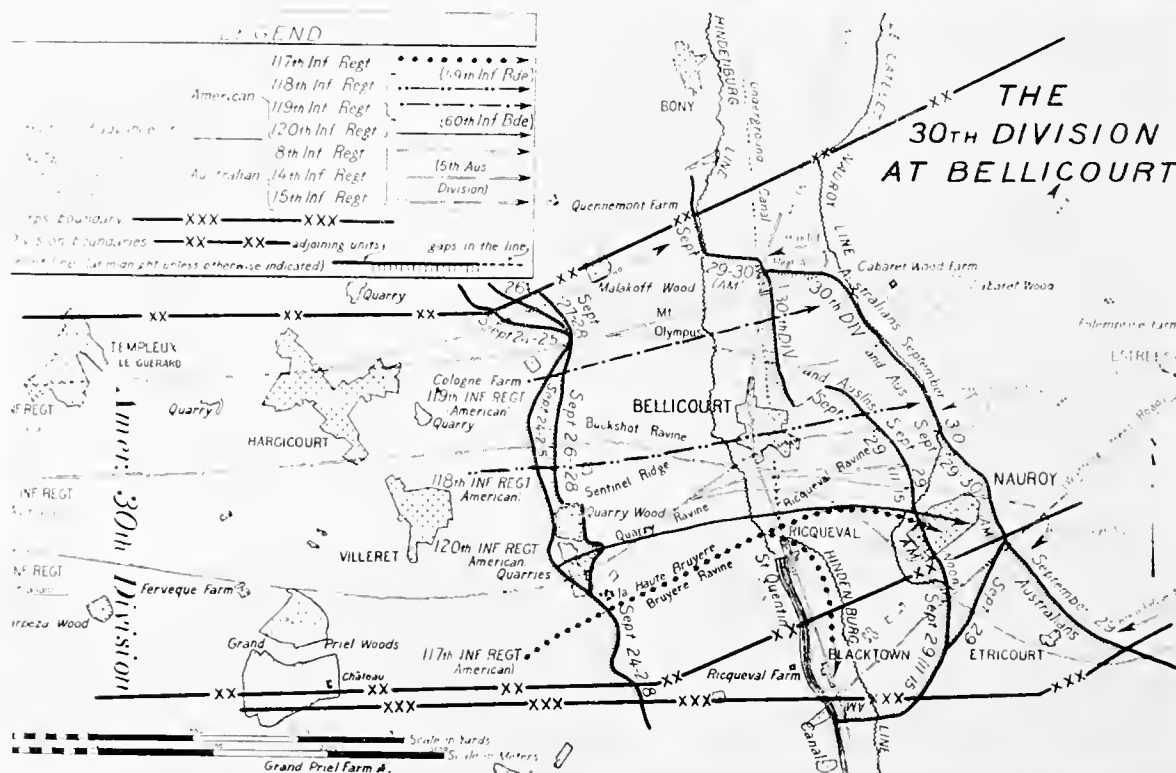
No one who lived at the time, however, can forget the Spanish influenza epidemic which swept the county and caused 105 deaths. There were 548,000 deaths in the nation, far outnumbering the 116,700



Company K leaving for camp, 1917.



Digging trenches in training at Camp Sevier.



deaths caused by the war. Hardly a family escaped having one or more members very sick with the disease. In fact, whole families were ill with no one to nurse them or bring food, for fear of contagion kept most people in their own homes. No one was immune, for it was a totally new disease. The epidemic was severe for three months (October-January) and the illnesses lasted throughout the winter of 1918-1919.

World War I was the first national war of consequence in which there was no fighting on Randolph County soil.



Member of Company K on guard.

Federal Building under construction, 1937-1938, for Post Office.



NATIONAL GUARD In 1911 a call was issued through the newspapers asking that all men interested in organizing a company of infantry in the State Guard meet at the Court House. The notice was signed by James Kivett and George Ross.

The company was organized as Company K with James Kivett as commanding officer. Officers changed from time to time over the years. T. Fletcher Bulla and E.L. Hedrick were Captains; Lieutenants were B.F. Brittain, C.E. Elmore, J. Ed Mendenhall and others. Men in all walks of life at one time or another joined the Guards for training and the two weeks encampment.

Company K returned to Asheboro from duty on the Mexican Border early in 1917 in time for the declaration of war against Germany in April. The Guard was activated as a unit of the United States Army and assigned to the 30th Division.

After the war Company K was mustered out and disbanded.

In 1921 the National Guard was reorganized, but this county was not assigned one of the new companies. In 1928 Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 12th Infantry, was organized here as a unit of the North Carolina National Guard. Clarence J. Lovett was Commanding Officer and Roy Cox was First Lieutenant. Lovett resigned in 1934; Cox became Commanding Officer and Vance Kivett was made 2nd Lieutenant. They served until 1942. The local company did not enter World War II as a unit.

The company stationed in the county in 1979 is the Detachment 1, 1131st Signal Company, 130th Signal Battalion, North Carolina National Guard.

In addition to the National Guard, men from Randolph County still belong to Army, Air Force, Navy and other reserve units which meet in other towns in the state.

Armories have been located in the upstairs of the building at 219 Sunset Avenue and in the basement of the building on the corner of Sunset and Church Streets (Northwest corner) — "drill field" was Sunset Avenue to Park Street; on Church Street opposite Memorial Park; and now in a building erected on South Fayetteville Street at Country Club Road in 1957.

DEPRESSION YEARS The Depression means the 1930-1939 depression of the 1930's to

all who lived through those years, for it was unlike any other period in the history of the nation. There have been hard times before and since, and individual lives have been under economic stress even in good times, but in no other modern time have as many persons been in distress at once.

No one description fits the situation in Randolph County. After the Bank Holiday on March 6, 1933, two banks opened in Asheboro, one stayed closed but later paid off its investors; the bank in Randle-

man opened and served many people from Greensboro who were without a bank; the ones in Ramseur and Liberty did not reopen; the Bank of Coleridge had stayed open throughout the Holiday because the officers did not receive the message to close. The banks in Franklinville and Seagrove had closed voluntarily.

The percentage of unemployment was never as high county-wide as was the nation's which hovered around 25%, but there were pockets of unemployment. The plants in Randleman closed, leaving the city without a payroll from 1930 to 1934. Most of the others stayed open by reducing wages and shortening hours, thus providing some employment for more people.

Businesses extended credit; barter became popular again; people did without many material "blessings"; people helped each other. It helped to realize that almost everyone was in like circumstances.

Those who did not owe payments on homes, farms, cars or businesses were able to weather the years by living very thriftily. Those who had borrowed recently for home or business purposes and had then lost their jobs usually lost the property for which they had borrowed, for they could not make the payments.

Prices plunged to levels within reach of all who had cash on hand. If cash was not available, resources other than money were important. Clothes could be worn until threadbare; gardens could produce food for eating and preservation; people could walk or pool transportation; wood and coal were used for fuel.

For some the stress of the Depression was the loss of hope. Discouragement led to despair when there seemed to be no way out of the situation. There were children who went to school hungry and probably had no food all day for there were no school cafeterias. Men were faced in their joblessness with families to care for. Conditions were worse in many areas of the county than they were in the towns, especially in Asheboro.

The most difficult years were from 1930 to 1935. By then special Federal programs brought jobs and supplies to help. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) opened three sewing rooms in the Court House to make clothing for distribution to those who qualified for aid and began other projects. The County received surplus foods for those in need. The book-mending project employees mended school and public library books. Some persons were employed with WPA funds for public service jobs.

The Public Works Administration (PWA) or Works Progress Administration (WPA) approved several building projects in the county. Among them were the Asheboro Municipal Building, Agricultural Building, Brower School, Asheboro Post Office on Sunset and Church Streets (now Federal Building), the Asheboro Municipal Golf Course and others

throughout the county which are still in service after over forty years have passed.

The Civilian Conservation Corps set up a camp near Ramseur for young men who could not find work and supervised their projects in soil conservation and forestry. They terraced land, cleared out brush, planted pine seedlings, helped build ponds, etc.

Escape from the burdens of the time was found in the light-hearted movies and musicals, in the comedy of radio programs, in the wit of men like Will Rogers, or in enjoying the simple pleasures of visiting with friends, walking and reading.

The depression was phased out as the industries geared up for the Lend-Lease program to help the allies from 1939 to 1941 when this country was also involved in World War II.



Johnson Service Station, Main and Salisbury Streets, 1932.

A LAWYER'S DAY

"This reminds me of the time when both Mr. Hammer and I had been in court all morning with no time to go home for dinner. Mr. Hammer got out of court before I did and in the office found a lunch Sug had sent down for me. He ate every bite. After awhile I came in, saw the empty tray which I knew was ours, and realized what had happened. I didn't say anything thinking he would give me his when it came. Pretty soon a boy brought it. He sat down and ate that, too. It was late in the afternoon before it dawned on him that I had gone all day without food. 'Moser, I swan, I believe I ate your lunch!' That was several years before he went to Congress and our partnership has been dissolved for a long time, but I've never forgotten how hungry I was all that afternoon. It was too funny to see Mr. Hammer eat a meal. He always began on whatever he saw first, pie, cake, or what not, and go straight on until he had finished everything, talking as hard as he could all the time."

From I.C. Moser's Diary, October 16, 1934.

A BASIC GASOLINE RATION			
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION			
Mrs. C. C. Cranford Jr.		1941	
(NAME OF REGISTERED OWNER)		(YEAR MODEL)	
610 S. Park		Buick	
(R F D OR STREET AND NUMBER)		(MAKE)	
Asheboro		4Dr. Sed.	
(CITY OR POST OFFICE)		(BODY TYPE)	
N.C.		605716	
(STATE)		(VEHICLE LICENSE NO.)	
7/9/42	33368622	N.C.	
(DATE)	(USE TAX STAMP NO.)	(STATE OF REGISTRATION)	

Gasoline Ration Book, World War II.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS		A BASIC MILEAGE RATION	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION		UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION	
1. Coupons can be used only in connection with the vehicle described on the front cover. Detached coupons are VOID.		NAME OF REGISTERED OWNER	
2. If you stop using your car, this book and all unused coupons must be surrendered to your Board within 5 days.		ADDRESS—NUMBER AND STREET	
3. If you sell your car, this book and all unused coupons must be surrendered to your Board. The purchaser will not be issued a gasoline ration unless he presents the receipt which you receive at the time of such surrender.		CITY AND STATE	
★ GPO		LICENSE NO. AND STATE	
		YEAR MODEL AND MAKE	
		Holder must fill in any blank spaces above before the first purchase of gasoline.	

Coupons for gasoline, World War II.



War bond sales at the Post Office.

WORLD WAR II The spirit of the people during the second world war was quite different from that of the first. Gone was the confidence and exhilaration of 1917 experienced by troops who were on their way to assist other nations in a "war to end all wars." This time this nation had been attacked. The seriousness of the situation resulted in a business-like approach to the problems involved in winning the war.

The four years of the war took their toll on the people of the county. Industry was under orders to produce quotas of textiles and other products, long hours of work were demanded and sacrifices of time and materials were made. The most able of the age group from seventeen to thirty were inducted into the armed services, leaving fewer people at home to accomplish the war efforts required of the civilian population. Plants were sometimes desperate for workers. Many Randolph County citizens left to accept jobs with manufacturers of planes, ships, tanks and other equipment needed by the armed services located in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee and other states, as well as in North Carolina. People from surrounding counties came to work in the Randolph County industries. It was an uncertain, uprooting time, the effects of which are still being felt.

Any imported products were on the list of shortages. Steel, oil and rubber were essential to the war effort, for warfare was now dependent on motor vehicles, airplanes and ships operated by gasoline or diesel fuel. Gasoline and tires were rationed according to the status of the owner of the car: those who needed transportation for the war effort received a B or C book of tickets for gas and those who did not qualify in this way received an A book. It was possible to swap ration tickets, but everyone was cautious in making such arrangements toward the last of the ration period.

Scarce items of food were rationed: coffee, tea, sugar, meat and others. Some were not available to be rationed. Coupons and blue and red tokens were issued and had to be produced along with the money when purchases were made. Homemakers hoarded coupons at times in order to have something extra to serve, but for the most part the coupons covered the daily fare. Tobacco was in short supply because farmers were engaged in growing other products, were in service or in war-time industry. The demand of the service men for cigarettes had priority over any other sales.

Over 4,500 men and women served in the war from this county. Of these 135 died in combat, in accidents, or from wounds received in battle. Many were injured and the loss of life would have been greater had not the wounded received better care than in any previous war. There were new methods of handling casualties with an expanded Medical Corps. Attention was provided more quickly and new medicines were available, notably penicillin and the sulphur drugs.

Daily there appeared in the papers and in the letters received from sons, husbands and brothers in service names of places hitherto unknown to the residents of the county. Atlases and maps of the war theaters were beside every radio in order to identify these places. War Information Centers were set up in each library in the county for those who wished to learn more about the expanded world.

The war came close to the residents of the county as they saw convoys of troops move through, as units from Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall conducted maneuvers in the forests, and when men returned home on leave. Members of the churches in the county invited service men for a weekend or for Sunday dinner, especially those stationed at Camp Mackall which was near Hoffman in Rockingham County.

Volunteers working under the guidance of the American Red Cross local unit knitted sweaters long before the United States entered the war. "Bundles for Britain" included sweaters and other items for adults and children. After this country was at war the Red Cross supplied navy and brown yarn with patterns and a list of sizes to all those who would knit sweaters or scarfs for the men in service. Volunteers delivered the yarn throughout the county and returned to pick up the finished products.

Rooms were set up where volunteers rolled bandages and other supplies for the hospitals. Young people helped with these activities, having been organized into Junior Red Cross groups.

The Red Cross offered a number of first aid classes for local residents. During the first two years of the war there was a great emphasis on civil preparedness, part of which was to be able to take care of the wounded and sick. There was also a Canteen Corps to deliver food and other necessities to the homebound.

County residents purchased war bonds and stamps in large quantities, always exceeding the quotas set. The bonds have been used by all those who saved them for special purchases, for education and for that "rainy day" since the war. They are still being offered and purchased as savings bonds.

Conservation was the rule of the day. Not only did residents save in every way possible in the use of materials, but they planted Victory Gardens and preserved the surplus crops.

This county was not in the blackout zone, but households were requested to use only those lights that were needed.

After the first two years when allied troops seemed to be turning the tide of war, the strain eased a bit, but the stress remained until after VE and VJ days. An examination of the dates of the deaths of the men lost in the war from this county shows that the majority of them died in 1944. Casualties were heavier during the last two years because of the drives in the European theater in France and Italy and in the Pacific against the islands of Saipan, Tarawa, Iwo



Randolph County men leaving the Greensboro Depot, World War II.

RAMSEUR MILL HONORS WORKERS

ASHEBORO, Nov. 27. — Some 200 persons attended the Thanksgiving supper at the Ramseur Town Hall last night given by the Columbia Manufacturing Company, of Ramseur, for company employees. Service pins were awarded to 138 employees of the company, which is now 100 per cent under wartime priority production.

Annie Caviness took the spotlight when she was awarded a 45-year gold-with-pearl-setting pin along with I. F. Craven and Charles G. Whitehead. Miss Caviness began work at the company in September, 1897, Craven in February, 1894, and Whitehead in May, 1897. Craven began work at the plant at less than \$5 per week.

Miss Caviness is one of a large family employed at the plant over three generations. Levi Caviness came to Ramseur in 1897 from a Fall Creek farm in Chatham County. He was unable to work but his children and their children did. Others in the family with long service records are Ambrose L., James H., Joseph L., and Mamie, all in the 40-year group, and Nora and Rosa F., in the 30-year group.

When Alton W. Craven greeted the gathering, he said, "Although our goods are sold under priority ratings far ahead and we are pressed harder and harder for full production and fast delivery of our fabrics to help in our war effort, we want to stop a few hours, even though we have to make up these hours next Saturday."

President Fletcher Craven said in an interview later that as far as material growth of the company was concerned, "We shipped out a carload of our product the other day for the west coast which was valued at more than Watkins paid for the entire mill and more than the mill and village was worth in 1879."

He said the most important thing was the opportunity Columbia gave to so many "when it took us off then very poor farms of Randolph, Chatham and Moore counties to give us the chance first for bread, for education of ourselves and children, for the better things in life.

"From the newly planted homes in our village during the nineties, and since, have gone teachers, preachers, leaders and home makers who have done much for the betterment of our country."

Others received pins for forty, thirty-five, thirty, twenty-five and twenty years of service with the company. Employees in the military service were also recognized.

From the Greensboro Daily News, November 1942.

The Marines Keep "FIT"

Enlist Now!



U.S. MARINES

Poster used for recruiting in World War II featured James Henry Crutchfield. He was a Major in the U.S. Marine Corps, lost in action over Korea in 1951.

In the Victory to come . . . Hers, too,
will be the Honor and Glory



Good soldiers . . . **THE WAC**
WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

World War II poster.



Blue Star Memorial Highway Marker dedication, 1947: Dr. Henry Jordan and representatives of garden clubs with band, mayor and minister.

Jima and Okinawa. John McGlohon of Asheboro was in a plane over Japan on August 6, 1945, and saw the explosion of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

When the war was over the Armed Services sent the men home as quickly as Centers could be set up for releasing all reserve troops. By early 1946 most of the men were home again.

The men were home and peace had come, but the world would never be the same again. Before they had had time to forget the experiences of the war, men were sent during the years 1950 to 1953 to Korea to fight in a terrible war on the Chinese border. Young men were still being drafted for the service unless they were eligible for an educational or hardship exemption, for the Selective Service did not end until 1973. Following the truce in Korea Americans were stationed there for duty. Some units are still there. A few men from this county have been assigned to these troops.

After Korea came Vietnam. As the nation became more involved in the fighting there, the reports came into every home on the evening news. For the first time, the average citizen was witnessing war as it is today in all its ugliness. The effect on the people of Randolph County was one of shock and repulsion, but there were no demonstrations as in other places. Young people were directly affected, for they were still subject to the draft. Many were called into service and some volunteered, but there was lacking the spirit with which World War II had been fought. Even so, it was a very real war for those men who were sent to Vietnam and to those families who saw them go. Thirteen men are known to have lost their lives there who were from this county.

People have always responded to the needs of refugees removed from their homes because of war or natural disasters. After World War II Lutheran Churches sponsored a number of Estonian and Latvian families who could not go back to their homes. These families have become good citizens of Randolph. After the Vietnam war churches sponsored Vietnam and Cambodian families who were homeless and these families have already found roots in Asheboro.

The war years brought a bit of prosperity to the people of the county because of the high production and its effects on the economy, but the price was dear in the terms of the hardships endured, the lives lost and the irrevocable effect on human emotions. The world has been in motion for the last fifty years because of the upheavals of depression and war. Adjustments to the demands of the "electronics age" and the strain of learning to live together in peace under the cloud of the atomic bomb cannot be escaped by the descendants of those first settlers two hundred years ago in this county.

RANDOLPH'S HOME-COMING DAY

A Prelude

(Randolph County Fair, Friday, September 23, 1927)

*I want to go back, I want to go back
To the place where I was raised.
Nobody had much, but we didn't care,
For folks were kind and they toted fair,
And bad was bad and good was praised.*

*I want to go back, I want to go back
Where every fifth man's named Cox;
I want to wade through pastures green,
Hoping to meet some chap high Skeen
And every mile or so a Fox.*

*I want to go back, I want to go back –
Say, where are the Millikans now;
And the Davises of the old Doug strain,
The Farlow Quakers and the stanch Coltrane,
And the Deep River York and Yow?*

*I want to go back, I want to go back
Where the woods are full of Ferrees;
Where Shamburger weds into the family Howard,
And the Jennings call on Routh and Coward,
It would add to my spirit's peace.*

*To hear the purr of the Penn Wood branch
As it flows down to Eck's dam;
And I want to go with Tom Winslow
In search of Swaim, Lineberry, Prevost
And meet a Winningham.*

*I want to see some of the Spencers, too,
The Weatherly, Worth and Wrike;
I want to greet Bullas, Bunches and Browns,
Get an earful of their ups and their downs,
See what their children are like.*

*I want to see Hooker, Hoover and Hall,
Shake hands with a Slack and a Spoon
I want to hear a Hammer in his loudest bawl;
And if no one else, there's surely a Wall
Who'll take out for dinner at noon.*

*I want to go back on home-coming day,
I want to see Dorsett and Kearns;
I want to meet Ashworth from out on Uwharrie,
I'd like to see Kivetts, Bunjer and Carrie,
And I've just got to see a Burns.*

*Rosses and Rushes and Lamberts and Lowes,
The Rodgerses and the Robbinses;
Reddings six feet in their socks, if any,
Morgans from Caraway – there'll not be many –
But salt of the earth are these.*

*Of the Aumans Darius and Jasper are gone;
Don't know where Mrs. Dempsey is,
But I'd stand in line and take my turn
A half a day for some cooking o'hern –
Her vittles are simply bliss.*

*Want to see Garner, Gatling and Harden,
Haworth and Hendricks and Hughes,*



From horses and several men to tractors and one man.



4-H Cattle projects.

*Want to see Hancocks and Hammonds and Pages –
Some of the Hinshaws I've not met for ages –
Swap lies and pieces of news.*

*Used to be Doves over at Franklinville
Caddels down Ramseur way;
Do you reckon the Jarrells will be at the fair?
I shore would admire to meet Cassan' there
And pass the time o' day.*

*Pritchard and Presnell – where is old Pete?
Will Sam Porter be on time?
Where's Julius Hepler and Hez Andrews,
The Farmer Hubbards and the Randleman Pughs?
I'll bet a brand new dime
That Loftin and Loughlin will be on hand,
And the Johnsons Ed and Clay,
And if Allreds in passing should be to and fro,
Be sure to send word to Jim Lutterloh –
'Bliged to see Jim anyway.*

*Moffitt and Marley, Tysor and Trogon,
Coffin, Causey, Tysinger,
Cranford, Caviness, Amick and sich,
Make way for Sherm Haddock and old Billy Rich –
A pair that's a humdinger.*

*I want to go back, I want to go back!
And of all the things, I ween,
That I's honing for as the day draws nigh,
And I think of the Henleys, Lizzie and Levi
Is a sight of Bill Moreen.*

(Written by O.J. Coffin)



Typical barns of the present day.



INDUSTRY As in previous years local residents used local financing to form new companies or to expand already established county industries. The opportunity for employment attracted people from other places, but the majority of the employees were long-time residents. Products were still those made from the readily available sources of wood and cotton. This was to change by 1950 because of the advent of new fibers and because of the location of national industries in the county, but the patterns set for industry in the nineteenth century held true for the first half of the twentieth.

There have been major changes in the cotton mills along Deep River. The Cedar Falls plant No. 1 was purchased in 1939 by Dr. Henry Jordan and renamed the Jordan Spinning Company, then sold again to Dixie Yarns in 1978; the Central Falls plant is owned by Burlington Mills; Naomi Mill is owned by J.P. Stevens Company; the Randleman Mills, Columbia Manufacturing Company and Enterprise Company are used for warehouses; and Worthville mill and Randolph Mills are closed except for the flour and feed mill in Franklinville. Soon after World War II the mills started selling property and by 1970 most of the homes and acreage had been sold.

A comparison of the Asheboro Chamber of Commerce's lists of Randolph County Manufacturing Establishments for 1950 and 1979 shows that many small plants that were started soon after World War II had closed or been sold by 1979. The trend toward consolidation of industries affected this county. The 1979 list contains 90 companies, half as many as are on the 1950 list.

Unemployment percentages are low in Randolph County, nearly always below the state average. The decrease in the number of companies did not affect the number of jobs available, for there was a great deal of expansion within individual companies during the thirty-year period.

According to the 1970 census Randolph County is still a rural county, but it is fast becoming more industrialized and more urban.

It is significant that a number of companies financed by local men opened during the depression years in the face of hard times, and that Burlington Mills, Commonwealth Hosiery and Dr. Henry Jordan purchased foundering plants and restored them to production in the 1930's.

Fifteen companies started before 1930 are still in operation today even though changes may have been made in company names, products, production methods, locations, buildings, organizations or management. These are: Asheboro — Dal K. Rich and Son, Inc. (1865); Hedgecock Builders, Inc. (1892); Acme-McCrary Corporation (1909); Asheboro Hosiery Mills (1917); Bess Maid, Inc. (1918); Dreamland Mattress Company (1926); P.&P. Chair Company (1926); Bossong Hosiery Mills (1928); Stedman Manufacturing (1930); Liberty — Liberty Furniture



Harvest time.

CORN CLUB

17 Randolph County Boys Have Entered

The Boys' Corn Club work in the county promises to be an interesting contest for 1914. The following boys have joined:

Walter Reitzel, Ramseur, Rt. 2; Boyd Reitzel, Ramseur, Rt. 2; Joe M. Forrester, Ramseur, Rt. 2; Arthur Cox, Ramseur, Rt. 1; Joe Parks, Ramseur, Rt. 1; Ralph Parks, Ramseur, Rt. 1; Charlie Shields, Randleman, Rt. 2; Ralph Cox, Ramseur, Rt. 1; Clarence Julian, Millboro, Rt. 1; Jesse Spinks, Randleman, Rt. 2; Carson Bonkemyer, Randleman, Rt. 2; Leslie Ridge, Caraway; C.C. Hoover, Caraway; Jordon Hill, Jackson Creek; Saul Hill, Jackson Creek; Charles Delk, Jackson Creek; Dorsey Lewis, Hills Store.

From: The Bulletin and Randleman News, Asheboro, N.C., March 11, 1914.

FREE SEEDS FOR TOMATO CLUBS

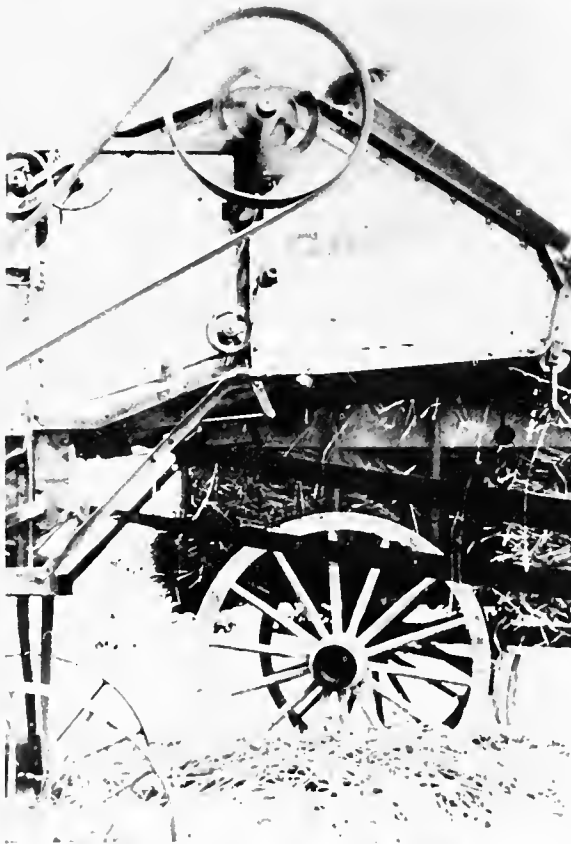
One thousand packages of tomato seeds were received by the State Department of Education yesterday from the United States Department of Agriculture. These seeds will be sent out to the various rural high schools in the State to be used by the girls who have entered the tomato contests in their counties.

TOMATO CLUBS

Three Clubs Have Been Organized in the County

Mrs. J.A. McKimmon, manager of the tomato work of North Carolina, has secured Miss Estelle Neece as manager of the club work in Randolph County. Clubs have been organized at the following places, Julian, Providence and Plainfield. Let everyone do his best to make this work a success.

From: The Bulletin and Randleman News, Asheboro, N.C., April 1, 1914.



From the early tractor to the modern combine.

Company (1910); Liberty Saw Mill, Inc. (1925?); Dependable Hosiery Mills (1927); Gregson Manufacturing Company (1921); Ramseur-Weiman Furniture Company (1889); Seagrove — Seagrove Lumber Company (1924).

AGRICULTURE Blessed with good years and plagued with poor ones as if on a roller-coaster, farmers once again attempted to organize to solve their problems of poor markets and low prices. The Farmers' Alliance which had flourished for a while in parts of the county was replaced by the Farmers' Union. The peak years for the Union were 1912-1913, but by 1928 there were few members left.

In 1931 under the leadership of Farm Agent E.S. Millsaps the first Grange was organized at Farmer. The State Grange had been formed in 1929. The Grange has been the most enduring of the farmers' organizations in Randolph County with five Granges active at present.

The Farm Bureau has a county office in Asheboro, having come to this county in 1949.

The depression years of the 1930's brought many changes to county farms because of the laws enacted by the United States Congress covering price supports, acreage allotments, loans, rural electrification and soil conservation. Farmers had been more or less isolated from decisions which affected their livelihood, but from these years on they would be unable to live apart from the currents of business and government which encircled everyone else. They would become a business as well as a farm and would need expensive equipment for the chores farmers had once done by hand. They would live in homes not very different from homes owned by non-farmers, for electrification provided the opportunity for all homes to have the modern conveniences.

Many people chose to live in the rural areas, farming part-time and securing employment in nearby industrial plants. The minority remained full-time farmers or dairy operators. Others moved from the towns to rural areas to live without farming beyond planting a garden for themselves. The rural — non-farm population in the county has shown a decided increase in each census.

The number of farms has decreased but the production per acre has increased with improved farming methods. Soil conservationists have shown the value of terracing and constructing ponds for water; farm agents have helped farmers plan rotation of crops, select the best seeds, apply fertilizer, control pests, evaluate equipment and select prize livestock and poultry; foresters have encouraged farmers to "tree farm," replacing fallen trees with seedlings and managing their forest areas to produce timber crops; and all three have worked together to help solve economic problems facing farmers as a group.

The balance between agriculture and industry has been a stabilizing influence on the economy in Randolph County ever since the cotton mills were established on Deep River. This fact cannot be stressed

too much. It has not changed in spite of the new ways of operation in both economic areas.

The program of the Extension Homemakers Club throughout the county under the guidance of the Home Agents since 1938 has developed leadership roles among the members in county affairs and in district, state and national positions. Three Randolph County women have been presidents of the state organization of clubs: Zeola S. English, Louise C. Kearns and Mamie Williams.

The clubs have also provided information for homemakers which they may use in improving their homes, in food preparation and preservation, child care and gardening. Working together they have shared resources with each other and have contributed much to their communities.

The Agricultural Extension Service works with youth groups known as 4-H clubs, which emphasize the resources of the members in head, heart, hand and health. Not only do the programs include information, but through competition they develop leadership qualities found in the youth. Many of the county 4-Hers have advanced to district, state and national competitions.

Hugh Parks, Jr. owned Oakland Farm of 470 acres (1916) which he operated as an experimental farm, using modern methods in conservation, improvements to cultivation and registration of livestock. Farmers in the Ramseur-Franklinville area were invited to profit by the results of the experiments. Worth Lowe was manager.

Animal husbandry was practiced on a very small scale until 1940. This was true in the whole state as well as in Randolph County, but since that time rapid progress has been made. The suitability of the land in the county for raising cattle has made possible the large number of dairy and beef cattle herds on farms today. In the last twenty years many farmers have specialized in raising swine by methods which would astound the early settlers who let them run wild. Very few sheep are raised and the horses are owned more for riding than for work.

Chicken houses dot the country side in which chicks by the thousands are raised to broiler size after their receipt from hatcheries. Firms in Siler City and other nearby places process and package the chickens for sale once the broilers are of the right size and weight.

The typical farm home of the nineteenth century is no longer typical. The present day home is more often brick of the same plan used for houses in town, varying widely in size and design. Well-kept lawns and landscaping result in beautiful properties which enhance the countryside. Town and country are more united than they have been for a century when villages were not too different from the rural areas.



Crops: wheat, corn, hay.





Making molasses from sugar cane.



Barn in Seagrove.



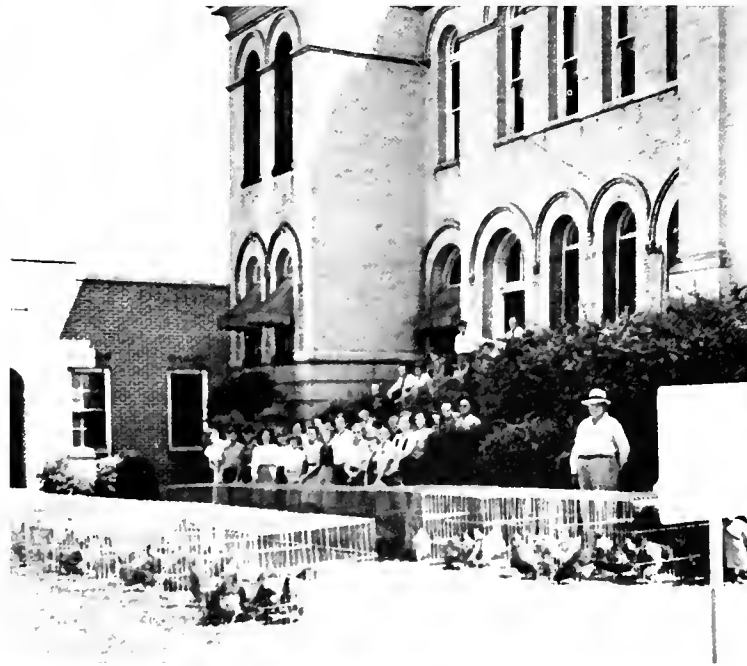
Swine production today, Gallimore Farm.



Dairy farming, 1950, Hillsville.



Poultry sale managed by the 4-H Club members, 1950's.





Tobacco has been a cash crop since the 1880's.



Town and country picnic suppers sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and the Livestock Association.



Those attending the 1938 County Agricultural Fair enjoyed the exhibits and the entertainment.



The Curb Market in Asheboro was operated by Home Demonstration Club members for several years.



Some farming has not changed.

Tennessee Walking Horses in Concord Township.





Weather conditions are part of history: Deep snow in 1927.



Deep River frozen over at Franklinville, 1918.



Hurricane Hazel, October 15, 1954, damage.

FLASH FLOODS

On Monday, August 22, 1960, flash floods following a heavy rain caused the collapse of an earth dam on Farlow's Lake on Mountain Road; washed away a new bridge over Back Creek in the Spero community; flooded mills and homes along Deep River, especially in Randleman and Cedar Falls; and did much damage to crops. The new bridge in Spero was one that had just replaced an old 1916 bridge. The Farlow's Lake dam was not replaced before the property was sold to Camp Caraway.

HURRICANE HAZEL

Hurricane Hazel on October 15, 1954, is the tropical storm that has caused the most damage to date to this inland county. Plate glass windows were blown out in several buildings; power was off for several hours where trees fell against the wires; roofs were damaged and flooding was extensive. 8.84 inches of rain fell in 15 hours to break previous records.



Ice Storm of 1978.

MERCHANDISING To move from the crossroads store to the present-day shopping center requires a giant step.

The stores of the early part of the century were usually general stores offering a complete line of items needed for home and business. They were very much like the crossroads store of the years before 1900. The company stores of the cotton mills were always general stores with a supply of the basic needs of the families of employees.

In the towns there were a few stores that specialized in one or two items, for example, jewelry, shoes, men's clothing, hats. Sometimes these shops also made the items they sold.

The largest store in Asheboro from 1900 to 1930 was Wood and Moring's Clothing Store which carried other goods for sale but no groceries. W.D. Stedman and Son sold groceries; after 1915 Coffin and Scarboro sold men's clothing and shoes; G.G. Hendricks had a general store; Holladay operated a hardware store; W.W. Jones and Sons opened a Variety Store.

The corner drug store was the new feature of the century. It was known as the gathering place where ice cream or "cokes" could be purchased and enjoyed for as long as the "crowd" could stay. Only doctors and those who were sick thought of the drug store as a place to obtain medicine. Early drug stores in the county were the Standard and the Asheboro in Asheboro; and the Liberty, Ramseur and Randleman stores in those towns.

Pharmacists, too, were new on the scene, for as of 1881 the state required that men who dispensed medicine be licensed. Pharmacists before 1920 included James T. Underwood, Charles M. Fox, Walter F. Matthews, N.F. Marsh and John East. These men prepared the prescribed pills, powders and liquid medicines as physicians had done in the 1800's until large pharmaceutical companies provided "ready-made" medicine. Patrons of the stores also relied on the pharmacist for remedies for ailments not serious enough for a physician's attention.

Other pharmacies in the county from 1920 to the present are Fox-Richardson, Reaves, Reaves-Walgreen, Randolph, Fox Professional, Kearns Service, CAR Drugs, Prevo Drug and Medicine Shoppe in Asheboro; the Deaton Pharmacy in Liberty; the Economy and Randolph in Randleman; and the Archdale Pharmacy.

Drug stores belonging to chains first came to Asheboro when Mann Drug Company opened a store near the hospital, to be joined later by Eckerd and Revco.

Another innovation was the five and dime store patterned after Woolworth's chain of stores. Eagle and Rose's, having started in business years ago as five-and-ten-cent stores, have branch stores in Asheboro which carry a wide variety of items. They



Asheboro Drug Company, 1915.



Service Station, 1920's.



Beauty Parlor, 1979.

Asheboro Post Office, Sunset and North, 1920.





Betts Grocery Store, 1920's.



Ashlyn Hotel, 1920's.



Rock Store, Central Falls, 1979.

Store on Hoover Street, Asheboro, ca. 1910.



were a delight to children and to those who had little money to spend. They were useful, too, for during the depression years they carried many items which could be substituted for something more expensive — and they still do even though they are no longer five-and ten-cent stores.

The first big department store came to the county in 1925 when B.C. Moore and Sons opened a store in Asheboro. King Moore moved here as manager. In 1929 Hudson-Belk Company with headquarters in Raleigh purchased Wood and Moring Clothing Store. F. Ogburn Yates was the manager and his son, F.O. Yates, Jr., is now manager of Belk-Yates, the present name of the store. Anchor Store (now McCown-Smith) came in the 1940's.

Food processing has become a business in the county since cold storage for the safe keeping of foods is available. Randolph Packing Company was organized in 1947 by Carl Hamlet to process beef; Millikans Country Sausage processes sausage and other meat products; and Cloverleaf, Hancock's, Phillips Brothers, Thomas Brothers and Yates process country ham and package it for sale. In 1912 Crown Bottling Company was making Cheer-wine in Asheboro; now Coca-Cola Bottling Company serves this area.

The growth of business in the county has shown the need for firms which deal in office equipment. J.D. Ross, since 1925 dealers in wood, crossties, etc., became an agent for office equipment for industries, businesses and institutions. Elliott Office Equipment Company managed by David Elliott was organized in 1959. Asheboro Business Machines opened in Asheboro in the 1960's.

Russell Walker opened a grocery store in Asheboro in 1948 from which he developed a chain of thirteen groceries in five counties. In 1978 he sold the stores to Lowe's.

Building equipment companies have been established to meet the demands for supplies for erecting the new and expanded industries: Asheboro Concrete Company (1946) which now owns places also in Randleman and Robbins; Lowe's, a Wilkesboro firm which added an establishment in Asheboro (1954); Certified Concrete Company (1958); Ramseur Building Supply Company, Teague Lumber Company, Goldston's Concrete Works; and others.

Dr. B.M. Weston added a feed and seed store to his veterinary practice in 1937. The Farmer's Cooperative Exchange (FCX) opened a branch store here in 1941. Since then the Auman Brothers (1946) have opened a store in Asheboro on South Fayetteville Street.

D.W. Holt opened an agency for International Harvester in Asheboro in 1936. In 1941 Randolph Farm Equipment was organized by W.K. Lewallen and R.H. McDaniel.

The county's first book store was opened by the C.L. Scotts in 1931. It is now owned and managed by James M. Southern.

One fire insurance agent, O.W. Carr of Trinity, is listed in the 1880 census. Insurance was a new concept at that time in the country, but there were many other agents and companies by 1900. A.C. McAlister established the first agency in Asheboro ca. 1890. When the big fires occurred in Asheboro and Liberty some of the establishments had insurance. Insurance is now of major economic importance in the business world and all of the large national companies are represented in the county.

Land ownership has been prized since the first settlers arrived in the county. In each generation speculation is not unknown, but the majority of buyers and sellers are moderate in their exchanges. The deed books in the Register of Deeds Office reveal that deeds for the first 150 years are contained in the first index. After 1948 the second index covered only fifteen years; the third index approximately nine years and after 1971 the Office has found it expedient to use microfiche cards because of the volume of transactions. There are now more than 50 companies dealing in real estate in the county. Since the population is more mobile and is growing rapidly, land is changing hands more often than before 1940.

Another new feature of merchandising since World War II is the discount store which sells at wholesale or lower prices than retail stores by achieving quantity purchases and sales. Several discount stores have appeared in the towns of the county.

The sale of goods and materials in stores has always been and will be a function of suppliers of the necessities of life, but the fastest growing group of providers are those who have services to sell. The "things" used today have become too complicated for the average person to repair or maintain. Men and women trained in the operation and maintenance of electric appliances, automobiles, televisions, furnaces and plumbing, computers, etc., are essential. Schedules are crowded with so many activities outside the home that people purchase services for many chores they used to do for themselves.

A new service of this century, too, is automatic vending. Companies supply items of food and cigarettes and many small items to machines which release them to the customers when coins are entered into the right slots. In 1976 one company had 800 vending machines located in plants, depots and other public places. The three vending machine companies in the county are A&F Vending Service in Randleman, the Automatic Vending Service in Asheboro and the Heath Cigarette and Music Service in Randleman.

Piedmont Natural Gas Company brought another type of fuel to the county in 1958. The Ed Kirbys opened the Central Gas and Appliance Company in 1946 to offer sales and service of L.P. gas.

Oil companies were here earlier, having gradually replaced coal and wood in the 1930's. The major companies are represented in the county through dealerships in each town.



Rose's Check-out Counter, 1979.



A&P Grocery Store of 1925 and Harris Teeter Store of 1979 show contrast.



Belk-Yates Department Store.





First National Bank, 1979.



Randolph Bank and Trust Company, Asheboro.



Randolph Savings and Loan Association, Asheboro.

First Peoples Savings and Loan Association, Asheboro.



Merchants' Christmas Drawing, 1950's.



Bargain House in Randleman, 1925.



Shopping centers have been developed in the suburbs because of the need for parking space for automobiles. Many of the shops in the centers have moved from the downtown sections for this reason primarily. Most of the new shopping centers or malls have covered walkways with entrances to the shops for the convenience of shoppers. The management provides large free parking areas. The ones in the county are uncovered, but there are proposals for three new malls to be built near Asheboro. The first shopping center in Asheboro was the Hillside Shopping Center on South Fayetteville Street (1960). Northgate Shopping Center on North Fayetteville Street and Hammer Village on Dixie Drive are the largest additional ones, but there are several smaller centers in Asheboro and in other towns.

The array of items, large and small, which are displayed in the modern mall would amaze those who lived in the generations before 1900.

TRANSPORTATION People in Randolph County have been enchanted with the automobile since the first time one appeared on the scene. In 1924 this county ranked 14th in the state in per capita investment in automobiles. In 1978 registrations of autos and trucks in the county totaled 57,078. Only 14 counties had more.

The demand for automobiles arises from individual needs as well as from economic ones. The compelling desire to be independent in personal activities is joined by dependency on transportation for all who commute to work or to school. A family may need more than one car in order to meet the schedules required of the individual members. In a county covering 800 square miles with no system of mass transportation the automobile is a necessity. Yet there are families and single persons without cars.

Inter-city mass transportation on a limited scale has been available since the 1920's. Otis Rich had a franchise for the first bus route to operate a Hudson seven-passenger car from Asheboro to Aberdeen.

This franchise was purchased by a group of Asheboro men who sold it in 1931 to J.A. York. Henry G. Pugh joined him in the business for a while. They added the franchise from Greensboro to Fayetteville and named the company then the Greensboro-Fayetteville Bus Line. Later they were able to secure the Fort Bragg franchise and they purchased the one to High Point from Roosevelt Hinshaw. In addition, they leased the Greyhound franchise between Asheboro and Charleston, South Carolina. The station was on South Fayetteville and West Academy Streets.

York's two sons, James and Gordon, drove buses. When J.A. York died in 1934 the line was sold to Queen City Trailways in Charlotte. James York was made division manager and stayed in the Asheboro office until his death in 1956. Helen York Spencer,



Clothing Store.



Northgate Shopping Center.



Northgate Shopping Center.

Rummage sales were forerunners of yard and garage sales.



348 North McCrary Street
Asheboro, N.C.
June 29, 1949

Dear Mrs. Worth,

Just a few lines this morning I just heard over the radio of Sixty Years of Progress in Asheboro. I was here then and saw the first train come in and was a house girl for Capt. Fisher and was 15 years old. My sister Mary Bell was the cook. But I don't think I will be strong enough to go out Saturday, but would like so much to go.

*Yours truly
Laura Ingram*

(Letter written to Mrs. Laura S. Worth, County Historian, 1934-1974)

SIXTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

On July 7, 1949, Asheboro celebrated the arrival in 1889, of the first train in Asheboro. Seventy "old-timers" rode a special train from White Hall to Asheboro – the last passenger train. Speeches were made and entertainment and refreshments were provided. It was a gala day.

A RAILROAD MAN Captain William Vance Smith

Captain Smith, who came to Asheboro as a section foreman on the railroad on May 14, 1895, was the first man to run a motor car on the railroad in the Southern states and the first man to pull an old lever car on the Yadkin railroad.

He began working with the railroad as a section hand on December 27, 1889 and was promoted to section foreman in 1895. He worked in Asheboro from 1895 until 1923, when he was transferred to the High Point yard where he remained until his retirement in 1937. His family continued to live in Asheboro.

During his service with the railroad, Captain Smith was presented with two merit badges as recognition of the service he rendered in keeping the road beds in condition for safe travel. He never lost a day by sickness during the 47 years he worked with the railroads and there was never an accident or a "wheel on the ground" due to his negligence.

While in Asheboro, he built all of the Asheboro yards except one or two little side tracks. He never lost his love for the railroad tracks which he maintained for so many years and in the latter years of his life, he was often seen walking up and down the tracks between his home and town. He died in September 1956 at the age of 86.

his sister, was office manager until 1959 when Trailways moved the office and shops to Greensboro. J.C. Spencer also worked with the company as manager of the station and as driver until his retirement.

In 1938 the R. and R. Transit Company, owned and operated by Joseph D. Ross, Jr., and Arthur Ross, Jr., provided bus transportation in Asheboro and later from Asheboro to Cedar Falls, Central Falls, Worthville, Ramseur, Franklinville and Coleridge. This service for workers and shoppers was welcomed during the last years of the depression and the war years. When cars and gas were again available after the war people purchased cars and deserted the bus lines. The R. and R. Company sold out to the Asheboro Coach Company in 1948.

The Asheboro Coach Company was owned by Tracy E. McGill, whose son, Clarence McGill, is the present owner. McGill started transportation service in Asheboro with a fleet of station wagons for use in the city, taxis for taxi service, and buses for inter-city travel. During World War II this company through its sister unit, McGill's Textile Workers Bus Line, brought workers to Asheboro from towns within a radius of 75 miles. After the war the Asheboro Coach Company changed its service, limiting it to inter-city service to Greensboro, charter buses for special trips and taxi service. The quarters for the McGill's Taxi and Bus Lines were once on the northeast corner of Sunset Avenue and Church Street, but the Depot is now between Sunset and Academy Streets near where the old Norfolk Southern Depot was located. The Asheboro Coach Company holds the lowest license number (B-3) in continuous operation in the state. This company now provides daily service to Greensboro; Trailways service through Asheboro from Fayetteville to Winston-Salem; and Greyhound service from Charlotte to Raleigh. They also charter many buses for special trips.

The first airplanes to be seen in the county were flown in from High Point and other nearby cities to take passengers for short joy rides in the new machines for a fee.

The first owners of an airplane in the county are believed to be two Asheboro High School students in 1929-1930, Gordon York and Teak Presnell, and it was a Curtiss JN4D biplane, known as a "Jenney."

Others followed soon afterwards. About 1930 Charlie and Johnny Lohr in Trinity put together an Eagle Rock. The Lohrs interested Dr. C.A. Hayworth in flying and in 1932 Dr. Hayworth bought an American Eagle Phaeton. All planes were open cockpit models for one or two passengers and were able to land on grassy plots wherever level ground was to be found. Flying was an adventure which had its devotees, but the general public would not become involved with it even by 1979 except for commercial flights.

After World War II planes were of better construction, safer and more comfortable. Some individuals

and companies have purchased planes and use the twelve landing fields in the county, all of which are privately owned except the Asheboro Municipal Airport. In 1979 there are 14 planes based at the private airfields and 14 at the Municipal Airport, 9 of which are company planes. None of the fields is able to receive commercially scheduled planes.

In 1949 there was organized a Randolph Composite Squadron of the North Carolina Wing of the Civil Air Patrol.

Now with the only train in operation one that comes to Asheboro at night from High Point for freight, it is difficult for today's residents to realize that the railroad was the major means of transportation from 1900 to 1935. In 1920 five trains were arriving daily on the Southern and making connections with trains from Aberdeen on the Norfolk Southern. As cars and trucks multiplied, use of the railroad decreased. Passenger service was discontinued first, then freight schedules were reduced. The Southern has discontinued all service on the "factory line" from Climax to Ramseur. The main line still runs through Liberty.

In recent years jeeps, vans and trucks have become popular for work and for recreational vehicles. At present, this is the world of "wheels."

Right: Asheboro Municipal Airport, 1979; Below: Plane owned by York and Presnell, 1929-1930.



First planes were flown into the county to take adventurous persons on short rides.



AVIATION IN ASHEBORO IN 1930'S

Dear Helen:*

In 1929 and 1930 Teak Presnell and I owned a Curtiss JN4D bi-plane known as "Jenney." Teak and I both gained valuable experience in building and taxiing and flying low over the ground. It was damaged very badly when striking a barn on the field and was sold to a guy in Fayetteville. In 1933 I purchased a wrecked plane. This was a Waco 10 three place bi-plane powered by a Curtiss OX5 water cooled engine 90 horse power. This was the plane you helped sew the fabric covering for. This is the plane I learned to fly on. July 20, 1934 I went to New York and bought a Kinner Bird airplane. This was the plane I wrecked south of town. I think I was the first one in Asheboro to own a plane, although Dr. Hayworth owned a standard bi-plane later.

Gordon H. York

* Helen is his sister, Helen York Spencer. Gordon York was in high school when he bought his first plane.





Buggies were in use for a long time after automobiles first appeared.

MOTOR CARS

The State Law regarding these conveyances, the Speed Limit: To the Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Policemen, Marshals, Watchmen and Constables of North Carolina.

Do not permit speed exceeding ten miles per hour in the business portions, and fifteen miles in the residential sections of any city or town, and twenty-five miles on public highways.

Persons violating the automobile law are subject to a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days upon conviction before a justice of the peace or any other officer.

From The Bulletin and Randleman News, Asheboro, N.C. July 1, 1914.

RAZORBACKS AND RAILROADS

A Claim Agent for the Norfolk Southern Railway received this claim about 1917 and answered it in the same spirit:

My Razorback strolled down your track a week ago today.

Your 29 came down the line and snuffed his life away.

You can't blame me, you see, the hog slipped through the cattle gate.

So kindly pen a check for ten, the debt to liquidate.

Answer:

Our 29 came down the line and killed your hog, we know,

But razorbacks on railroad tracks often meet with woe.

Therefore, my friend, we cannot pen the check for which you pine.

Just bury the dead, place over his head,

Here lies a foolish swine!

Contributed by Mary Spencer Neely



Central Falls Bridge under construction, 1929.



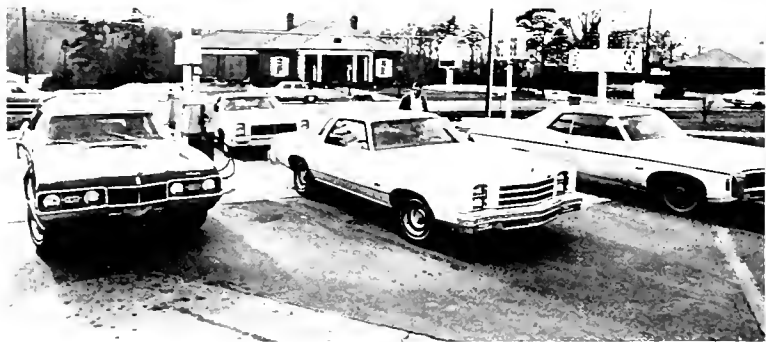
I-85 Highway under construction.

64 West with view of hills.





Two of the early automobile dealers before World War I.



Traffic conditions of recent years show problems of various kinds: traffic jams, outmoded bridges, and lines at the gas station.



A Maxwell in Worthville, 1909; an early convertible in Central Falls.





Page family on special car on the Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad.



Handcars on the Southern with workmen.



BRIDGES Inventory of 1910

ACROSS DEEP RIVER AT:

Coletranes Mill
Randleman
Naomi Falls
Worthville
Central Falls
Cedar Falls
Franklinsville
Island Ford
Ramseur
Buffalo Ford
Enterprise
Waddells Ferry

ACROSS UWHARRIE AT:

Paynes Mills
J.M. Floyds
Fuller
Pearces Mill
Dunbars
Lassiters Mills
Burneys Mills
Skeens

ACROSS RICHLAND CREEK AT:

Spoon's Mill
Nathaniel Cox
Moffitt's Mills

ACROSS WOOD'S BRANCH

On Central Falls Road

ACROSS LITTLE RIVER AT:

Milton Williams
Mariah Lucas'

ACROSS HASKETT'S CREEK AT:

Benoni Pritchards
Osborns Mill

ACROSS POLECAT AT:

Curtis Mill
Near New Salem
J.M. Hintshaw
E.D. Fraziers

ACROSS MILL CREEK AT:

Stinson Place

ACROSS CARAWAY AT:

T.J. Reddings
Walkers Ford
William Kearns

ACROSS FORK CREEK AT:

Yow's Mill
R.L. Albrights

ACROSS SANDY CREEK AT

J.M. Williams
Near Franklinsville

ACROSS BACK CREEK AT:

Henley's Mill
Near Hugh McCains

ACROSS BRUSH CREEK AT:

Cheeks Mill

ACROSS TOM'S CREEK AT:

Farmer

ACROSS TAYLORS CREEK AT:

On Uwharrie Road

The above statement shows a total of forty-five (45) bridges in the County, all of which are covered lattice bridges, or steele structures, save only about nine, which are open – but all are represented as being sound, substantial structures, which will be good for many years to come. Some of the above structures cost from \$3,000.00 to \$4,000.00 – many of them costing \$2,000.00 to \$2,500.00 – but rating them at the exceedingly low average estimate of \$1,500.00 each, they represent a money value of \$67,000.00.

From: Minutes of the Randolph County Board of Commissioners, September 1910.



First lumber truck (1909) for Home Building Material Company.



McGill's Taxi and Bus Company, 1947.



Greensboro Fayetteville Bus Lines, 1930's.



James York at gas pump, 1930's.



R. & R. Transit Company, 1947.

Asheboro Coach Company bus, 1979.

Loading lumber at Michfield.





Mrs. Macon brings loaves of bread from the oven of her wood stove.



Micajah Lassiter family.



Hardin home, Julian.

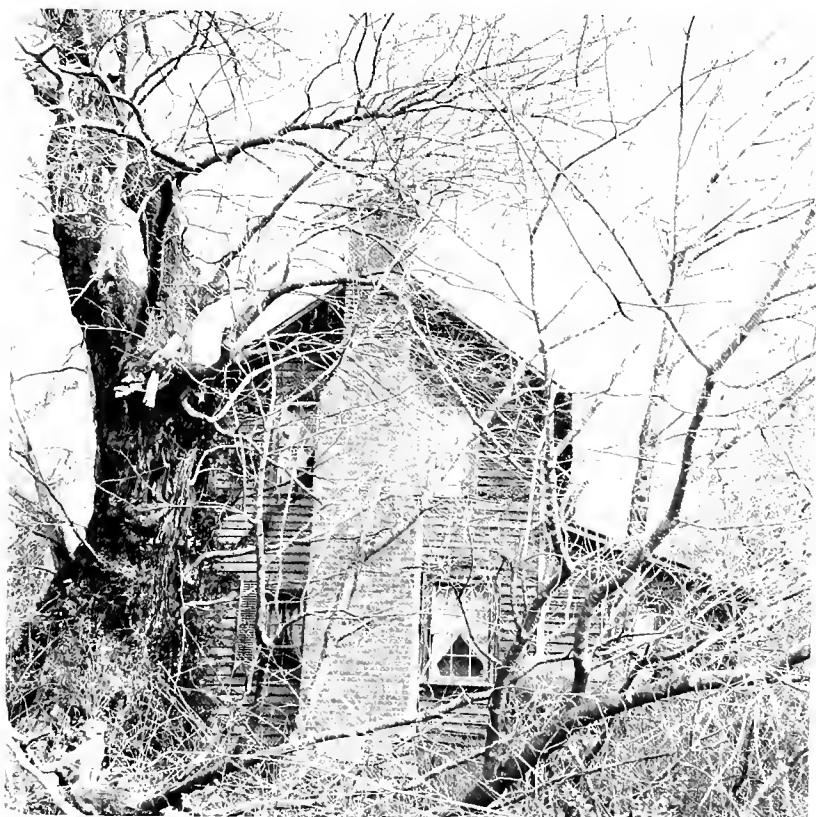


Auman family.

Home in Grantville.



McCain home, Back Creek.





Bulla home at Hillsville.



Varner home, Tabernacle.



Crowell-Bingham home, Trinity.



W.J. Armfield home, Asheboro.

W.J. Moore home, Asheboro.



I.H. Foust home at Reed Creek; Craven-Moffitt home, Ramseur, once Methodist parsonage.





Pugh home at Millboro, remodeled from Millboro School.



John M. Tomlinson home, Archdale.

A.B. Coltrane home, Glenola.



HOME AND FAMILY The twentieth century has brought greater changes to family life than any other century, causing thereby stresses which have yet to be relieved.

The relationship between members of the family has undergone a decided alteration. The father as head of the household is in a different position largely because of technological developments which have freed the family from the manual labor required to stay alive. Mothers are in another role, often working outside the home to add to the income needed to support the family. Dependence on cash or credit has caused a new economic situation, because money is needed to finance the way of living. No longer can a family live or barter "off the land" as it once did. The home is not always the teacher of young people in preparation for the world of work because parents are employed away from home. The long periods of working together on the old farm are missing in today's world. The family size has decreased from an average of ten children to less than three.

Family members are now living more as individuals within a family circle, each with his own age group demands. There are fewer times when all can unite in activities of common interest.

The number of families affected by divorce and separation has increased each year for several years. Randolph County has been part of this increase.

Not all of the story is negative, however. There has come in many families a family unity based on the sharing of responsibilities which was impossible in the days when the father was the autocrat. Family members may join in home and recreational activities which they all enjoy. Husbands and wives are more apt to be partners in the home than was the case even fifty years ago.

No matter what the twentieth century changes have brought, the family is still the unit on which life in this county is based.

SCHOOLS The state public school system which had long been handicapped by the lack of leadership gained a dynamic spokesman in Charles B. Aycock, who was elected to the governorship in 1900. He pledged support of public education and fulfilled his promise, bringing an impetus to education unknown before in this state. During the two decades from 1900 to 1920 the General Assembly and the courts turned things around and every county felt the reverberations of the changes in laws, court decisions and attitudes.

The General Assembly doubled state funds available; the old Literary Fund was reorganized and set aside as a revolving fund for loans for building and improving schoolhouses. The local committee was responsible for raising the funds to repay the loan. Asheboro was a separate school district from 1905.

The 1907 state law which appropriated funds to assist counties in the establishment of high schools in

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

The commencement exercises of the Bombay Institute occurred Friday. The day's program was well arranged and the efforts of those who took part were highly complimented by the large crowd that had gathered from miles around to witness the exercises.

The program during the morning consisted of declamations by the young men of the school and recitations by the young ladies, interspersed with music by the New Hope orchestra, which added much to the diversion of thought suggested by the different declamers and reciters. The orchestra is composed of Messrs. S. T. Lassiter, director and pianist; Bernard Varner and Walter Lyndon, violinists; Eck Loflin and Reggie Varner, cornet; Carl Lyndon, trombone; Walter Hill, tenor violin; Rufus Lassiter, base violin; Floyd Lassiter and J. L. Cranford, mandolin; and Tony Johnson and Carl Nance, banjo.

N. L. Cranford, formerly of Bombay, but now one of Winston-Salem's most enterprising and public spirited business men had offered a gold medal for the best declamation which was won by Byron Ingram as declaimer.

The reciter's medal, given by Prof. J.H. Robertson, the principal, was won by Miss Tura Cameron.

Some of those who taught at the Bombay Institute included:

Vernon Brown, James Way, S.T. Lassiter (later superintendent of schools), Dora Lassiter, G.H. Robertson, Harris Thompson, Jennie Reid, Walter Anderson, Cora Anderson, James Hamilton, Priscilla Hill, Nannie Stowe, Carrie Stowe, Callie Vonnannon, Betty Bingham, and Walter Feezor. Also Kate Nance, D.B. Thompson, Blanche Miller, Fannie Morgan, Val Johnson, Blanche Elliott, Samuel Varner, Mattie Ingram and Lyde Kearns.

Report of the 1906 Commencement and List of Teachers from *The Courier-Tribune*, Jan. 15, 1906.

BOMBAY INSTITUTE

Bombay Institute is situated seventeen miles southwest of Asheboro, twenty-two miles north of Troy. It is surrounded by one of the best farming communities. Bombay has two mails per day, stores, etc., in fact everything necessary for students. There is ample room for boarders near the institute. Preaching and Sunday School at the Institute every Sunday.

Our rules must be obeyed. However, we believe in placing students on their honor. Should anyone persist in breaking our rules punishment will follow. We are not running a reformatory and we desire no youth whose moral standing will be injurious to others. Profane or indecent language is not allowed on school grounds.

Two good literary societies are run in connection with the school; one for boys, one for girls.

Good board can be obtained for \$6 per month. Students can rent rooms and board on a cheaper plan. Tuition is from \$1 to 3.50 per month. No fees of any kind.

Three medals are offered for the year 1901-1902. One for best oration, one for best declamation, one for best recitation. A prize will be given for best attendance during the year.

The courses of study included: First year, first reader, spelling, writing, number exercises, one dollar per month.

Second year, second reader, spelling writing, Primary Arithmetic. Costs one dollar per month.

Third year, third reader, spelling, writing, arithmetic, supplementary lessons in reading, language and geography. Costs \$1.25 per month.

Fourth year, fourth reader, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, English Grammar. Costs \$1.50 per month.

Fifth year, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, English Grammar, North Carolina History, geography. Costs \$1.75 per month.

Sixth year, spelling and defining, arithmetic, English Grammar, U.S. History, physical geography, physiology, civics, algebra. Costs two dollars per month.

Seventh year, algebra, English History, Latin, grammar, composition and Rhetoric, Greek and Roman Mythology. Costs \$2.50 per month.

Eighth year, Rhetoric and Literature, General History, algebra, Caesar with Grammar and composition, physics, Botany. Costs \$3.00 per month.

Ninth year, Geometry, French History, German, Cicero and Virgil with composition, chemistry, astronomy. Costs \$3.50 per month.

The above is given as the regular course of study. Supplementary work is added throughout the entire course.

No deduction from tuition rates except for protracted sickness. Bills must be paid monthly unless a different agreement has been made previously. Those who compete for honors must settle or provide for all their bills before commencement day.

Students should enter school the first day. Without regular attendance no student can make satisfactory progress . . .

J. M. Brown, Principal

From the BOMBAY INSTITUTE Catalog, 1906



Fairmont School, Concord Township, students with teacher, Mose Adams, ca. 1920.

Caraway School, now a Community Center.



IMPROVE SCHOOL BUILDING

An improvement that means much to the school building is the remodeling of the auditorium of the Ramseur graded school building, which will be completed before the commencement, April 18th. Electric lights will be installed. The town now has a small light plant furnishing the light for the city, and generally Ramseur is an all-'round good little town, with many conditions and indications favoring its growth. Some of the finest farms in the county are located near the town and some of the very best people live there.

From: The Bulletin and Randleman News, Asheboro, N.C., April 1, 1914.

COMMENCEMENT

The Coleridge commencement will be on the 11th of April. This is a big day with the people of that section, many people always going to the commencement. The school has been very successful for the past year. As a matter of fact it is a good little town, even if they don't have a railroad. One of the latest additions to the village is a very modern church. It has Sunday School rooms separate from the main auditorium, and is a very fine church for a town of that size.

From: The Bulletin and Randleman News, Asheboro, N.C., April 8, 1914.

rural areas made it possible for the County Board to aid three high schools: Farmer, Liberty and Trinity.

In 1913 the General Assembly levied a state property tax of 5¢ on \$100 valuation to aid in extending the school term to six months; passed a compulsory attendance law for children between ages 8 and 12; and barred children under 12 from employment in factories unless they were apprentices and had already been to school four months that year. The compulsory school law soon caused a drop in the illiteracy rate from 28.7% to 18.5% in the state. In 1915 Randolph County had 18,850 white persons over 10 years of age, of whom 2,188 were illiterate (11.6%) giving the county a rank of 46 in the state. The illiteracy percentage for Negroes was much higher.

Instead of individual school commencements the County Board of Education started holding county-wide commencements in Asheboro in 1914. At the second annual county program in April 1915 Dr. Clarence Poe, Editor of the *Progressive Farmer*, was the speaker. One thousand children paraded down Fayetteville Street to Salisbury Street, down North Street to Depot Street (Sunset Avenue), then back to the school on Academy Street. The Ramseur Concert Band played for the occasion. 127 diplomas were given to 7th grade graduates. Worthville won the prize, a set of books given by the Asheboro Woman's Club, for the best exhibits and Adelaide Armfield, a sixth grader, won the essay award for her paper on "Good Roads in Randolph County."

The General Assembly authorized in 1917 a State Board of Examiners to be responsible for examining and certifying all applicants for teaching positions and to direct teachers' institutes.

This was a period (1910-1920), too, of the famous "Moonlight Schools." There were several of these schools in Randolph County. Newspapers published the lessons in advance of the sessions. Classes were held at night and they were attended by adults (average age 45) who wished to learn to read and write or who wished to increase their knowledge of the elementary school subjects. Teachers contributed a month's time to these schools.

Voters in 1918 approved a constitutional amendment extending the school term to six months; in 1933 the term was changed to eight months; and in 1943, to nine months. In some of the schools the number of years was changed from nine to ten in 1909; from ten to eleven in 1923; and from eleven to twelve in 1949.

World War I interfered with the progress of the schools, but there were no severe difficulties afterwards as there were following the Civil War. When men were called into service, it became necessary once again for more women to become teachers.

In the early 1920's the General Assembly moved to make significant improvements: four special building funds were provided for loans to counties at a low

interest rate; and the State Equalizing Fund was increased.

With funds then available, new and better-equipped buildings or additions to older buildings were appearing by 1926 in Ramseur, Trinity, Randleman, Liberty, Franklinville, Seagrove and Farmer. The first brick building for a graded school of eight grades was built in Randleman in 1904, and a brick building was erected in Liberty in 1908. These and the other earlier buildings were built with local funds, but the assistance of state funds now made it possible to enlarge or renew these buildings.

The first two auto trucks, as buses were first called, were used during the 1920-21 school year, in bringing students from Julian to Liberty and from Wheatmore to Trinity. Descriptions of these vehicles verify that they were trucks with makeshift bodies and accessories. By 1937 there were 60 modern buses designed for transporting students. In 1979 there is a fleet of 167 buses in the county.

In 1924 a survey was made of Randolph County Schools by the County Superintendent, T. Fletcher Bulla, and George Howard of the State Board of Education to describe the conditions of the school system and outline plans for improvement. At that time each district had responsibility for buildings and other essentials and the county had no unified program. There were 124 rural schools in 1923; the school population was 10,554 with an enrollment of 7,079. The compulsory attendance law encouraged attendance but was not enforced; 74% of the white children and a lower percentage of Negro children were in school.

Efforts were begun to reverse the trend toward creating new districts by consolidating districts wherever possible. No consolidation could take place until better roads and transportation were provided. These efforts produced results very slowly because of the opposition of parents and patrons to the removal of the schools from the communities in which they were located.

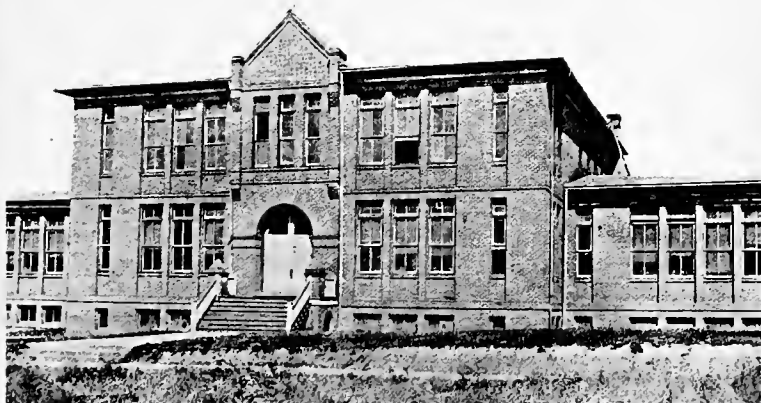
As the older schoolhouses deteriorated the Board of Education was forced to make decisions about the best method for providing education. Transporting children to another school was less expensive than building new schoolhouses. Shifting populations caused the closing of some schools.

By 1931 there were 74 schoolhouses in the county for white children of which 30 were one-room schools and there were 20 schoolhouses for Negro children of which 12 were one-rooms. There were eight accredited county high schools for white children and no accredited high schools for Negro children.

The depression years brought sweeping changes in the administration of schools, for in 1931 the state assumed responsibility for the basic needs of the public schools except for buildings. The 1933 General Assembly levied the 3¢ sales tax for the support of



County-wide school commencement, April 1915, in Asheboro. One thousand seventh grade students and others paraded on Fayetteville Street and Sunset Avenue and returned to the school for a speech by Clarence Poe.



The Randleman School was the first brick building in the county (1904).



Ramseur School which was replaced by the brick building in 1922. In 1979 a new brick building is being constructed.

BELVIDERE SCHOOL RECALLED

A stove filled with pine knots placed in the center of the room, uncomfortable desks and benches hewn from pine trees, and segregation of students according to sex.

That's the picture of Belvidere School, situated on the line of Cedar Grove and Back Creek town-

ships seven miles west of Asheboro, in the first decade of this century, as recalled by Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Bulla of 1231 Winslow avenue, both students at Belvidere in the early years of the 20th century.

Located in the center of a pine thicket, the school was in session an average of four months per year, opening at 8 a.m. and closing at 4 p.m. The school was not graded, but students were assigned work of varying degrees of difficulty according to their age and mental capacity. Age of the students ranged from four to twenty.

Boys were seated together on one side of the classroom and girls occupied the hard benches on the other side. Each sex had its own cloakroom adjoining the classroom. During the winter months, two boys were assigned the task (by the teacher) of building a fire in the stove about an hour before school opened each morning. Each week two different boys performed this duty. Books were placed on shelves beneath each desk.

Principal subjects in the curriculum, Mr. and Mrs. Bulla remember, were reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, history and geography. A spelling bee in which all students participated was held each month, usually at night. A large number of parents always turned out to watch their sons and daughters demonstrate their proficiency in spelling. The winner of the spelling bee received generous applause and community recognition, but not a college scholarship or all-expense paid trip to the Bahamas or other tropical paradise – prizes frequently awarded to contest winners today.

Another activity anxiously awaited each year was the exhibition held on the last day of school. Banjo pickers, guitarists and other amateur musicians provided a fitting climax to four months of classroom activity. Mr. and Mrs. Bulla recall three of the fiddle players who performed at the exhibition – Dr. J. D. Bulla, Malcolm Routh and Harvey A. Duggan – and one banjo player – Ernest Clark.

With no motorized vehicular transportation available, Belvidere students used their legs as a means of locomotion enroute to and from school. A few students walked as far as four miles to school, leaving home almost at daybreak and returning just as the last rays of the sun descended upon the rural landscape. Despite these physical handicaps, the vast majority of Belvidere students welcomed the opportunity to gain knowledge in the classroom and were a bit gloomy when they left school for an eight-month vacation at the end of the year. Quite a contrast to the present generation of students who shout gleefully when commencement time rolls around!

Mr. and Mrs. Bulla recall that a frequent practice in the classroom was that of slipping notes from student to student. Several times one or more students had red faces when the teacher observed a

note being circulated and called on the student in possession of the note to stand and read it aloud.

Many of the girls plaited their hair and tied colorful ribbons to it, the Bullas recall. While punishment for the boys usually consisted of a heavy oak board being applied to a sensitive spot of the offender, chastisement for members of the weaker sex consisted of offenders standing with their faces to the wall for thirty minutes or longer, depending on the offense committed.

The teacher at Belvidere School during the early 1890's was Miss Betty McMasters. Students at Belvidere during that same period who are living today were Chester, Mayme and Nell Bulla, Fannie and Lewis Hoover, George and Carrie Lowe, Lena and Agnes Lowe, and Ivey and Mittie Miller.

Teachers at the school during the first 12 years of this century were Fannie Vuncannon, Ella Glass, Ginnie Bulla, Swanie Lowdermilk, Ethel Brown, Cora Lamb, Lou Gray, Ferree Ross and Carlye Lewis.

To the Bullas, school days at Belvidere are gone but by no means forgotten. The school was destroyed in the early thirties.

From Courier-Tribune, Thursday, April 10, 1958.



Asheboro High School.



Randleman Senior High School.



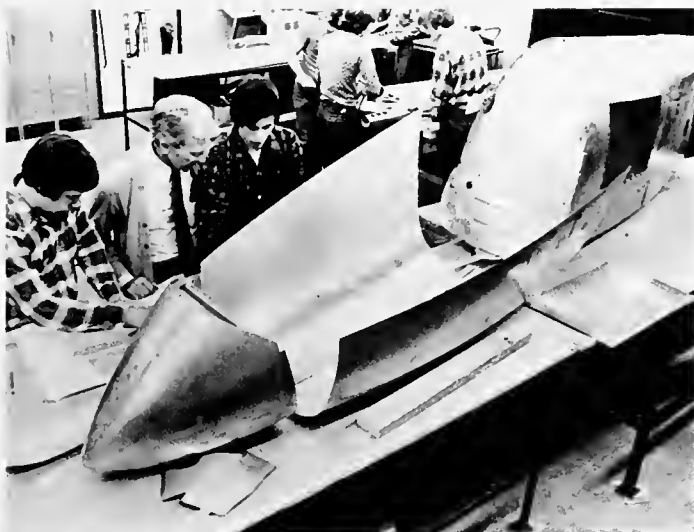
Southwestern Senior High School.



Trinity Senior High School.



Eastern Randolph Senior High School.



Eastern Randolph's class in aeronautical engineering.



Tabernacle Elementary School classroom, 1979.

Brower Elementary School.



schools. Salaries for all teachers were set up on a uniform schedule. More books and supplies were added to the classrooms.

In 1941 there were 24 schoolhouses for white children of which one was a one-room school and 13 schoolhouses for Negro children of which 9 were one-room schools. The Negro population was scattered throughout the county in small groups, so that it was impossible to consolidate the schools into larger units until transportation was available to cover a wide area. Schoolhouses for Negro children were not as well maintained as those for white children, but there were few for either race that did not need attention when the depression and World War II were over.

Under the leadership of W. Kerr Scott the General Assembly proposed in 1949 a bond issue of \$25,000,000 for school buildings and one for \$200,000,000 for secondary roads which were approved by the voters of the state. Extensive repairs were made to most school buildings, additions were built, and one new building, a high school for Negro students in Liberty was erected. For the first time ever over 75% of the secondary roads used as bus routes to the schools were paved by 1954.

The United States Supreme Court decision on segregation in the public schools in 1954 brought about some consolidations and reassignments of students. Each school district had its own special situation, but real changes were not made until the school year of 1965-1966 when desegregation was effected.

Three schools for Negroes were closed: Randolph High School in Liberty; Randleman Elementary School; and Trinity Elementary School. Prior to the school year the County Board of Education sponsored a two-week workshop for white and Negro teachers to make plans for the new alignment of teachers and students.

In 1967 after rejecting other proposals for the consolidation of the county high schools, the County School Board, the County Commissioners and the people of the county accepted one which combined the Liberty, Staley, Franklinville, Grays Chapel, Ramseur, and Coleridge Schools in a school to be built on a new site to be known as Eastern Randolph Senior High School. Randleman and Trinity would be the locations for their respective areas. The fourth area combining Farmer and Seagrove schools would be served by the new Southwestern Senior High School.

The Eastern Randolph Senior High School opened in 1968; the new school in Trinity in 1968; the addition to the Randleman School in 1969 (with a completely new building in 1975); and the Southwestern Senior High School in 1969.

These four Senior High Schools are now preparing students for college, for courses beyond high school at Randolph Technical College or for the world of work. They have special programs in sports, music, art and business which were not possible in the small-



Asheboro Graded School students, 1903.

THE FIRST SCHOOL BUSES

In 1920 the Randolph County Board of Education purchased a truck to be converted into a bus for transporting students from Julian to Liberty. Before the bus body arrived from the factory, the boys and girls rode on wooden benches running front to back in the truck bed. Even after the bus body arrived and was placed on the chassis, students spoke of being "trucked" to Liberty.

J. Van Henderson was the first driver of the bus. He was 14 years old when he began, and he drove until he finished high school. After 1924 the job fell to his younger brothers, Charles, John, and Ed Henderson.

The pay for driving was free tuition for the Hendersons to Liberty High School. (Their home in Julian was over the Guilford County line.) In addition to driving, J. Van was responsible for bus maintenance and repair, which included draining the radiator on cold nights to keep the water from freezing. No anti-freeze was furnished.

The bus contained no starter, as was the custom of the day, and a strong right arm was necessary to crank the motor until it began to run. There were no headlights, so when the Julian students were driven back to Liberty for after-dark programs, he hung a lantern on the front to light the way. The back-up and tail light was a flashlight a student held to shine through a rear window.

Several times J. Van drove teachers to meetings in Asheboro. Each of them gave him a quarter tip, an enormous sum compared to his regular driving wages.

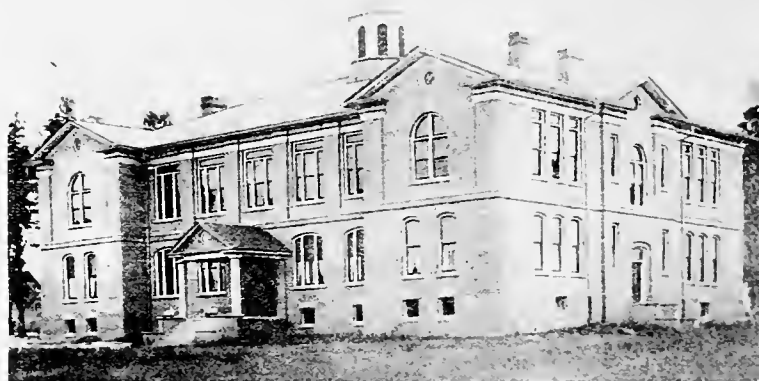
Not one road the bus traveled to Liberty was paved, not even the streets in town, but the load from Julian arrived at school daily without a mishap.

While 1920 marked the beginning of busing in Randolph County, (another bus served the school at Trinity) the bus to Liberty made the first trip and holds the distinction of being the first school bus in Randolph County, and the Julian school the first of several in the Randolph County school system to be closed and the students bused to Liberty High School.

From Liberty High School (Randolph County), 1885-1968, by Francine Holt Swaim, p. 37.



Asheboro Graded School, 1895.



Brick building, Asheboro School, 1909.

Aerial view of Fayetteville Street School, 1956.



APPORTIONMENT FOR RANDOLPH COUNTY SCHOOLS
(Jan. 14, 1914)
WHITE.

Trinity Township.

- No. 1. Trinity, \$460.
- No. 2. Archdale, 180.
- No. 3. Caraway, 260.
- No. 4. Millers, 130.
- No. 5. Wheatmore, 120.
- No. 6. Prospect, 120.

New Market Township.

- No. 1. Glenola, \$190.
- No. 2. Cedar Square, 110.
- No. 3. Marlboro, 260.
- No. 4. Piney Grove, 120.
- No. 5. Level Cross, 140.
- No. 6. Sophia, 160.

Providence Township.

- No. 1. Providence, 290.
- No. 2. Red Cross, 140.
- No. 3. Julians, 130.
- No. 4. Lineberry, 120.
- No. 5. Three Forks, 100.

Liberty Township.

- No. 1. Liberty, \$500.
- No. 2. Walnut Grove, 140.
- No. 3. Payne's, 120.
- No. 4. Julian, 110.
- No. 5. Melanchton, 130.
- No. 6. Cedar Square, 130.

Randleman Township.

- No. 1. Randleman, \$1,425.
- No. 2. Worthville, 300.
- No. 3. New Salem, 120.

Columbia Township.

- No. 1. Ramseur, \$800.
- No. 2. Hickory Grove, 140.
- No. 3. Pine Hill, 120.
- No. 4. Kildee, 120.
- No. 5. Marleys, 120.
- No. 6. Staley, 240.
- No. 7. Shady Grove, 130.
- No. 8. Pattersons, 140.
- No. 9. Hardin's, 110.

Franklinville Township.

- No. 1. Central Falls, \$240.
- No. 2. Millboro, 220.
- No. 3. Franklinville, 650.
- No. 4. Gray's Chapel, 140.
- No. 5. Cedar Falls, 140.
- No. 6. Free's, 120.

Asheboro Township.

- No. 1. Asheboro, \$1,300.
- No. 2. Brower's, 130.
- No. 3. West Bend, 100.
- No. 4. Gold Hill, 110.

Back Creek Township.

- No. 1. Belvidere, \$120.
- No. 2. Mountain View, 100.
- No. 3. Flint Hill, 180.
- No. 4. Plainfield, 110.
- No. 5. Lenas Grove, 100.
- No. 6. Spero, 120.
- No. 7. Charlotte, 100.

Tabernacle Township.

- No. 1. Pleasant Hill, \$200.
- No. 2. Pearce, 140.
- No. 3. Gibson, 120.
- No. 4. Shepherd, 140.
- No. 5. Tabernacle, 120.
- No. 6. Mt. Pleasant, 120.
- No. 7. Poplar Ridge, 110.
- No. 8. Uwharrie, 80.

Concord Township.

- No. 1. Redberry, 120.
- No. 2. Locust Grove, 100.
- No. 3. Piney Grove, 280.
- No. 4. Salem, 120.
- No. 5. Fairmount, 120.
- No. 6. Farmer, 340.

Cedar Grove Township.

- No. 1. Ulah, 140.
- No. 2. Back Creek, 140.
- No. 3. Hopewell, 160.
- No. 4. Davis Mountain, 120.

Grant Township.

- No. 1. Fair Grove, 120.00
- No. 2. Union Grove, 120.00
- No. 3. Rocky Mount, 120.00
- No. 4. Bethel, 140.00

Coleridge Township.

- No. 1. Center, 160.00
- No. 2. Shiloh, 280.00
- No. 3. Coleridge, 400.00
- No. 4. Maple Spring, 120.00
- No. 5. Lamberts, 110.00
- No. 6. Parks Cross, 260.00

Pleasant Grove Township.

- No. 1. Pleasant Grove, 160.00
- No. 2. Phillips, 120.00

Brower Township.

- No. 1. Trogdons, 120.00
- No. 2. Mt. Olivet, 150.00
- No. 3. Antioch, 120.00
- No. 4. Brower, 110.00

Richland Township.

- No. 1. Rock Spring, 120.00
- No. 2. Blaylock, 120.00
- No. 3. Why Not, 220.00
- No. 4. Cross X., 130.00
- No. 5. New Centre, 200.00
- No. 6. Oak Glade, 120.00

Union Township

- No. 1. Welch, 160.00
- No. 2. High Pine, 100.00
- No. 3. Dunns X, 120.00
- No. 4. Mountain, 120.00
- No. 5. Pisgah, 100.00
- No. 6. Staley, 100.00

New Hope Township

- No. 1. Union, 100.00
- No. 2. Eleazer, 100.00
- No. 3. Oak Grove, 120.00
- No. 4. Bombay, 280.00
- No. 5. Gravel Hill, 120.00
- No. 6. New Hope, 160.00
- No. 7. Bells Grove, 120.00

**APPORTIONMENT FOR
COLORED DISTRICTS**

- Trinity No. 1. \$190.00
- Trinity No. 2, 80.00
- New Market No. 1, 66.00
- New Market No. 2, 96.00
- Providence No. 1, 70.00
- Liberty No. 1, 100.00
- Asheboro No. 1, 300.00
- Randleman No. 1, 100.00
- Union No. 1, 80.00
- Columbia No. 1, 190.00
- Columbia No. 2, 84.00
- Franklinville No. 1, 84.00
- Grant No. 1, 84.00
- Back Creek No. 1, 80.00
- Brower No. 1, 72.00
- Tabernacle No. 1, 60.00
- Richland No. 1, 100.00
- Tabernacle No. 2, 45.00
- Concord No. 1, 94.00
- Concord No. 2, 84.00
- Coleridge No. 1, 80.00
- Coleridge No. 2, 92.00

er schools. Eastern Randolph has a course in aviation for those with interest in this subject, the first in the county.

In addition to the Senior High Schools there are seven Junior High Schools, two Middle Schools and fourteen elementary schools in the county system.

The Asheboro City School District was chartered in 1905. Before then the school had been in operation on the site of the old Asheboro Male Academy which the School Committee had purchased in 1891.

The first Superintendent of the District was appointed in 1909 (O.V. Woosley) and in that same year a brick building, the first one of brick, was erected on the site that had been used for school purposes since 1840. Wings and an auditorium were added to this building between 1924 and 1926. It was the only school in Asheboro until 1936 when Park Street Elementary School was added. The Fayetteville Street School site was sold in 1976 for \$190,500, and the building was soon demolished. It had existed nearly seventy years and was known to old-time citizens of Asheboro as **their** school.

The new Asheboro High School on Park Street opened in 1951, leaving the Fayetteville Street School to be used as a Junior High School until a new building for the Junior High School was added on Park Street in 1962. Also included in the school complex on Park Street and Walker Avenue is the City Schools Administration Office. In 1976 the Historical Society dedicated the restored 1839 Asheboro Female Academy building for which the School Board had granted a site in the complex.

New elementary schools were added next: Lindley Park in 1954; Charles W. McCrary in 1959; Guy B. Teachey in 1963. A second Junior High School was added in North Asheboro in 1968. Balfour Elementary School, once part of the County system, was moved to the City system in 1944. In 1965 the Park Street School was renamed Donna Lee Loflin School honoring the principal of the school from 1936 to 1965.

The Randolph Training School in Asheboro was opened in 1926 to provide better educational opportunities for Negro students. It was in a new brick building on Watkins Street replacing the old wooden building. Rosenwald funds assisted with the funding of the building. Principals of the Training School were E.E. Grant, 1926-1933; C.A. Barrett, 1933-1948; and J.N. Gill, 1948-1965. The school was renamed Central High School in 1953. It was closed in 1965 when schools were consolidated.

Effa Reed McCoy, teacher in city and county schools, was Jeanes Supervisor for many years. The Jeanes Fund supplemented supervisors' salaries. Elizabeth Scotton Jones was Supervisor of Elementary Schools for Negro children from 1954 to 1965.

Parents and other citizens have supported schools throughout the years, erecting buildings, providing funds for operation and encouraging the development

REPORT OF COUNTY SUPT. TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

I think it prudent as well as fair to the Board of Education and especially to the people of Randolph County to have a little review of the school work that is being carried on. For the past two months I have made a special effort to become acquainted with the schools and the teachers of the county, and to observe the work that each teacher is doing. The weather and roads for the two months have been very favorable to me in this work, and I have spent from three to five days in each week visiting schools, spending as much as one to three hours in each school room, talking to the children on the subject of sanitation, better attendance in school, and various other things pertaining to education. I have visited about sixty schools in the county, observing particularly the grade of work done by the teachers and also the equipment of the school house. The majority of the teachers throughout the county seem to be interested in their work, and making good progress. I should say doing fine work under some of the disadvantages which the teachers are working.

I find that in a great many districts we are woefully lacking in school equipments, in some instances the houses are not comfortable, but most of them are sufficient, if there were any equipment with which the teacher may work. Some houses are without suitable desks and no blackboards, maps or globes, and no teacher can do his best without proper material with which to work. Since we have a compulsory attendance law compelling the children to attend school, I believe it is our duty to provide comfortable and well-equipped school houses. I am not complaining or discouraged with our present outlook for in time, and it will take time, these disadvantages will be remedied. I would like to urge and to recommend that the patrons of the schools and the Board of Education put forth every effort possible to make our school houses more serviceable.

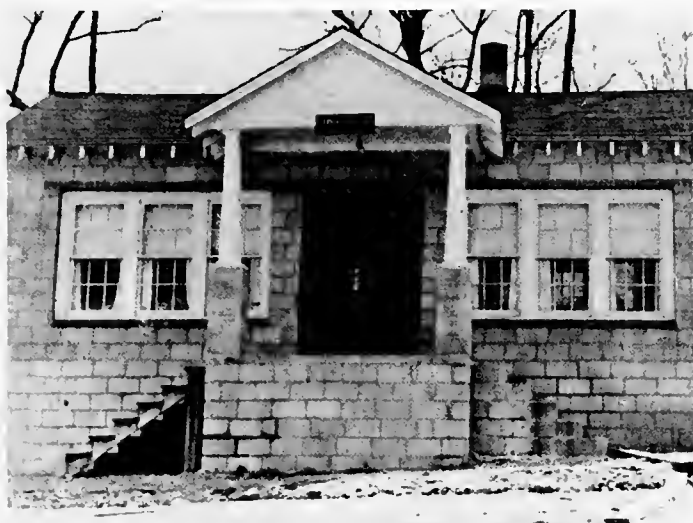
In the past two months we have held two teachers' meetings, and I am greatly pleased with the interest shown and the attendance. At the first meeting there were present seventy-eight teachers, the second forty-seven. I think this is a good showing, when one takes into consideration the traveling facilities and the public roads. Dr. E.E. Balcamb of the State Normal was with us in the last meeting and rendered us good service.

Three new houses have been constructed during the past year, at West Bend, Cedar Falls and Gibson. On the whole I am pleased with the present situation of the schools throughout the county. I desire the co-operation of the patrons and the

school officers, and would greatly appreciate any suggestions that would help in making this year one of the very best for education in the history of our county.

*Respectfully submitted,
T. FLETCHER BULLA,
Co. Superintendent.*

The Bulletin and Randleman News, Asheboro, N.C., Jan. 14, 1914.



Carver College, 1954.



Asheboro College.

Randolph Technical College.



of educational opportunities. Once they were no longer responsible for buildings, maintenance and basic funds for operation because of governmental appropriations, they turned their attention to assisting with the extra materials and activities which would improve the schools. Parent-Teacher Associations were formed in the communities surrounding the schools. The Association members sponsored activities to raise funds for sports, libraries, cafeterias, health centers and other essential school functions and promote through special programs a better understanding of school objectives. The first such associations were formed in the 1920's.

In 1978 voters of the county approved a bond issue of \$8,100,000 for improvement to all the schools in the county. These additions and improvements are in progress.

RANDOLPH TECHNICAL COLLEGE

After the program of community colleges for the state was approved by the General Assembly, one of the technical institutes was offered to Randolph County. The County was asked to supply funds for a building which the voters approved in 1960.

The school was first named Industrial Education Center when it opened in 1962, then Technical Institute, and as of 1979, Technical College. It is located in South Asheboro in Industrial Park. It has grown steadily since it was first opened and has outgrown the space available. Voters of the county approved a bond issue in 1978 for almost doubling the size of the physical plant. Construction is under way and all of the new buildings are to be open by 1981.

Both credit and non-credit courses are part of the curriculum offered to students over 18 years of age who may attend either day or evening classes. Courses in Accounting, Auto Body Repair, Automotive Mechanics, Business Administration, Commercial Graphics Technology, Electrical Installation and Maintenance, Electronics Technology, Floral Design and Horticulture Technology, General Office Technology, Industrial Mechanics, Interior Design, Machine Shop, Photography, Practical Nursing, Secretarial Science are offered for two-year Associate Degrees; courses from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro are offered directly from the University for undergraduate college credit; Basic Adult Education classes are held and the Learning Resources Laboratory assists students who wish to improve their skills; non-credit classes for adults are held at the College and in five other communities in the county.

President of the College is M.H. Branson.

ASHEBORO COLLEGE

The Asheboro College, formerly Asheboro Commercial College, began operation in 1949 when Mary Marley opened a one-room business school on South Fayetteville Street in the Hedrick Building. After moving to the northwest corner of Main and Worth Streets and then to North Fayetteville Street to a

store building remodeled for the special requirements of the school, the school grew rapidly. Earlene V. Ward, who had been teaching at the school since 1955, became owner, president and manager in 1964.

All subjects for modern office and business procedures are offered to students from the county and surrounding counties in this private school.

In 1976 the name of the school was changed to Asheboro College in order to better describe the type of school it is becoming by offering a variety of courses in addition to business courses.

CARVER COLLEGE

C.A. Barrett, Principal of the Randolph Training School in Asheboro from 1933 to 1948, had long had a dream of establishing a school which would prepare young black people for the world of employment. He had come to Asheboro from Texas after experience in teaching in Arkansas and at Bennett College. He had studied at New Orleans University and the University of Chicago and had received a Master's Degree from North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College in Greensboro. He was a Methodist Church layman.

With minimum resources he founded George Washington Carver College in August 1948 in an old church building on Burns Street. In 1950 he was able to purchase a plot of ground on Cross Street and erect a block building and in 1952 to make an addition. Equipment included sewing machines, kitchen and dining room furniture, typewriters and other instruction aids. In 1956 the College was able to secure a two-story block building on Cedar Falls Road.

Mrs. Barrett organized and taught kindergarten classes at the same time the other classes were in progress.

Students boarded in private homes and paid \$40 a year in tuition. Many of them worked parttime and were able to obtain meals where they were employed. Every effort was made not to turn students away who wanted instruction even if they could not pay the tuition. The program called for as many extra benefits as possible, such as field trips.

The school was supported by contributions in addition to the student fees. It managed to survive for twelve years, improving every year, and providing instruction for many young people. Refresher courses were offered to adults.

The courses offered included home management, cooking and meal planning, catering, child care, hotel services, sewing and dressmaking, practical nursing, business manners and others.

The untimely death of Professor Barrett in 1960 brought an end to his dream which had been partially fulfilled. Carver College closed soon afterwards and the building burned. The opening of the Randolph Technical Institute in 1962 helped to fill the needs which he had had the foresight to try to answer.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

In addition to the public schools there have been and are at present some private schools in the county. In Asheboro three private kindergartens no longer open that are remembered are the kindergarten taught by Laura Stimson Worth; the Jack and Jill Kindergarten of Marjorie Burns'; and Lester's Learners. This third school prepared those six-year olders whose birthdays occurred after October 1, thus barring them from entering first grade, to enter the second grade the next year. There have been other kindergartens connected with churches which have been phased out since the public school kindergartens have been authorized. Churches now have nursery schools for younger children, day care centers or other services for children.

Private schools on the elementary and high school levels are also located in the county. In 1968 the Faith Baptist Church near Ramseur opened a school for children in kindergarten through grade eight with 94 students. The Faith Christian School has grown and now includes all grades through high school and also has a group of ages two to four.

The Fayetteville Street Baptist Church in Asheboro conducts a private school of grades kindergarten through elementary school as well as a day care center. The Randleman Church of God operates a day care center.

A Center for Exceptional Children was opened in 1952 by a group of interested persons at the American Legion Hut. Since 1965 the Center has been located at Teachey School and is part of the school system.

There are two beauty schools in the county. The first was opened by Virginia Caviness, a graduate of Vocational Beauty School in Greensboro in 1963. It is known as the Asheboro Beauty School. The other one is the Academy of Beauty Science and is located on South Fayetteville Street in Asheboro.

MISSIONS TO CUBA

"A letter from Dr. J. M. Worth of Asheboro, in his 88th year, to President McKinley was read in which he spoke of the possibility of Foreign Mission work and peace and rehabilitation following the victory over Spain. The letter was very interesting and this meeting unites with the sentiment contained therein."

From the Minutes of the Deep River Quarterly Meeting of Friends, Twelfth Month, Third, 1898.



First Methodist Church, Asheboro, second building, torn down 1925.



"Dinner on the Grounds," Coleridge.

Camp Caraway Lodge, 1979.



CHURCHES Fewer churches were established during the first three decades of the twentieth century than had been organized in the previous thirty years. Methodists established six; Baptists, eleven; Christians, two; Lutherans, one; and Friends, three, one of which was the Conservative Friends Meeting at Friendsville. There was also a Conservative Friends outpost at New Hope near Marlboro which was laid down in 1960.

The three new denominations appearing during this period were the Pilgrim Holiness with eleven churches; the Pentecostal Holiness with one and the Seventh Day Adventist with one.

Other churches of denominations new to the county were established between 1930 and 1940 although only fifteen churches in all opened their doors. New were the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, the Evangelical and Reformed Church, the Church of God in Asheboro and the Jehovah's Witnesses in Seagrove. Those of previously established denominations were six Baptist; one Wesleyan; one Lutheran; one AME Zion; one Congregational and one Pentecostal Holiness.

World War II and the years immediately following brought the rapid expansion of churches because the population increased steadily. One new denomination was represented in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (1948) in Asheboro. In 1950 a branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints was organized in Asheboro and the same year the Christian Missionary Alliance opened the First Alliance Church in Asheboro. The Church of the Nazarene has established churches in the county. The Assemblies of God opened churches in Asheboro and in Archdale in the 1970's. Also, a number of churches independent of other churches were established throughout the county.

This was a period when many churches built new meeting houses, sanctuaries, fellowship halls and other facilities for their church activities. The building that was impossible during the depression and during the war was undertaken and many improvements were made to older buildings.

Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant churches united to form the Methodist Church in 1939. They then joined with the northern branch of the church to be the United Methodist Church in 1968. Congregational and Christian churches joined in 1935 and in 1956 they united with the Evangelical and Reformed Churches to organize the United Church of Christ. Not all churches of a denomination accepted the change; a few chose to be independent. Wesleyan Methodists and Pilgrim Holiness congregations combined their churches under one organization and one name (Wesleyan) in 1968. The Randolph Baptist Association was organized in 1937.

Ministerial Associations were organized in the county beginning with the one in Asheboro. Ramseur, Liberty and Randleman also have associations.

MILEAGE CONTEST

In the gasoline mileage contest conducted last Saturday morning by the Randolph Motor Company, Asheboro, Mr. Pearl Craven, of Coleridge, driving an open model 1926 Ford won first place having gotten 49.7 miles from one gallon of gasoline. In the closed car class, Dr. M.G. Edwards, of Asheboro, driving a 1926 model Ford coupe, won first place with 34.4 miles. There were nine cars in the contest, the lowest mileage gotten by any of the nine was 29.6 miles by a Ford touring car, 1926 model, driven by R.A. Gaddis, of Asheboro. Each of the winners was presented a balloon tire by the Randolph Motor Company.

The route followed was from Asheboro to Archdale. The distance was measured by G.W. Hayworth in a Lincoln sedan. Hayworth and C.L. Scott were the judges in the contest.

From The Courier, October 21, 1926, p.1.



Old Union Methodist Church, first Methodist Church in the county.



Oliver's Chapel, Staley, Rt. 1.



First Baptist Church, Asheboro, burned in 1933.



Eleazer Methodist Church.



Allen's Temple, AME, Asheboro, now torn down.

Central Methodist Church, second building, Asheboro.



John Wesley's Stand, built at Wesley's Chapel, 1921.



STILLHOUSE DAYS
(1890-1903)

I have been asked several times to write up stillhouse days in North Carolina . . .

For many years after I moved to Asheboro I was United States Commissioner for Randolph County, from October 1890 until December 1898. At one time during this period there were 19 distilleries running in full blast in Randolph County. And it is needless to say that they were all bad blockade establishments. The officers of the law went to one distillery in this county where the capacity was 7½ gallons a day. They took possession of the distillery and ran out the material on hand after the 7½ gallons had been run out and made 19 gallons of liquor – and I would not pretend to say that the man running the distillery was any worse than the others. Besides the government distilleries there were a lot of blockade distilleries over the county. I averaged binding over anywhere from 50 to 75 cases each year.

I called on W.C. York, who is our present United States Commissioner, a few days ago to know how many he bound over a year. He told me he bound over from 4 to 6, showing a decrease also in the illicit distillery.

From 1890 to 1903 there could have been a car load of whiskey bought from the distilleries and shipped from Asheboro in any one day during that time.

Up until 1898 Asheboro and Ramseur were the two southern extremities of the railroad. And when A.F. Page, Sr., built his road from Star to Asheboro he gave out the word that there should be no liquor shipped on his train, and so far as I know he lived up to it. But the remainder of the county remained as it had been. In fact, there was very little liquor made near Page's railroad in the southern part of the county. There was some kicking in some quarters because Page would not haul liquor on his road. This matter went on this way until 1903 when the Watts bill was passed.

I recall on one occasion that the officers of the Southern Railway Company gave me orders to go to Millboro to see the depot agent. I had a pass to ride around on the train, but the distance being so short I hitched my horse to the buggy and drove across. I had seen drunken men in Asheboro that day, and when I got up as far as King Tut there was a man there so drunk he did not know anything. I drove on down to Central Falls, and there was a drunken crowd around between me and the bridge. I had to wait in my buggy 15 minutes or more to let the road get clear of drunks. There was not less than 10 in that crowd. I drove up the hill and between there and 'Squire Ed L. York's place I found a man there beastly drunk. There were two distilleries in the Millboro Neighborhood, and a road going into one distillery. I drove on to Millboro and found as many as a dozen. When I came back things had cleared up a little. I remember at this

A unit of Church Women United was organized in Asheboro in 1949 and in Ramseur in 1971.

From 1900 to 1920 Sunday Schools were a very important part of church activities. Church services could not be held on a regular basis because of the shortage of ministers, but Sunday Schools could be held every Sunday, sometimes twice a day, and where there were no churches, in schoolhouses or homes. There was an active county-wide Sunday School organization composed of 150 groups, who met locally and once a year in a county convention for two days for training and inspiration.

PROHIBITION From colonial times many farmers owned stills in order to obtain alcohol for home use. It was important as a medicine, an antiseptic and an anesthetic in the days when few medicines were available. It was also used in cooking for it is included in many old recipes. It spiked the refreshments at most public occasions.

Many distilleries were licensed to make alcohol for various controlled uses, but toward the end of the nineteenth century there were more illicit ones than those licensed. Bills passed by the General Assembly in 1903 and in 1905 limited licensed distilleries to a few cities in the state and refused licenses to those operating stills in this county.

Experience with the excessive use of alcohol by some people led many citizens to promote Temperance Societies. The Societies were strong enough in time to completely turn a vote around. In 1881 and again in 1908 there were statewide referenda on the question of prohibition. In 1881 in Randolph County there were 842 votes for prohibition and 2,180 against; in 1909 there were 2,146 votes for prohibition and 813 against.

In 1909 the Turlington Act was passed implementing the 1908 vote, which had been carried by the drys statewide, as well as in Randolph County. This act is still in effect in this county.

The national constitutional amendment ratified in 1919 and repealed in 1933 made no real change in the legality of sales of alcoholic beverages in the county. The General Assembly called for a referendum in 1933 which was won by the dry forces, keeping prohibition statewide. Also, in 1933, the state approved the sale of light wine and 3.2% beer. These were sold in the county for several years by a few establishments.

In 1935 the General Assembly passed an act providing for "local option" votes by counties and municipalities. Three municipalities in Randolph have voted on the sale of alcoholic beverages. Liberty approved beer and wine sales in 1954 and ABC stores in 1977; Randleman approved sales of all beverages in 1965; and Asheboro rejected all sales in 1965 and again in 1977.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES Music year in and year out has brought pleasure to Randolph County people. They have enjoyed music that appeals to them; family singing and instrumental music in the home, singing schools, community bands, fiddling conventions, church choirs, hymn sings, group singing, musicals, dances, square dances, concerts, guitar, blue grass, country and jazz music.

After railroad service made possible concerts from visiting artists, citizens sponsored programs in Asheboro, Ramseur, Randleman and Liberty. The first such programs on record were the Lyceum Series around 1910.

The most famous of these programs was Chautauqua which citizens brought here for several years between 1914 and the mid-twenties. A tent was raised on the Fayetteville Street school grounds for a week as a "theater" in which music, speeches, sermons, dance and children's programs were presented. One memorable occasion was the appearance of William Jennings Bryan on July 4, 1914.

Today's visiting artists are brought to Asheboro by the Community Concerts. A local committee since 1963 raises each year the necessary funds through the sale of tickets.

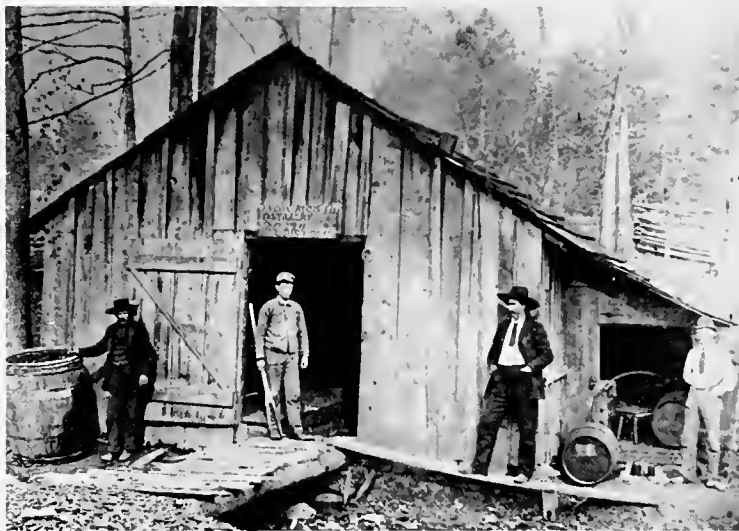
The state contributed to local interest in orchestral music when the North Carolina Symphony was organized in 1932. In Asheboro the Sorosis Club was the sponsor from 1946 to 1975 of an appearance of the Symphony each year to give a concert for adults and a program for school children. The Randolph County Symphony Society was organized in 1975 to provide the same concerts and to extend the school program to Randolph County schools.

Music clubs have helped to promote music as a pleasure and as an art. The Musical Arts Club (1954) and the Nocturne Music Club (1956) in Asheboro are federated with the state music clubs. Liberty's Club, the Music Lovers, has disbanded.

Music in the schools in which all children can share has been provided by public school music teachers as the Boards of Education have been able to add additional teachers. Teachers of piano have been part of the school systems for many years.

Since World War II more emphasis has been placed on marching bands. Asheboro, Randleman, Eastern Randolph, Southwestern and Trinity now have bands. As of 1979 Asheboro's band has won 23 consecutive "Superior" ratings and Randleman and Trinity have won one "Superior" rating each in the state contest. Choruses are important parts, too, of the music program.

Attempts to organize a Little Theatre group in the county have been successful for short periods but have not lasted. This is hard to explain in light of the fact that the annual play by the senior class was al-



Legal still, prior to 1903.

time liquor was good and better. Now the output of the moonshine distilleries is bad and worse. The above occasion referred to was in April 1903.

Just one year after that, in April 1904, I was called on to go to the same place. I left everybody in Asheboro sober, traveled my whole road to Millboro, transacted my business and returned to Asheboro. I did not see anybody who looked like they had even had a drink of liquor.

I recall in whisky days seeing drunken men on the train scaring the lady passengers and using "sass" with the conductor, seeing the train crew called to the coach to make the drunks behave. One thing I had not mentioned, and it may not be common knowledge, except to older men, but around these stillhouses in those days there was so much profanity that people who were not profane would not stay about the distillery. I heard one man express his opinion once that the oaths around the government distilleries if sworn by a sailor would blister his throat.

After the Watts bill became a law Randolph County was a dry county as there were no privileges granted to any distillery in the county to run on and that brought about people ordering liquor from liquor houses in other states and sections. There was liquor shipped to every depot in Randolph County, so far as I know, except Trinity. Braxton Craven obtained a law back in the seventies making it a misdemeanor to take liquor into Trinity in any way. He did this for the benefit of his school and it worked admirably. There were large quantities shipped to Asheboro, Randleman and Ramseur. There is not as much liquor drunk in Randolph County now as was shipped to each one of these three points. I have seen as high as 200 jugs in the Asheboro depot for men who had ordered it. At that time the liquor houses were flooding the people with literature with respect to selling the liquor. And there was a large quantity of it sold. This lasted until 1908 when the state was voted dry by nearly 50,000 majority.

Article written for the Greensboro Daily News, September 24, 1933, by John T. Brittain, Asheboro attorney.



Randolph County Training School Band, 1950's.



Asheboro High School Band, 1950's.



Combined Asheboro choirs practice for special program, Marian B. Barksdale, Director.

CONCERT BANDS 1890-1920

The bands were formed by men who enjoyed playing together and performing for special occasions: fairs, July 4 celebrations, dedications, etc. They were partially supported by the mills in each town. They were in uniform and had fine instruments. They travelled by wagon or on foot to reach their engagements. Their music was a pleasure to themselves and to their listeners.

ways the highlight of the spring, almost equaling commencement. Entertainments and plays presented to raise money have always been popular, for people enjoy plays "put on" by people they know. At least four movies have been produced in Randolph County: "Killers Three" in Ramseur (1968); "The Gardener's Story" in Worthville (1976); "'43' — The Petty Story" in Level Cross (1972); and the short documentary about pottery, "Earth, Fire and Water" (1971).

Some of those items which used to be necessities are now arts and crafts, the skill of making them having been handed down from one generation to another. Quilt-making, pottery, needlework, weaving, basketmaking, tinsmithing, metalcraft, pine needle craft, macrame, rug making — these and more are popular today with many people. It is fortunate that these useful crafts have not become lost arts and skills. Outlets maintained by the senior centers, the Salt Box and Pepper Mill, sell handmade needlework and crafts made by the local Senior Citizens.

The art of painting was represented in the 1860 Census by only two artists: John E. and William Glass, but it is evident that more people in the county could and did paint. Some families can produce paintings by their ancestors and can relate stories of other people who were talented, but it was not until the 1960's that the art of painting in oils, watercolors, acrylics and other media became the exciting adventure it has grown to be.

The first art teacher was added to the Asheboro City Schools in 1954 — Dwight M. Holland. After that a children's art exhibit was held each year in the schools until 1967. In 1962 Randolph Technical College started daytime and evening art classes for adults to which there was a great response. In 1973 the Randolph County Schools appointed a supervisor, Jerry Jones, under whose leadership the schools have made rapid progress in their art, music and drama programs.

The Asheboro Public Library in cooperation with the teachers at RTC held the first "Sidewalk Art Show" in 1966 at Hillside Shopping Center which was attended by a large number of people. Over 50 artists exhibited their works which were then on display in the libraries for a month. The Library sponsored these shows annually until 1971.

The Design Department at RTC continued these shows with displays of paintings and of crafts at the College. Out of these shows interest grew for the formation of an Arts Guild which then sponsored the Fall Festivals, the seventh of which was held in October, 1979, an event of the county's bicentennial celebration. The 1976 Festival commemorated the national bicentennial. The Festivals attract over 30,000 people.

The 1976 Bicentennial inspired several communities in the county to hold community events annually at which they display crafts and mementoes, have sales, games and fun.

Randolph Technical College in cooperation with other schools in the Department of Community Colleges was able to bring artists to the county for promotion of music, art or drama in the schools and communities. The artists have included a harpsichordist, a guitarist, a children's drama specialist, and a percussionist and they graciously provided programs and talked with adults and children about their particular specialty.

In 1976, with a grant from the North Carolina Arts Council, The Arts Guild sponsored its first Third Century Artist, Cynvia Arthur. She painted the Randolph Mural which is on the Fayetteville Street side of the Ross Building in Asheboro. She was assisted by Audrey Beck, Louise Culler and other local artists who contributed their time and talent. The dust jacket of this book carries a photograph of this mural.

In further contribution to the arts in the county, Randolph Technical College has Interior Design, Photography and Commercial Graphics Departments which are outstanding.

The First National Bank of Randolph County has long been a patron of local artists by buying their works. They have on display several paintings and a permanent case showing birds crafted in wood by Clarence Lewallen, of Sophia. They also aid by financially supporting shows. Other institutions have held special displays from time to time.

Two "Art in the Park" events are held each year in the spring. The Randolph Arts Guild event is for local artists. The one sponsored by the Junior Woman's Club is a regional Competition for invited artists to display their work for prizes and sales. It is known as the Central Carolina Art and Craft Show.

The craft for which this county is widely known is pottery making. Fifth-generation potters are the traditional craftsmen who have encouraged others to learn the art of potting and to make beautiful creations for their own satisfaction and for pleasure to others.

Randolph County residents who have published books of poetry include the following: Grace S. Kimrey, Helen Harper Thayer, Ruby K. Marsh, Allie B. Hinshaw, Anne Thompson Jester, Frances Patterson Smith, Kate Fetner and C.C. Cranford (anthology).

Historical columnists include O.J. Coffin, J. Frank Burkhead, J.E. Pritchard, Harriette Hammer Walker, R.C. Welborn, L. Barron Mills, Jr., and C. Henry King.

Books of history or biography have been published by Sidney Swaim Robins, Seth and Mary Edith Hinshaw, William T. Auman, Dennis B. Fox, Frances Griffin, Joseph T. Moffitt, Francine Holt Swaim, Dorothy and Walter S. Auman, Verda Hughes, Grace S. Kimrey, J.A. Blair and Fred R. Burgess.

Books for children have been published by Nancy E. Adkins and Barbara Presnell.

Paul Johnson is Editor of Progressive Farmer.



Fourth of July parade, 1907, Randleman.



Entry in Parade, Asheboro.



Fourth of July Parade, Asheboro.

Chamber of Commerce entry, 1950's.



THE FOURTH Was a Big Day for Asheboro People

Asheboro celebrated the 4th of July on Saturday and on probably the most elaborate scale that has ever been attempted in the town. Five thousand people came here to spend the day and help to celebrate, and to see William Jennings Bryan.

The first feature of the day was the parade, which was started promptly at 10 o'clock. The line of march was up Fayetteville street to Depot street and through Depot street to Smith street to Fayetteville street and disbursing. The following were the prizes given in the parade:

Best decorated automobile, \$5.00, Younts-Luck Auto Co.

Best decorated Rig, \$5.00, Sam Phillips.

Most comical outfit, \$2.50, John Cranford.

Best Farmer's Union Float, \$5.00, Bethel local.

Mr. C.T. Luck was the winner of the prize offered for the man bringing the largest load to town, he having hauled 75 people.

The mule race was one of the really successful features of the occasion. Eight mules started and raced up Sunset avenue and into Depot Street. Three mules finished in the race, which was won by Cagle.

The balloon ascension was watched by more than ten thousand eyes, and the ascension by Mr. Jewel was one of the best ever seen by our people. The wind was low and the big bag went almost straight up, landing on the old ball ground, half-mile from the starting place.

The rain at 2 o'clock marred the ball game, which was won by Troy. However, several of the boys were not on the field at the time when the game was started and perhaps the contest would have been better had each member of the team been on hand.

From 2 o'clock the rain completely marred the big afternoon's events, and the crowd that greeted Mr. Bryan was hardly as large as was expected. Likewise the fireworks were not so good as if it had not rained. However the day was one of pure enjoyment. Enjoyed by the people who came here and enjoyed by the people of Asheboro because they had the pleasure of entertaining them.

Not an accident marred the day and each event was executed with credit to all concerned.

From: *The Bulletin and Randleman News, Asheboro, N.C., July 8, 1914.*

LOCAL COMPOSER

The Bulletin of September 29, 1915, reports on a song recently published by E. McIntosh Cullom, son of Professor A.N. Cullom of the Cullom School of Music in Asheboro. The title of the song was "Jesus, Hope of My Salvation."

The Home Building Incorporated <small>Wholesale and Retail Asheboro, N. C.</small>		Lumber and Millwork <small>Phone 131 Asheboro, N. C.</small>
Asheboro Hardware Co. <small>Wholesale and Retail Asheboro, N. C.</small>	Compliments of Cranford Chair Co.	
Covington & Prevost <small>Fresh Meats and Groceries Phones 71 and 235</small>	For Service Call A. O. Ferree <small>Phone 120</small>	

"Daddy Long Legs"

Comedy in Four Acts

by

Jean Webster

Presented by

Senior Class, April 1st, 1927

Asheboro High School

W. W. Jones & Son

Great Pre-Easter Sale Begins April 1
and Continues Through Easter Monday

Compliments of

Cranford Hosiery Mills

Cars	Trucks	Tractors
FORD		
Randolph Motor Co.		Asheboro, N. C.

Senior Class play, Asheboro High School, 1927.

PLAY AT FARMER

The Farm Betterment Association will give a play at Farmer on the night of July 11, 1914.

The play, "Miss Fearless and Co.," is an amusing one, and has been given with great success in a number of schools in the state.

The price of admission will be 15 cents for adults and 10 cents for children.

The Farmer Cornet Band will furnish music. The play will begin at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7:30. Proceeds to be used in improvement of the school house.

From: *The Bulletin and Randleman News, Asheboro, N.C., July 8, 1914.*

EARLY MUSIC TEACHER

Minna Raven came to America from Germany with her sister, Mrs. August Brockman (Bertha Raven) in 1852. The family chose to settle in Asheboro for a few years. Miss Raven was endowed with a golden voice. She was engaged to teach music in the Asheboro Female Academy.

She was later asked to teach in the Edgeworth Female Academy and moved to Greensboro. She was married in 1860 to Joseph Hildesheimer, a merchant, and resumed her teaching by giving private vocal and instrumental lessons. Two generations of Asheboro girls were privileged to be her pupils. Among them was Nannie Bulla who taught music in Asheboro for many years.

ORGANIZATIONS Community life depends on its civic organizations which supplement the agencies and institutions which carry on the daily services of the government. These organizations also provide a fellowship and social life for their members.

The first book club known to have been organized in the county was the Randolph Book Club in 1899. Other book clubs have followed in Asheboro, Ramseur and Liberty.

Betterment Societies in the early 1900's were forerunners of Woman's Clubs. There are now Woman's Clubs in Asheboro, Randleman and Archdale-Trinity. Junior Woman's Clubs have been sponsored by these clubs.

The Asheboro Rotary Club was organized in 1926; the Liberty Rotary in 1928 and the Randleman Rotary in 1942. Rotary Clubs have sponsored the Crippled Children's Clinic, international exchange students, and various youth programs.

The Asheboro Kiwanis Club which was chartered in 1928 has as its emphasis work with youth. The club built a Teen-Age Club in the 1950's; contributed 18 acres in Northeast Asheboro to the city for a park; and supports youth sports. The club sponsored an Easter Monday Horse Show from 1941 to 1952 and has an annual Pancake Supper at Mardi Gras time to raise funds.

The Lions Clubs are by far the most numerous in the county with clubs in Asheboro, Liberty, Staley, Cedar Falls, Central Falls, Seagrove, Ramseur, Franklinville, Coleridge, Tabernacle, Farmer, Grey's Chapel, Archdale, Randleman and Grantville. The first ones were organized in Randleman and Ramseur in May 1938. The Lions Clubs' major project is services to the blind. They provide aids for their use and plan two events a year for blind persons.

The Asheboro Business and Professional Women's Club was chartered in 1937. It promotes better working conditions for women in business and professions, and better preparation for careers and citizenship. A club in Randleman let its charter lapse.

Pilot Clubs are located in Asheboro and Archdale.

Men in Asheboro have formed an Optimist Club; there are Civitan Clubs in Asheboro, New Market, Grantville and Archdale; Ruritan Clubs in Trinity and Liberty; Sertoma Clubs in Asheboro and Archdale.

Boy Scouts were new in Asheboro and Randolph County in 1925 and now have troops and Cub Scout Dens all over the county. They belong to the General Greene Council. The Girl Scouts got their start in 1928. They now belong to the Tar Heel Triad Girl Scout Council.

Garden Clubs have made substantial contributions in planting and horticulture to the communities. Each town has at least one Garden Club, most of them



Quilt making, 1979, Mrs. Neudie Humble.

PLAY AT WHY NOT

A Comedy Will be Given Saturday Night April 17

The college comedy entitled "A Case of Suspension," will be given at the school building at Why Not Saturday night, April 17th. No admission will be charged but a free will offering will be taken for the benefit of the Methodist Protestant Orphans Home. Everybody invited.

From: The Bulletin and Randleman News, Asheboro, N.C., April 14, 1915.

FRANKLINVILLE'S CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR

The town of Franklinville is to be congratulated upon the good work that is being carried on by several good people who have the best interest and welfare of the town at heart and every year have a chrysanthemum show and industrial fair for local exhibitors only. The object, as can at once be seen, creates a keen local interest in the making of home products. The prize list is just from the press and shows a total of more than 80 prizes offered altogether by the people of Franklinville and the promoters are to be congratulated upon the success which they have attained.

From: The Bulletin and Randleman News, Asheboro, N.C., April 1, 1914.

COMMITTEES FOR CHAUTAUQUA

Chairman of the Asheboro Chautauqua: Rev. J.E. Thompson; Secretary and Treasurer and Chairman of Ticket Selling Committee: T.F. Bulla; Chairman of the Hospitality Committee: Dr. F.E. Asbury; Chairman of Junior Chautauqua Committee: Miss Nannie Bulla; Decorating Committee: Bachelor Belles; Chairman Town Decoration Committee: Seth W. Laughlin, Chairman Auto Party Committee: C.C. Cranford; Chairman Publicity Committee: J.E. Mendenhall; Chairman on Sunday Program: Ministerial Association.

From: The Bulletin and Randleman News, Asheboro, N.C., April 8, 1914.



County Rose Show 1955.



Flower show sponsored by Garden Clubs.

Rugmaking at Grantville Community Center.



affiliated with the state organization. The first club in the county was the Wayside in Ramseur.

The Randolph County Rose Society was formed in 1953 with Charles W. McCrary as its first president. The Society holds an annual rose show.

Before there were ever garden clubs other groups sponsored what were known as "Chrysanthemum Shows." Lunches and suppers were served to everyone who could come — and no one who came can forget the chicken salad and the oyster stews.

Fraternal organizations — the Masonic and Eastern Star Orders, B.P.O.E., Loyal Order of the Moose, Woodmen of the World — belong in another category, but they have also made many contributions to their communities. Their first effort seems to have been the erection of school buildings, but there have been many other services that they have rendered.

Some of the organizations which were once active in the county no longer are: the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics, Farmers' Alliance, Farmers' Union and Knights of Pythias. These flourished at various times between 1900 and 1930.

Patriotic organizations include the United Daughters of the Confederacy chartered in 1906 but no longer active; the Confederate Veterans, also no longer active; and the Daughters of the American Revolution organized in 1948. American Legion Posts are located in Asheboro, Liberty and Archdale-Trinity. Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, War Mothers also have units in the county.

In 1925 men in Asheboro organized the Chamber of Commerce to promote the business welfare of the city and surrounding area. Cleveland Thayer, also instrumental in the organization of the Rotary Club, was a leader and volunteer "secretary" for many years. The full-time Executive Secretaries since 1945 have been Cecil Budd, Harry Barlow, J.B. Norton and Bob E. Croft, who came in 1967. The Chamber of Commerce has represented all of the county since 1972.

There was a Merchants Association in Asheboro after World War II but this function is now carried on by the Downtown Retail Division of the Chamber of Commerce. To help the local merchants of the county, the Credit Bureau was started by the Chamber of Commerce in the late 1940's. It has been a separate organization since 1960.

The Asheboro Junior Chamber of Commerce, organized in 1949 with Robert Marlowe as its first President, has sponsored many projects and made many contributions to the community. Jaycees groups have been organized in Randleman, Liberty, Ramseur, Cedar Square, Seagrove and Archdale. The Asheboro Jaycees sponsor each year the "Miss Randolph" pageant and have seen two Asheboro girls become "Miss North Carolina" — Judy Klipfel and

Sally Stedman. The wives of Jaycees, the Jaycettes, are also active in community affairs. The state Jaycee headquarters has been located in Asheboro on Country Club Drive since 1969.

In addition to these there are special interest groups organized for the purpose of pursuing some activity or hobby: Asheboro Stamp Club, Mid-State Coin Club, Chess Club, Needlework Guild, etc.

Associations supporting a community service or program include the Randolph County Chapter of the North Carolina Zoological Society, Friends of the Randolph Public Library, Randolph County Historical Society and Genealogical Society, the Y.M.C.A., the American Red Cross, the American Association of Retired Persons, the Randolph County Senior Adults Association, Parents without Partners, etc. The United Appeal was organized in 1952 to sponsor drives for funds for several community services in one campaign in the fall of each year.

There are associations connected with occupations or related interests, such as the Licensed Practical Nurses Association, the Randolph Medical Society, the Beekeepers Association, the Asheboro and Randolph County Association of Educators, Central Telephone Company Women's Association, Randolph Dairyman's Club, Randolph County Cosmetologists Association, the Randolph Association of Insurance Women, the Asheboro-Randolph Board of Realtors, etc.

Women's sororities include Delta Kappa Gamma and Alpha Delta Kappa for educators and the chapters of Beta Sigma Phi for business women.

There are also associations concerned with health: Mental Health, Heart Fund, Cancer Fund, Easter Seals, Christmas Seals, Multiple Sclerosis, Cerebral Palsy, Arthritis, Mental Retardation, etc.

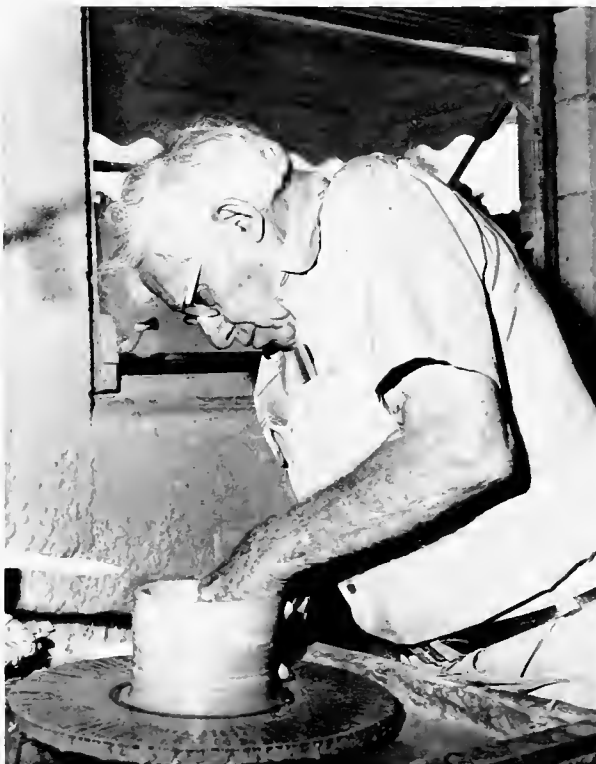


Pottery tombstone.

Cabinet making, Hayden Allen, Jr.



Pottery making, Waymon Cole.





Laura Stimson Worth (Mrs. Hal M.), Secretary of the Historical Society, 1934-1974.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

When an idea is crystalized into an organized force, purposeful and helpful, it has proved itself important and interesting.

An Historical Society for Randolph County is the outcome of a conception of the possible work and the good such an association may do.

Its vitality depends on interesting a great many people. The Society has for its object the collection, preservation and dissemination of everything relating to the history of Randolph both secular and religious.

Randolph has been the home of many notable men in church and educational matters, in affairs of state-wide interest, and in wars; it is still giving citizens of distinction to other states in the Union.

In the memory of some are historical facts, many known traditions, handed down along family lines, while others remember incidents of "old times" which sparkle with a laughable keenness and force.

The preservation of local history, together with many old customs and traditions, and pictures, which grows more valuable as years pass is a good work.

The meetings are always open to the public and the papers prepared and read in the meetings are to be pasted in a scrap-book. A record will be kept of all the gifts and donations made to the museum.

The Executive Committee will arrange programs, giving ample time to those who are to write papers, as often much labor and research are required to make a subject instructive.

The scope of the work of the Society conduces to original composition, also tends to stimulate patriotism, and is a touchstone of accurate information on many subjects.

Lillian H. Thornburg.

From: The Bulletin and Randleman News, Asheboro, N.C. March 11, 1914.



Asheboro City Schools Art Show, 1955.



Art in the Park, sponsored each spring by the Arts Guild.

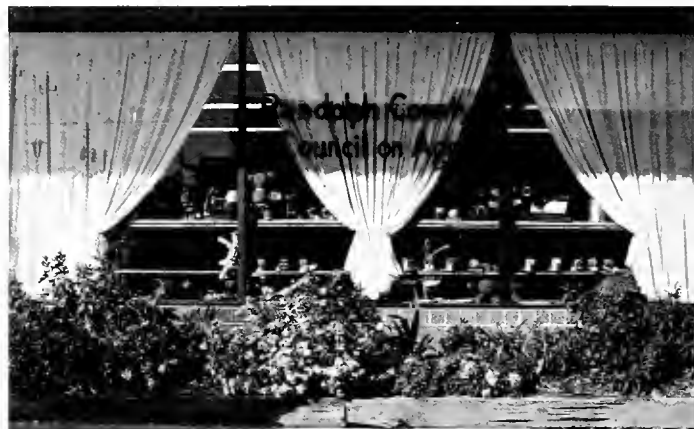


Fall Festival, 1976, sponsored by the Arts Guild.





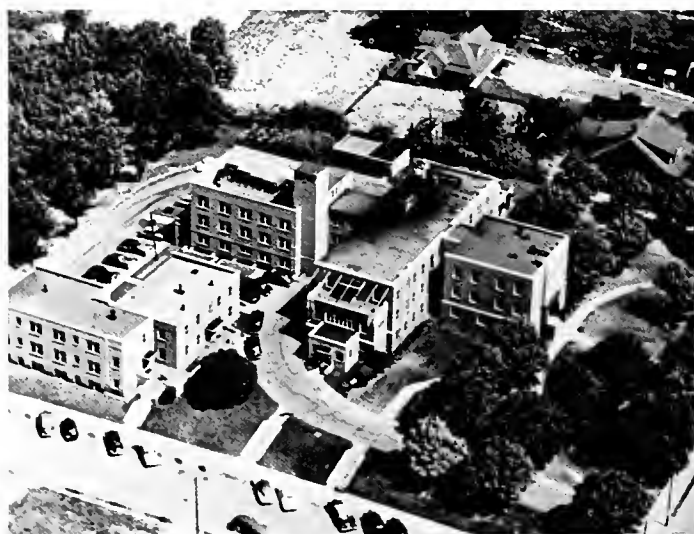
H. Clendon Richardson, himself a polio patient, has helped to raise thousands of dollars for the March of Dimes.



The Salt Box offering sales of crafts of senior adults.



Easter Monday Horse Show sponsored by the Asheboro Kiwanis Club.



Randolph Hospital, before additions were made in 1959-60 and 1974-1975.



Junior Chamber of Commerce projects: paper drive and "Miss Randolph" contest.



Barnes-Griffin Clinic, Asheboro.



Wilkerson Hospital, Randleman.

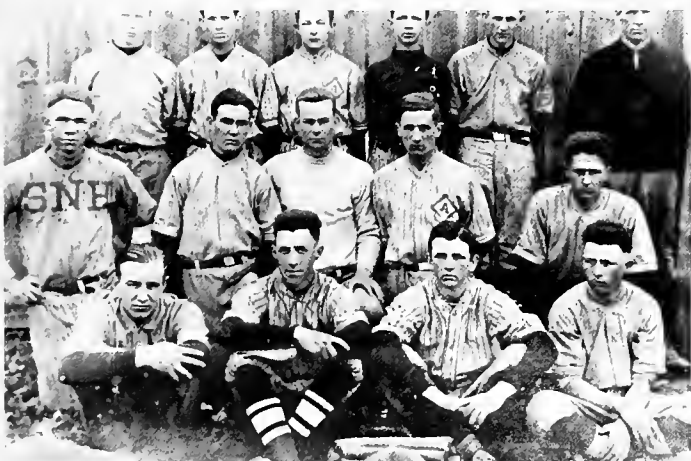




Asheboro Baseball Team, 1907.



Ramseur Baseball Team, 1920.



Asheboro High School Team, 1923-1924.

American Legion Team, 1935.



SPORTS AND RECREATION Baseball was the first organized sport in the county. At the turn of the century men and boys were playing wherever sandlots could be found and everyone found great pleasure in the rivalry among the fifteen or so community teams. Sometimes the rivalry was overly intense with heated verbal debates and fisticuffs, but the game was the king of sports until the 1920's when football also became a favorite game. Out of the old sandlots came the first professional players which Randolph County supplied for regional and national teams. Of these early ballplayers, Rube Eldridge, the "Duke of Spero," was the most famous. John and Jim Fox from Randleman played in the Southern League. Later Gilbert English of Trinity was an infielder with the New York Giants and Detroit Tigers and scouted for the Milwaukee Braves and Cliff Bolton of Farmer played as catcher with the Washington Senators and the Detroit Tigers.

The local interest in baseball spurred the McCrary Mills to sponsor a semi-professional team from 1934 to 1957 known as the "McCrary Eagles." This team played against other industrial teams and college teams in the Piedmont Industrial League. It won the state amateur championship in 1937 and fifth place in the National Semi-Pro Baseball Playoffs in Wichita, Kansas, the same year in addition to several invitational tournaments. Managers of the team during the years were Neely Hunter, Paul Cheek and Guy Clodfelter. National Chair Company and Bossong Hosiery Mills also had teams for a short time in the early 1930's.

Teams for boys and young men are still active in the county. The American Legion Post 45 in Asheboro sponsored an all-county Legion team in 1935 with Rufus Routh as the first coach which won State Championships in 1966 and 1978. They were runner-ups in 1935, 1962, 1967 and 1975. Since 1958 the Kiwanis Club has sponsored the team.

The Liberty American Legion Post in 1971 organized an Eastern Randolph American Legion team coached by Gary Taylor, C.K. Siler and Harold Kivett. This team played in the area finals in 1977. It is now sponsored by Ramseur business men.

The Little League teams of boys are important now with six leagues in the county. First organized in Asheboro in 1953 with the help of Jack Burrows, Warren Hawkins and Clarence Smith, the program is divided into age categories with Little Leagues, Pony Leagues and Colt Leagues. There are ball parks all over the county named for coaches and contributors.

In 1962 C. Roby Garner, Allen Garner and Ira McDowell, with their wives, opened a summer baseball camp for young baseball players located near Caraway Mountain. Sam Gibson directed a staff of well-known professional players in teaching the art and science of baseball. The camp was in operation three summers until the owners sold the site to the Caraway Race Track for auto racing.

Interest in baseball spread to softball in the 1930's. There are now about 25 Leagues in the county for men and women in industrial, church, and open teams. There are also youth teams for boys and girls in three age classifications. Two of the county teams have been particularly successful: the Fieldcrest Women's team from Worthville were state champions in 1964 and finished second in national playoffs. In 1977 the Kirkman Concrete Women's Team repeated this achievement. All of the softball teams play slow pitch ball.

Basketball was introduced into the high schools in the early 1920's. With no gymnasiums the teams played out-doors on clay courts for a decade. It became a most popular sport for both boys and girls, for it could be played with less expensive equipment than that required for football. Even those schools too small for teams could provide a hoop for the pleasure of "hitting the basket."

After indoor courts were added to the schools through WPA construction and local contributions basketball became the winter sport sandwiched between football in the fall and baseball in the spring. Tournaments were arranged for schools within and outside the county. Team boosters support the games with great enthusiasm.

Youth basketball teams and church teams play intermural games. The Departments of Parks and Recreation in the municipalities supervise the tournaments and assist with securing facilities.

The McCrary Mills also organized a "McCrary Eagles" semi-professional basketball team which won 64% of the games it played in from 1936 to 1957. The team won the Southern Textile League title in 1939 and was runner-up several times during the 1940's. They never placed below third in a season and in the last season of 1957-58 won the AAU Tournament and the Enka Invitational Tournament. Coaches for the Eagles were Paul Cheek and Hilliard Nance. The McCrary Mills also sponsored women's basketball teams from 1936 to 1938.

Football as a sport is limited to high schools, junior high schools and middle schools and to Youth Football. The same area used for basketball and baseball served as the playing field for football in the 1920's. Teams were fielded with little thought for safety and without the elaborate equipment required at present.

In Asheboro Walter W. Lindley "bequeathed funds" to the Asheboro Graded School Board to be used for athletics or for educational purposes. Lindley had moved to Asheboro from New York around 1920 and had always taken an interest in hunting, sports and all other outdoor activities. The Lindley Park field was used from 1930 to 1951 when the new high school was completed which included a stadium. In 1958 the new stadium was named for Lee Jay Stone, coach of the Asheboro High School team from 1949 to 1965. During those years the team won the 3-A Conference championship in 1950, 1958 and 1960, were runners-up in other years, and never had



McCrary Eagles, 1937.



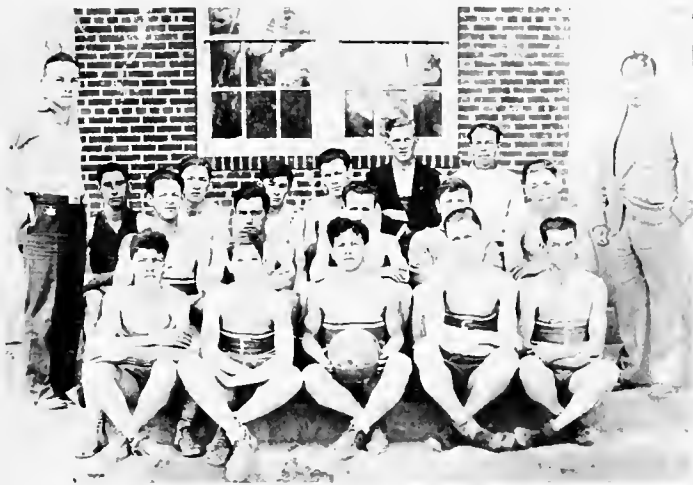
McCrary Recreation Center.



Lindley Athletic Field, 1930's.

W.W. Lindley's favorite dog, "Applejack."





Farmer High School Basketball Team, 1930-1931.



Grays Chapel Softball Team, 1957, County Champions.



Richard Petty and Car 43 of NASCAR.

Tennessee Walking Horses, Concord Township.



a losing season. Stone was inducted into the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame in 1977.

Consolidation of the county high schools in 1968 resulted in larger student enrollments and changes in conference classification for the high schools. Eastern Randolph and Trinity are members of the 3-A Conference and Southwestern and Randleman play in the 2-A Conference. Eastern Randolph was runner-up in the 3-A Conference in 1978 and the Randleman team has been in several play-offs.

Youth football for midget and pee wee teams began in Asheboro under the direction of A.C. Dunn and Bill Underwood in 1962. Neighborhood teams joined a formal league in 1964 with the assistance of Lee Stone and Curt McCombs. There are now five midget teams and five pee wee teams in Asheboro; Ramseur, Randleman, Liberty and Trindale also have these football leagues for youth.

The first golf course in the county was the Asheboro Municipal Golf Course built in 1935 with WPA help. The Asheboro Country Club was organized in 1949 and constructed a nine-hole golf course in 1955. Ray Cummings decided to turn his 378-acre farm into the Uwharrie Golf Course in 1962. The Pinewood Country Club near Asheboro opened in 1971 and provides a golf course for its members.

Swimming was confined to the old swimming hole on some river or pond in early Randolph County. There were a few privately owned swimming pools in the 1920's, but the first municipal pool was built in Asheboro by the Asheboro Memorial Foundation, Inc., in 1948 in honor of the men and women who lost their lives in World War II. The pool and park are now operated by the City Parks and Recreation Department. In July 1980 the City of Asheboro will open an Olympic size pool at the North Asheboro park. There are other swimming pools in the county, but they are all owned by private clubs or individuals.

The McCrary Recreation Center opened in Asheboro in November, 1949. It is an example of an excellent facility designed to serve families of employees, yet open to the community for many events. The Center includes a basketball court, an indoor pool, a bowling alley, a billiard room, and a cafeteria. It was of great service to the community when there were few recreation facilities available. Thursday nights at McCrary Center when the cafeteria is open to the public are special evenings for many families and individuals.

Automobile racing has become a favorite spectator sport with many Randolph County citizens because of the Petty family. The Petty Auto Racing dynasty began in 1949 when Lee Petty ran the family car in the first Grand National race at Charlotte. He raced until an accident caused his retirement in 1962. Lee Petty was the first motorsports figure to be elected to the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame in 1966 and he is one of twelve all-time greats who has been

elected to the National Motorsports Press Association's Hall of Fame.

Lee Petty turned over the driving to his son, Richard Petty, who started racing in 1958. Richard Petty's name is well known all over the NASCAR world. With his brother, Maurice, and his father, Lee, Richard Petty runs Petty Enterprises in Level Cross. In the 1979 racing season, he was again the top money winner and his career earnings are a Grand National record. Some of his honors have been: Grand National Rookie of the Year, 1959; Martini & Rossi American Driver of the Year, 1971; Induction into North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame, 1973; Most Popular Grand National Driver for nine years between 1962 and 1978; National Motorsports Press Association Driver of the Year in 1974 and 1975.

In 1979 the third generation of Petty racers began his career. Kyle Petty, son of Richard and grandson of Lee, ran in several local and national races and he won his first ARCA race at Daytona, Florida.

Hunting, always a popular sport in the county, got a boost when the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development opened a State Game Farm in 1928. The Department leased 102 acres of land south of Asheboro from the county. The State Game Farm raised wild turkeys, pheasants, quail, deer and other fowl and game to be released into refuges and protected areas throughout the state. The State Game Farm closed in the mid thirties.

In the last twenty years several of the towns in the county have created Parks and Recreation Departments and hired at first part-time and later full-time directors. Donations of land for parks were received in several towns. Some of these parks are: Archdale's Creekside Park, 1974; Asheboro's Frazier Park, 1911, Memorial Park, 1948, Kiwanis Park, 1976, and North Asheboro Park, 1980; Liberty's Freedom Park and Paul H. Smith Park; Ramseur's Allen Leonard Park beside Deep River. A new park around the new Ramseur City Lake is being developed and will open in stages beginning in 1980. Randleman's Recreational Park on Stout Street opened in 1976.

The Parks and Recreation Departments maintain ball fields for both football and baseball, tennis courts, volley ball and soccer programs, children's play areas, picnic areas and other family recreation areas.

There are two types of square dancing performed in Randolph County. The older of the two is Appalachian Square Dancing always accompanied by a live string band. The Grange Hall at Farmer is the site of the oldest continuous Appalachian Square Dancing meetings in the county, having held dances twice a month since 1945. Appalachian style is also danced at the Worthville Community Center once a week. The Trinity Grange at one time also sponsored this type of square dancing. The newest and fastest growing type is the Western Square Dance of which



Frazier Park, Asheboro, 1978, donated by R.W. Frazier in 1911.



Allen Leonard Memorial Park, Ramseur, 1976.



YMCA, new building — proposed plans on display to Board Members, Dr. Cecil F. Brown and William T. Watson, III.



Sunset Theater, Asheboro.



YMCA, new building a reality, December 1979.

MOVING PICTURE SHOW

The moving picture show has changed hands. Mr. W. P. Fowler has bought the movie from Col. Bowman, and will close the place until Friday to make it a place beautiful by overhauling and painting and otherwise improving the place. I will give the very highest class pictures service, in fact much better than has ever appeared before in Asheboro. Will be open Friday evening at 7:30 p.m. Popular prices, children 5¢, 10¢ to adults.

A good movie in Asheboro will meet a long felt want on the part of the people both in town and country. Such is about to be realized, since Mr. Fowler has purchased the show house on Depot Street and will greatly improve the place. He will open up Friday evening and give a matinee every Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All ministers families admitted free.

From *The Bulletin and Randleman News*, Asheboro, N.C., Feb. 18, 1914.

Randolph County has three groups of dancers: The Spinners, the Smiling Squares and the Eager Beavers. They maintain regular weekly meetings, the Smiling Squares meeting in Asheboro and the other two groups meeting at the Worthville Community Center. Classes for beginners are taught through Randolph Technical College.

In 1970 the YMCA was organized in Randolph County with Dr. Cecil Brown as the first president. Early in the organizational plans, a goal was set to erect a YMCA building. The efforts were successful and the YMCA moved into its new building in December, 1979. The facilities include an indoor swimming pool, basketball court, a health club for men and women, indoor tennis, volleyball and gymnastics. Additions will be made in the future as funds permit. The YMCA outdoors camping program started with Camp Cedarwood in 1971. The YMCA has also sponsored many adult and youth sports programs since its organization both indoors and outdoors in rented facilities or facilities donated by churches or clubs in cooperation with the YMCA.

Tennis gained in popularity in the 1970's. Most of the recreational programs offer tennis courts for practice and play and arrange tournaments in the late summer each year.

Competition is keen in the bowling leagues. There are industrial, church and open leagues for men and women as well as for the youth.

Horses have fascinated people in Randolph County since its beginning with horse racing an important sport. Horse shows are held in many communities in the county, such as the Coleridge Horse Show and the 4-H Horse Show in Archdale-Trinity. Participants in riding and showing horses tour county shows in North Carolina and out of state. Maddux Whitley opened stables adjacent to the Asheboro Country Club to train horses and riders. The Shiflet family bought the stables after Mr. Whitley's death. There are riding stables and show rings in Archdale-Trinity and other areas of the county.

Some of the other sports and games that have been or are of interest to people in the county are: Volley ball; Wrestling; jogging, racing and Marathon running; soccer; archery; horseshoes; motorcycle riding and racing; and card games such as bridge, rook and poker.

Many Randolph County citizens have vacation homes in the mountains or at the beaches of North Carolina. These retreats afford the opportunity to ski, hunt, surf, fish and swim.

People in Randolph County are subject to the national habit of being spectators instead of participants in sports in spite of the large number who are members of teams. For years there have been jokes about "football, basketball, tennis and golf widows," not only because the husbands left home to play in these games but because when they were at home they

were watching amateur or professional games on television with rapt attention. Women are finding they are excelling in games, too, and girls are being provided with wider opportunities in athletics in school. Emphasis is being placed on the value of sports and recreation in health and in time more spectators will become participants. Perhaps one of the most salient characteristics of life in Randolph County is a willingness, if not determination, to extract enjoyment and entertainment from every activity, no matter how apparently little it lends itself to enlivenment.

ZOO In 1967 the State General Assembly authorized the North Carolina Zoological Garden Study Commission to study and make recommendations as to the feasibility of a state Zoological Garden being established. Their report indicated that the concept was feasible and in 1969 the Assembly created the North Carolina Zoological Authority. Randolph County showed an early interest in having the proposed Zoo located here. In 1970 the Zoological Authority, meeting in Asheboro, established the criteria for the proposed zoo.

The Asheboro Chamber of Commerce appointed a Zoological Garden Committee to work to locate the Zoo in Randolph County. The Committee Chairman was Wescott Moser, with David Stedman as Finance Chairman.

A comprehensive Randolph County Zoo Brief was submitted October 30, 1970, to the Site Selection Committee of the Authority. Randolph County was then one of six communities invited to make a public presentation to the full committee in December 1970. In February 1971 the Site Selection Committee made a recommendation to the Authority that the new North Carolina Zoological Park be located at Purgatory Mountain in this county. Meeting the same day, the full Authority unanimously concurred with the Committee's recommendation.

In October 1971 the Randolph County Society for Zoological Development donated to the state 1,371 acres of land which had been purchased with funds raised locally.

Two important bond referenda were approved in 1972. The citizens of the state approved \$2,000,000 for Zoo development and design, and the citizens of Asheboro and Randolph County approved \$1,800,000 for water and sewer lines to the new Zoo site.

Governor Robert W. Scott on March 1972 in a special dedication ceremony declared the Zoological Park a primitive recreational area and officially opened the first buildings.

In February 1973 Governor James E. Holshouser announced the appointment of William Hoff, Director of the St. Louis Zoo, as the first Director of the Zoo. The following April the firm of J. Hyatt Hammond Associates was appointed as the architect to



Capitol Theater, Asheboro.



Recreational vehicles add to the pleasure of leisure hours.



Ramseur Foot-bridge, a place to visit on Sunday afternoon.

Randleman outing at Naomi Falls Dam.



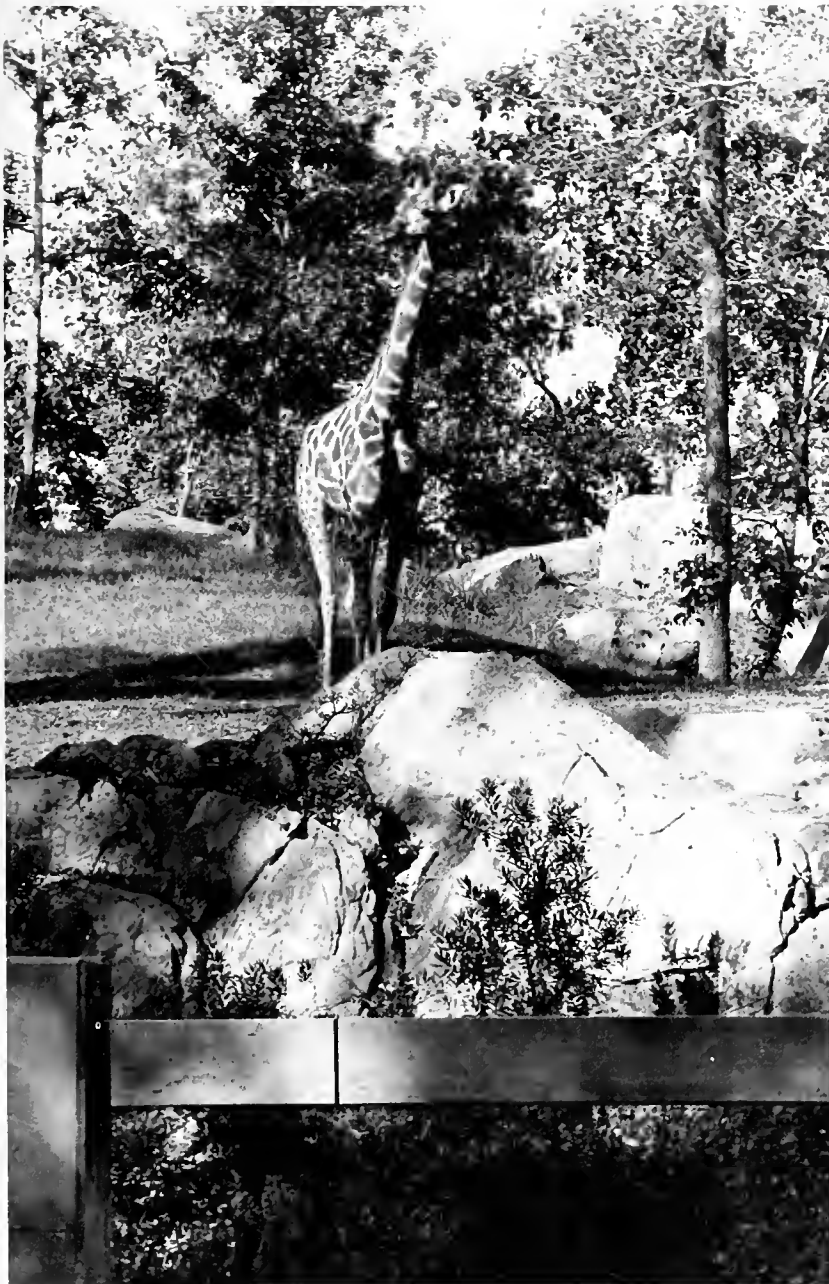


develop a master plan for the zoo. Later the firm was retained to design the first phase of the African section.

In 1975 a grant for \$1,000,000 was awarded to the Zoo by the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation. The grant was matched by the 1975 General Assembly. The State of North Carolina, industry, foundations and private citizens have invested over \$16,000,000 in the development of the Zoo.

A temporary Zoo was set up to take care of the animals being purchased for the permanent Zoo. This facility was opened on August 2, 1974, and was seen by 284,297 visitors from July 1978 through June 1979. For the first public occasion in 1974 the ribbon was cut by Lt. Governor James P. Hunt and the key speaker was James E. Harrington, Secretary of Natural and Economic Resources.

The first part of the permanent Zoological Park was opened to the public on October 15, 1979. Formal opening of the African section is scheduled for the spring of 1980.



Construction at the Permanent Zoo is visited by members of the General Assembly; giraffes and ostriches enjoy their new surroundings in the Zebra-Ostrich-Giraffe habitat of the African section.



TO THE TRICENTENNIAL Randolph County people are prone to look to the future rather than to dwell on the past, yet there is a curiosity about what life was like here in the time that has gone by. Not too many years ago there were persons living whose lives began at the time of the Civil War and from their grandparents they could have learned personal accounts of the Revolution. Thus history is tied from generation to generation.

The records that have been left have made it possible to satisfy some of the desire to know about the earlier days, but as John Woolman said many years ago of the Pennsylvania wilderness, "People who have never been in such places have but an imperfect idea of them."

This book was originally conceived of as a book about the people of the county commemorating the bicentennial year, but it was soon apparent that people are shaped by the history through which they have lived. Nevertheless, it is after all a book about people, because all those who have lived in this county have made its history.



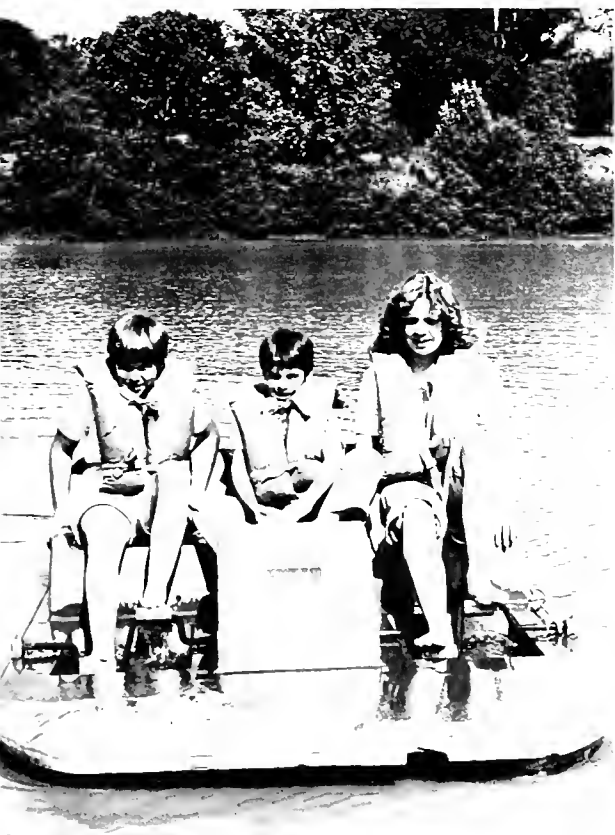
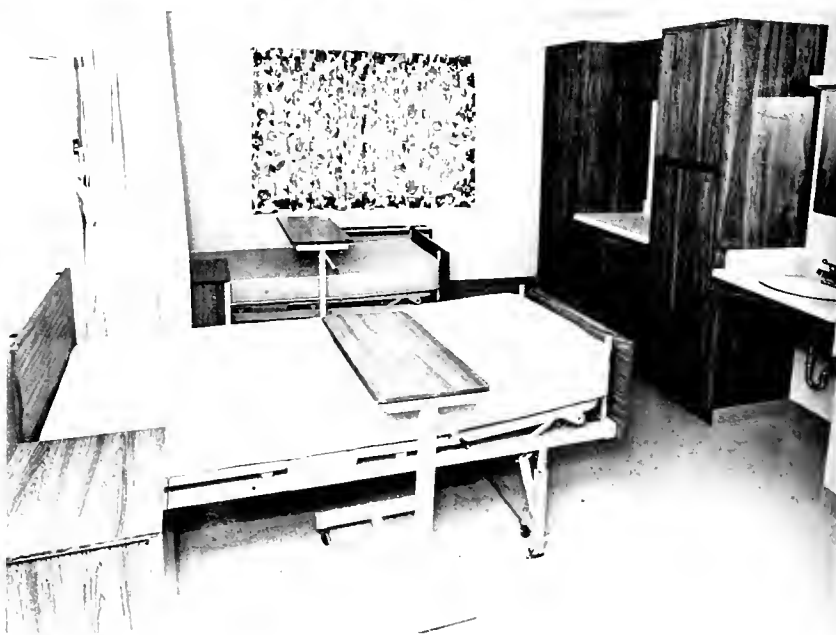
Homes of the county — the heritage and the changes: farm home, mobile home, landscaping for beautification, yard sales and high-rise apartments.





Communities depend on traditions and services of their people in order to thrive: churches, fund drives, assistance to refugees and to senior adults. Pisgah Methodist Church, United Appeal and a bicentennial brush arbor at Neighbors Grove Wesleyan Church are examples of these. Caleb Jones purchases peas and hog jowl for New Year's Day traditional dinner.





Health care for the young and for older citizens: home health care therapy from the Health Department, entertainment at a nursing home, new room at Brian Center, camping at YMCA Camp Cedarwood and an exercise machine for athletes.





Recreation preferences vary from sports to art to resting in the shade — or to attending the Fall Festival sponsored by the Arts Guild each year. The visit of Southern Railroad's "Friend" was the county's bicentennial special feature at the Festival.





A fleet of modern school buses transports children to schools employing methods of teaching to prepare them for today's world; Cathy Cranford Lane paints a local scene for an art show; the North Asheboro Park nears completion.





Government responsibilities and services mean swearing-in ceremonies, listing taxes, postal service, fire protection, etc. Aerial view of Ashboro shows post office, municipal building and cemetery; mail boxes have to be painted; fire hoses need to be drained; "givin'in" is to be done each year.





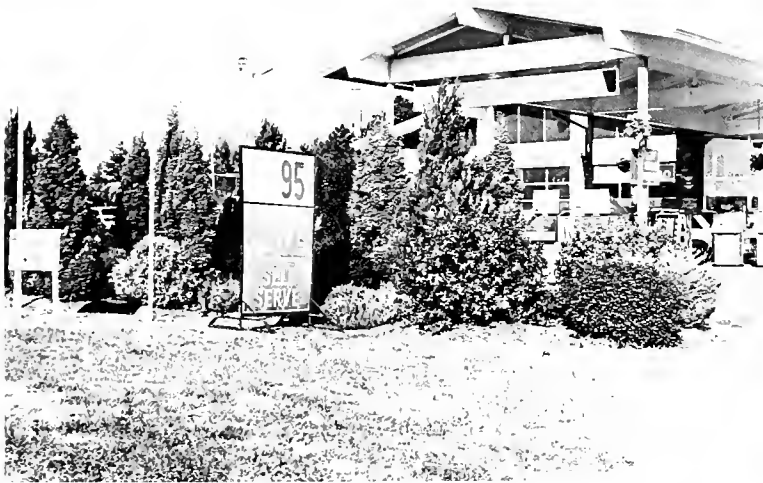
Citizenship also means registering to vote, voting and seeking office; recycling aluminum, paper and glass. Asheboro polling places use voting machines; the county has 46 voting machines in twenty of the thirty-nine precincts. Tires at the county land-fill are a sign of the times. The fountain at the drugstore is giving way to vending machines, but at one still in use at the Economy Drug Company in Randleman, Maria Talley is serving a customer.





Agriculture and industry are the twin bases of the county's economy. Egg and poultry production and pure bred Holstein daily cattle illustrate agriculture's contribution; and a Burlington Industries machine is an example of industrial production. The balance between industry and agriculture is an important feature of Randolph County's progress.





Today's way of life: fast food restaurant; banking by use of a mechanical teller; self-service gasoline stations; color television (Brim's Appliance and TV); disposable gloves (John Plant Company, Ramseur).



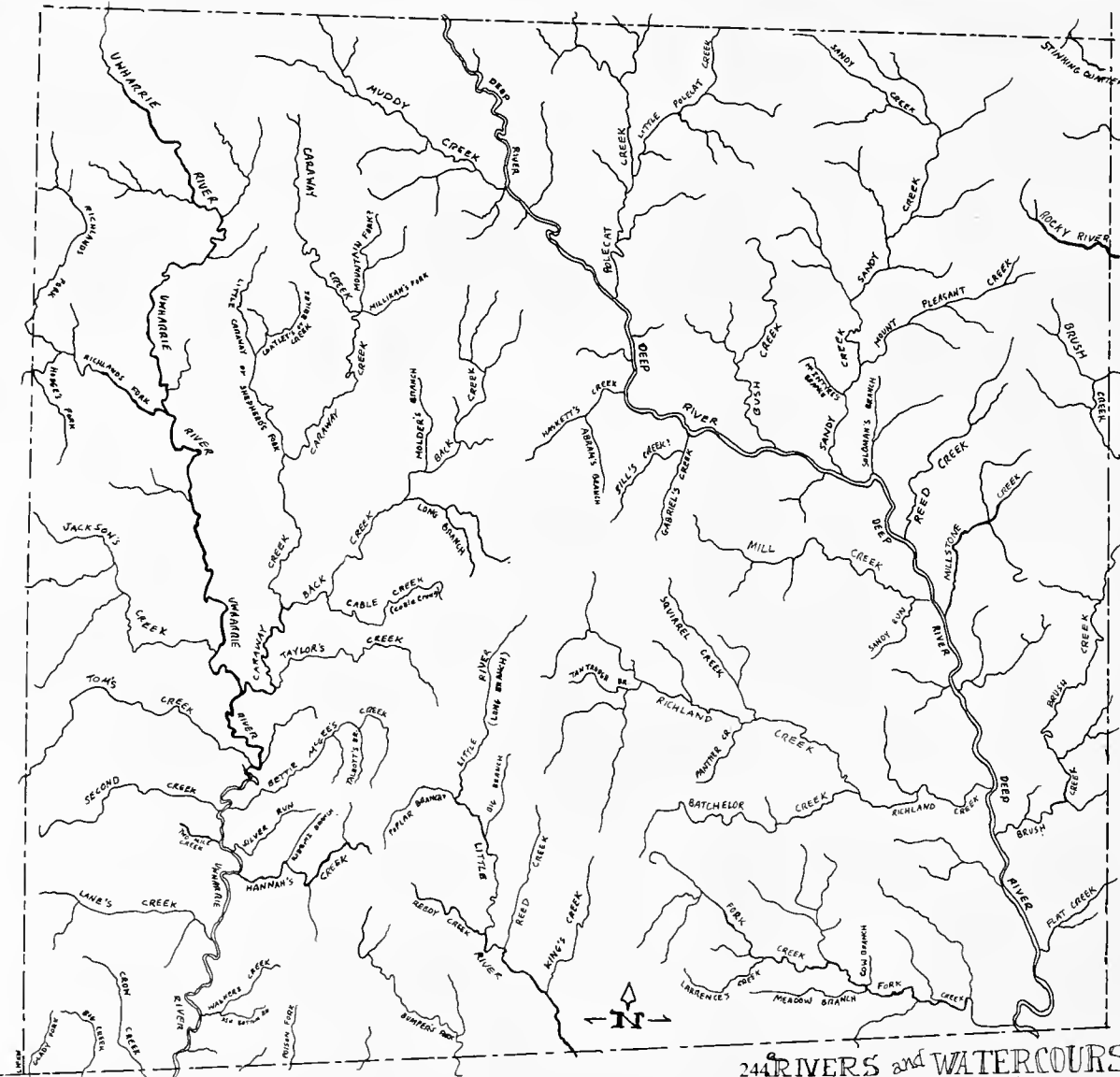


More on today's lifestyles: motels for travelers (Sir Robert Motel in Asheboro); shopping centers (Hammer Village); computer controls in industry (Jeanette McGinn at Deep River Dyeing Company, Randleman); Sea King Fish Camp — fast food service. Two companies providing essential services to support the way of life are Moore, Gardner Associates (engineers) and Central Telephone Company.



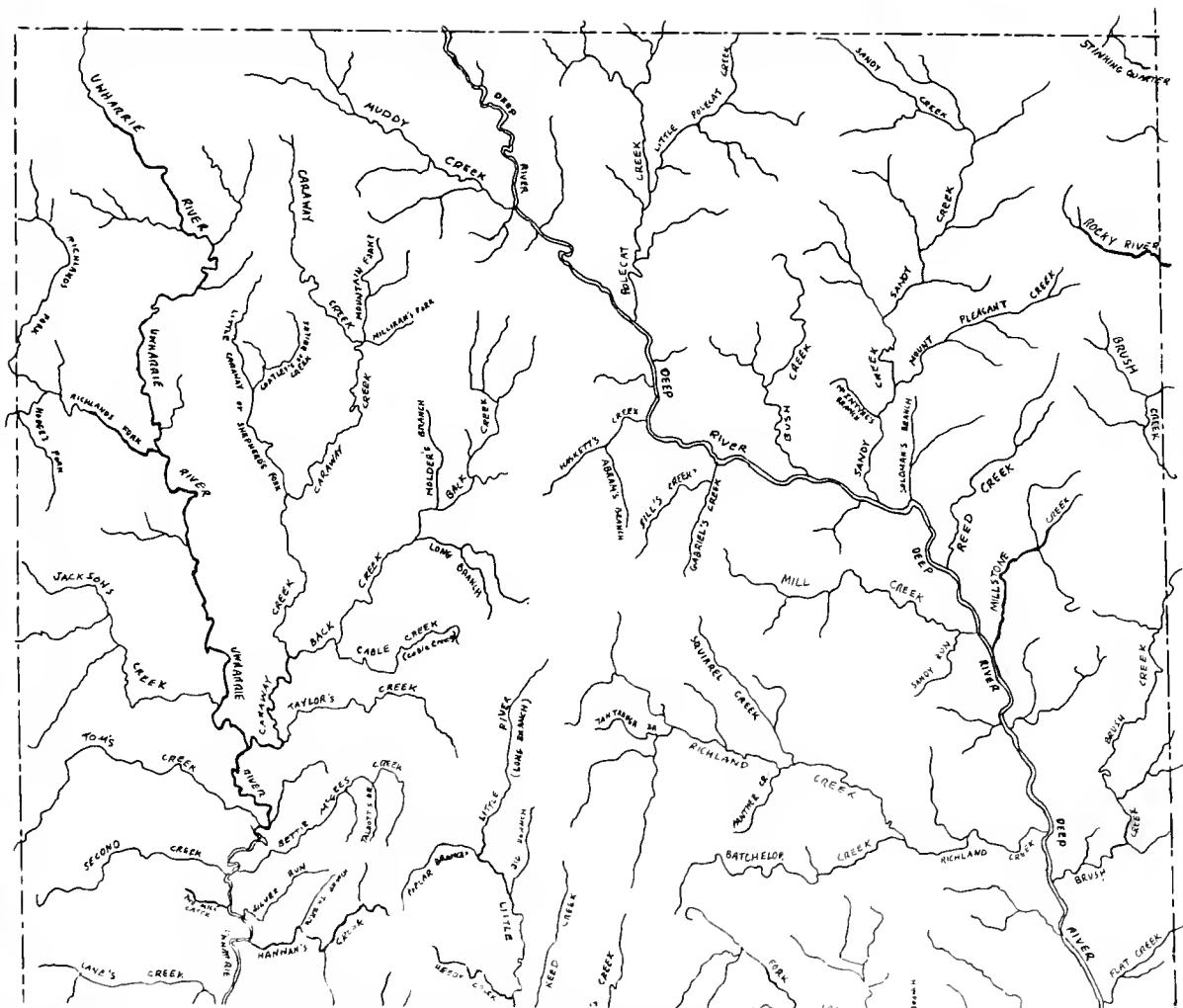


YOU ARE NOW LOOKING
AT FOUR OF THE LARGER
MOUNTAINS IN THE UWHARRIE
RANGE - LEFT TO RIGHT
SHEPHERD, CARRAWAY, BACK
CREEK AND DAVE'S

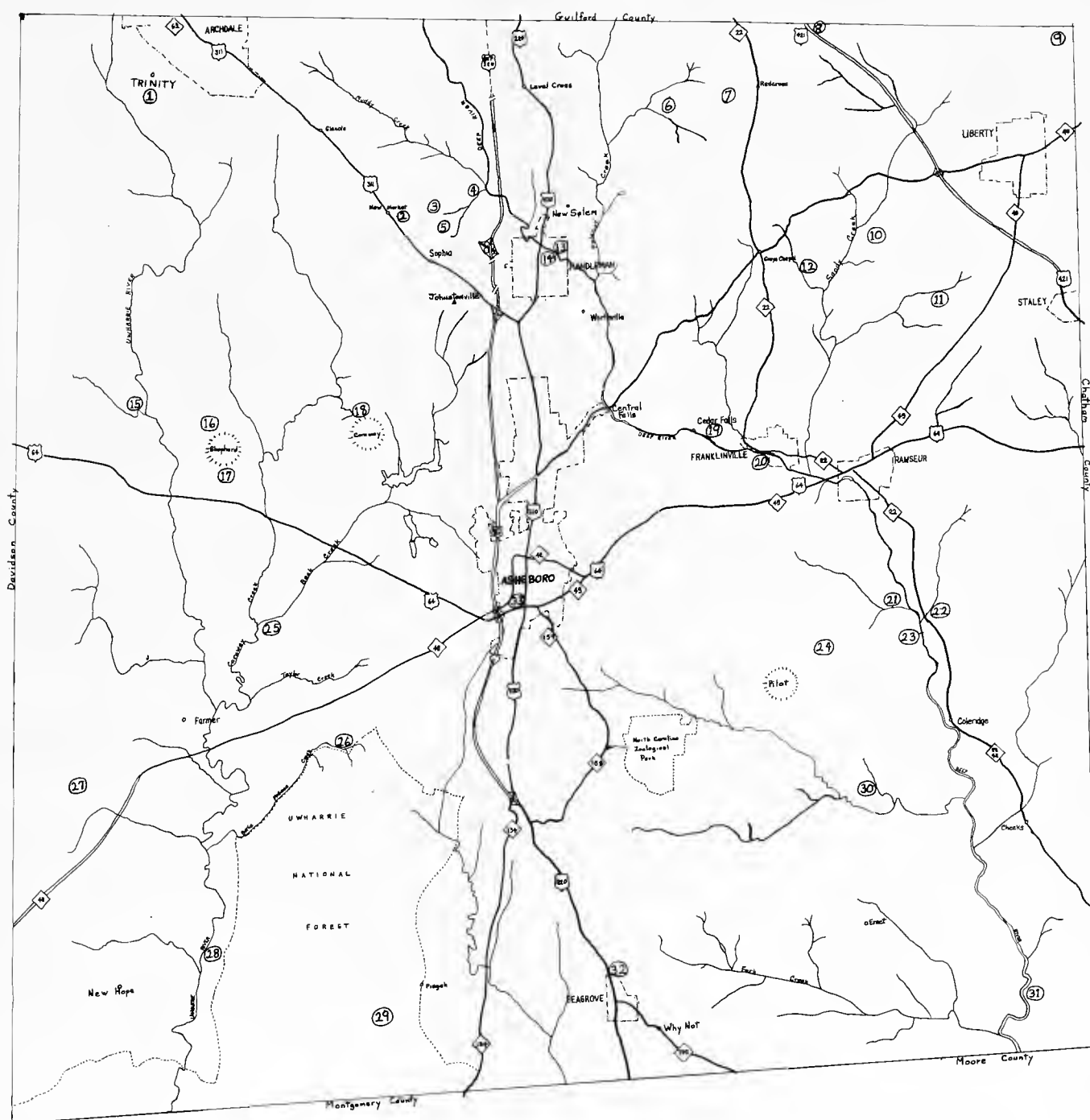


Streams and rivers have been used for two hundred years for landmarks on deeds and many other official papers. They are important as points of reference because roads change and trees die. The abundance of water is a valuable resource. The map shows the watercourses found here by the early settlers and known today by residents of the county.

244 RIVERS and WATERCOURSES
1783 - 1837



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KEY TO MAP

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Trinity College | 18. Camp Caraway |
| 2. New Market Inn | 19. Cedar Falls |
| 3. Bell-Welborn Graveyard | 20. Faith Rock |
| 4. Bell's Mill | 21. Cox's Mill (Levi's — Civil War era) |
| 5. Old Union Methodist Church | 22. Cox's Mill (Harmon) |
| 6. Providence Friends Meeting | 23. Buffalo Ford |
| 7. Bethel Methodist Church | 24. Holly Spring Friends Meeting |
| 8. McGee's Ordinary | 25. Keyauwee Indian Village |
| 9. Richland Lutheran Church | 26. Andrew Balfour's home |
| 10. Sandy Creek Baptist Church | 27. Salem Methodist Church |
| 11. Pyrophyllite Mine | 28. Lassiter's Mill |
| 12. Walker's Mill | 29. Pisgah Bridge |
| 13. Naomi Wise drowning | 30. Shiloh Christian Church and Academy |
| 14. Dicks Mill | 31. Searcy-Waddell Ferry |
| 15. Skeens Mill Covered Bridge | 32. Seagrove Pottery Museum |
| 16. Hoover Hill Mine — other mines in area | 33. Asheborough Female Academy |
| 17. Mt. Shepherd Pottery site | |

Appendix

AN ACT FOR DIVIDING THE COUNTY OF GUILFORD INTO TWO DISTINCT COUNTIES, AND OTHER PURPOSES THEREIN MENTIONED.

I. Whereas, the large extent of the County of Guilford renders it grievous and troublesome to many of the Inhabitants thereof to attend the Courts, General Muster, Elections and other Public Meetings;

II. Be it therefore Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act the said County of Guilford be divided into two separate and distinct Counties; Beginning on the Anson Line at the Corner of Rowan, Thence running North twenty eight Miles, then East to the Orange line, and all that part of the said County of Guilford that lies South of the aforesaid line shall continue to remain a distinct and separate County by the name of Randolph. And for the due Administration of Justice.

III. Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That a Court for the County of Randolph shall be held by the Justices thereof on the second Mondays of March, June, September and December, and the Justices for the said County of Randolph are hereby authorized and empowered to hold their first Court in the same at the House of Abraham Reese on the second Monday of March next, and all subsequent Courts for the said County on the days above appointed for holding Courts therein at any place to which the said Justices shall from Court to Court adjourn themselves; until a Court House, Prison and Stocks shall be built for the said County of Randolph, and then all Courts, Musters and Elections and Things depending in the said Court, and all manner of Process returnable to the same shall be adjourned to such Court House, and all Courts held in and for the said County of Randolph shall be held in the same manner and under the same Rules and Restrictions, and shall have and exercise the same power and Jurisdiction as are or shall be provided for other Courts held for the several Counties in this State.

IV. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to debar the late Sheriff and Collectors of the said County of Guilford, as the same stood undivided, to make Distress for any Levies, Fees, or other dues, now actually due, and owing from the Inhabitants of the said County as it formerly stood undivided, in the same manner as by law the said Sheriff or Collector could or might have done if the said County had remained undivided, and the said Levies, Fees and other Dues shall be collected and accounted for in the same manner as if this Act had never been made; any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That on or before the first day of April next the Sheriff of Randolph shall from Time to Time account for and pay to the Treasurer of the Southern District of this State for the Time being all public Levies by him collected, or wherewith he shall stand chargeable, in the same manner and under the Pain and Penalties as other Sheriffs.

VI. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that Thomas Owen, John Collier, John Adineal, and Jacob Shepperd be, and are hereby appointed Commissioners for running the dividing line between the aforesaid Counties of Guilford and Randolph Agreeable to this Act: And Abraham Tatom, William Cole, John Hinds, John Collier and William Bell, commissioners for fixing upon the most convenient place for erecting the Court House, Prison and Stocks for said County of Randolph, as also for contracting with and employing Workmen to build the same; and they are hereby empowered and required to run the said dividing Line between the said County of Guilford and the County of Randolph agreeable to the Directions of this Act, which said Lines when run by the Commissioners, or a majority of them shall be by them entered on the Record in the County Court of each of said Counties and shall thereafter be deemed and taken to be the dividing Line between the said County of Guilford and the said County of Randolph.

VII. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Tax of two shillings on each hundred pounds shall be and is hereby assessed on the taxable Property in the said County of Randolph for Three Years, to commence from the first Day of April next, and that all persons who shall refuse or Neglect to pay the said Tax at the time limited for the payment of the Public Taxes shall be liable to the same Penalties and Distresses for non-payment of public Taxes, and the Collectors of the said County are hereby required and directed to account for, and pay the Money by him so collected to the Commissioners aforesaid, after deduction six per Cent for their trouble in collecting the same; and in case of failure or neglect of the said Collectors, such Collector so failing or neglecting shall be liable to the same Penalties and recoveries as by Law may be had against Collectors of public Taxes in like cases.

VIII. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all manner of Suits, Causes, Pleas, whether Civil or Criminal now Commenced and Depending in the County Court of Guilford shall continue and may be prosecuted to a final End and Determination; anything in this Act to the Contrary notwithstanding.

IX. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said County of Randolph shall be annexed to the District of Hillsborough, and three Jurymen shall be appointed by the said County Court to attend the Superior Courts of Hillsborough in the same manner and under the same Penalties as Jurors are appointed in other Counties.

X. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Justices of the Peace and all Militia Officers within the said County of Randolph, and also within all the new Counties erected and established at this present Session of Assembly shall continue to exercise their respective Officers and Commissions until the first Meeting of the Courts of the said respective new Counties.

RANDOLPH COUNTY DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS OF 1788 and 1789

1788 — Hillsborough: William Bowdon, Zebidee Wood, Edmund Waddell, Thomas Dougan, Jesse Henley

1789 — Fayetteville: Zebidee Wood, Reuben Wood, Nathan Stedman, William Bailey

RANDOLPH COUNTY DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1835

1835 — Raleigh: Alexander Gray, Benjamin Moffitt

Colonial Conventions:

Representative to the Third and Fourth Colonial Assemblies in New Bern, 1773-1775, and to the Provisional Congress, 1774-1776: Joseph Reding from Pasquotank County who later moved to Randolph County to live.

Fragment of the 1758 Tax List of Rowan County, dated 8 October 1758, of persons residing in the northwest quarter of present Randolph County:

Robert Lamb	1	Wm. Robins	2
Wm. Ellis	9	Isaac Davinport	2
John Nation	9	Joseph Robins	2
Thomas Fannen	1	Maren (Manen?) Bruckshear	1
Wm Clark	1	Michel Swem	1
Thomas Hoper	2	Samuel Curtis	2
Roberd Anderson	1	Beniaman Pettit	1
John Cooley	1	James Webb	1
Mamaduke Vicry	2	Wm Langly	1
Wm Robins	1	Hennery Walton	1
John Bryant, Constable		Wm Reyndals	2
Elixander Tansey	2	Recherd Crunk	1
Cornelus Cain	1	John Lewes	2
Jaramiah Reyndals	1	Samuel Clark	1
Wm Diffee	1	Edward Thornbrough	1
Samuel Osborn	1	Nathan Reid	1
Wm Brukshear	2	Wm Thornbrough	1
Elisha Isaac	1	Rechard Robins June (Jr.?)	1
Joseph Cantrel	1	Joseph Medonel	1
Enoch Rigdon	1	Roberd Fields	1
Addam Davis	1	Mager Beazeley	3

(Numbers refer to total number of taxable polls, black and white combined)

(From Journal of North Carolina Genealogy, Winter 1964, p. 1383, published by William Perry Johnson)

RANDOLPH COUNTY — Justice of the Peace Commissions

Justice of the Peace Commissions	Date
1. William Millikan, John Hinds, Jacob Sheppard, William Cole, John Collier, Joseph Hinds, George Cottenor, John Arnold, William Plunkett, Richardson Owen, Winsor Pearce, William Bell, William Merrell, John Lowe, Enoch Davis	26 February 1779
2. Jeduthan Harper, John Lane & Isaac Beeson, Esquires	5 January 1787 (Seal)
3. Nathaniel Steed, William Richards and Jacob Skeen	25 November 1784
4. John Fushegarner (Foushee Garner), Haman Miller, Solomon Fuller, William Bailey	5 December 1789
5. William McLean, John Arnold and Thomas Duggan	18 January 1792 (Seal broken)
6. Roger Williams, William Armstead, John Moss, John Craven, Senr., Richard Cox, James Bane	7 January 1794
7. Joseph Smith, Esquire	18 Dec. 1801
8. Samuel Graves, Samuel Prevo, William Thornberry, Josiah Lindon, Lewis McMasters, John Moss, John Lain, Junr., James Lowe, Senr., Samuel Alston and Hugh Morfett	17 December 1806
9. Jesse Henley, Benjamin Steed, Thomas Wray, Jacob Fouts, John Beard, John Hill, Benjamin Marmon, Lewis Jones, Solomon Goodman, Judathan Harper, Tidence Lane, Shubal Gardner and John Newlin	14 December 1807
10. Joshua Holliday	17 December 1808
11. Andrew Balfour	17 December 1808
12. Miles McDonald	17 December 1808
13. Seth Wade	21 December 1808
14. William Fields	21 December 1808
15. William White	(no day) 1809
16. James Ward	(no day) 1809
17. William Tucker, junr.	(no day) 1809
18. Richard Tompkins	(no day) 1809

19. Samuel Hill	(no day) 1809
20. Micajah Lassiter, Colin Steed, Joshua Hadley, Isaac Lamb, William Hogan, Thomas Kirkman, Jacob Brower, William Alred, Bohan Jewlan, Joshua Swim, Isaac Causey and William Needham	(no day) 1811
21. Benjamin Marmon, Lewis Jones, Andrew Purvis, Whitlock Arnold, Charles Duncan, Westwood Armstead	(no day) 1814
22. Jonathan Laurence, Esquire	(no day) 1815
23. Michael Bingham, Esquire	(no day) 1816
24. John Moffitt, Sr., Esq.	(no day) 1818
25. Joseph Swaim, Jeremy Cooper, Howgil Julian, Jesse Arlige, Barnabas Coffin, Tidence Lane	27 December 1831
26. Zachariah Nixon, Esq.	9 January 1832
27. Jesse Bray, Larcen C. York, Isaac Lane, Frederick Garner, Ezekiel Lassiter, Elisba McMasters, John Allred, John Wolf, Joshua Cox, David Fox, Wesley Dean & John Wetherton	10 January 1835
28. Robert Walker, Enoch Byrns, James Pool, Andrew Craven, William Wood, Jr., Simeon McMasters, Adam S. Crowson, John H. Hale, John Randolph Brown.	19 December 1835
29. John Branson, Julian E. Leach, Presley Ray, James Polk, John Robbins, John Parsons, Jeremiah Hadley, John C. Alred, William Macon, William B. Lane, John Elder, Eli Pugh.	12 January 1837
30. George Hoover, Jesse Steed, Emsley , Jesse Walker, Charles , Lewis Lutterloh (half of page missing)	(no day) 1839
31. Joel Ingold, Noah Smitherman, Benjamin Hawkins, Micajah Cox, Wiley Brookshire, Daniel Bulla, Robt. M. Stinson, Joab Parks, Henry B. Elliott, Thomas Rice (part of page missing)	2 January 1843
32. Jas. Hopkins, Jason Harris, Alexander S. Horney, Alfred V. Coffin, Martin Miller, John A. Craven, Hugh Cox, John H. Hale, Benjamin F. Hoover, Henry W. Arledge, Alexander Hogan, Isaac H. Foust, John Fruit, Isaac White and Zebedee Rush	6 January 1845
33. Thomas A. Futral, Anthony Y. Rich, Hugh McCain, Penuel Arnold, Jr. and Jason Y. Harris	4 January 1847
34. Joseph L. Reece, Peter Scotten, Wilson Skeene, Wm. B. Vickrey, Jesse D. Cox, Hervey Presnell, Wm. B. Ingram, Thomas N. Ingram, Wm. Birney, Willie Andrews, George W. Dorsett, John Arnold, Henry Hill	21 December 1852
35. Marshall E. James, Robert M. Walker	25 December 1852
36. John P. Hancock, Ninevah Rush, A.M. , Jason Horney, Robert M. Walker, Elijah , Jeffrey H. Robbins, Allen M. Frasier, Willey Andrews, Jesse Coltrane, Abel Co , John S. Brown, Jesse Steed, William Gollihorn, Robert Moffitt, Winslow Thornburg, Christopher Ray, John M. Worth and William B. Lane	6 January 1855
37. Elwood Clark, Henry C. Nance, D.H. Hayworth, Wm. D. Moffitt, Henry L. Steed, Robert E. Blair, Wm. S. Tomlinson, B.A. Seller, P. Wood	10 January 1859
38. William A. Dougan, Hugh Parks, N.C. Jarrell, Howgil Julian, Wm. R. Brown, Jacob H. Ellison, Paschal McRay, John Spinks, Wiley F. Andrews, Noah Rush, Jr., Jonathan Lassiter, John C. Hill	5 February 1861
39. Franklin Gardner	18 September 1861
40. John H. Hill, John S. Keerans, Jeremiah S. Bray, Alfred C. Troy, Jesse Coltrane, J.R. Caveness, and W.W. White.	24 May 1864
41. Martin Miller, Harvey Presnell, Abner A. Steed, J.M. Jordan, Wm. H.H. Conner, Peter Freeman, John B. Chilcott, Wm. A. Lowe, H.J. Harris, W.R. White.	22 December 1864
42. B.F. Hoover and Josiah Pragg	26 January 1865
43. John S. Steed, M.R. Moffitt, Dr. W.A. Woolen, Jas. T. Bostick, Jno. F. Johnson and Abner Gray.	1 February 1865
44. Noah Smitherman	4 February 1865

RANDOLPH COUNTY DELEGATES TO CONVENTIONS 1861, 1865, 1868, and 1875

1861 — Raleigh	Alexander J. Long, Alfred G. Foster
1865 — Raleigh	S.S. Jackson, Zebidee Rush
1868 — Raleigh	T.L.L. Cox, R.F. Trogon
1875 — Raleigh	J.W. Bean, A.M. Lowe

A FEW COUNTY STATISTICS

Area in square miles: 804 One of ten largest in state, ranking ninth.

Rate of growth (1970 over 1960): 24.2% . Only seven counties with higher percentages.

Latitude: Between 35 degrees thirty minutes and 36 degrees.

Longitude: Between 79 degrees and 80 degrees 15 minutes.

Average precipitation: 46.83 inches.

Average temperature: winter 43.9 degrees; summer 76.56 degrees. Mean temperature 60.5 degrees.

Comparison of statistics:	1920	1970
% urban population	18%	29.8%
% rural farm	82%	12.3%
% rural non-farm	?	57.9%
% over 65 years of age	?	7.9%
% under 18	?	33.9%
% races other than white	11.6%	7.4%
median school year completed	?	White male = 9.4 female = 10.1 Negro male = 8.8 female = 9.5
% employed in manufacturing	8%	58.3%
% married women employed	?	61.3%
persons per household	?	3.15

Enrolled in public schools, 1976-1977 = 17,856

Employment in industry, 1976 = 30,810; labor force = 42,580

New investments, 1975-1976 = \$4,291,000; expanded investments = \$4,372,000

Acres of harvested and idle cropland, 1975 = 78,780

Voter registrations, 1977: Democrats = 19,832; Republican = 17,409, Other = 2,038.

Area of county: Land = 511.3 acres; water = 1.6 acres; total = 512.9 acres. Major categories of land = forestry, 296.6; cropland and pastures = 133; urban and built-up = 55.8 (Note: Add 000 to all these numbers.)

Highway mileage, 1977: paved miles = 1,044.5; unpaved = 518.8. Total = 1,563.3.

Recipients of public assistance, 1977: Aid to families with dependent children = 713; Aid to the Aged = 632; Aid to the Disabled = 572; Aid to the blind = 43.

Retail sales, 1977: \$218,866,696. Establishments = 752.

Per capita income, 1977: \$6,168.

POPULATION STATISTICS

1790 - 1970

County of Randolph:

1790	7,276
1800	9,234
1810	10,112
1820	11,331
1830	12,406
1840	12,875
1850	15,832*
1860	16,793
1870	17,551
1880	20,836
1890	25,195
1900	28,232
1910	29,491
1920	30,856
1930	36,259
1940	44,554
1950	50,804
1960	61,497
1970	76,358

*13,795 white; 397 free Negroes; 1,640 slaves

Census Year	Ashe-boro	Arch-dale	Fville	Lib-erty	Ram-seur	Rand-leman	Sea-grove	Sta-ley	Trin-ity	Worth-ville
1890	510	224		366		1,754			380	328
1900	992	182		304	769	2,190			274	467
1910	1,865	145		474	1,022	1,950			332	393
1920	2,559	178	631	636	1,014	1,967	189	157	400	367
1930	5,021	628	676	873	1,220	1,863	245	241	554	
1940	6,981	1,097	857	922	1,220	2,032	316	255	975	
1950	7,701	1,218	778	1,342	1,134	2,066	319	236	764	
1960	9,449	1,520	686	1,438	1,258	2,232	323	260	881	
1970	10,797*	6,103	794	2,167	1,328	2,312	354	239		
	(15,241)									
	*adjusted									

RANDOLPH COUNTY TOWNSHIPS **By Census**

	1920	1930	1950	1970
Asheboro	3,520	6,913	13,893	19,801
Back Creek	1,076	1,055	1,223	1,859
Brower	804	805	724	785
Cedar Grove	1,154	985	1,708	3,534
Coleridge	1,647	1,637	1,605	1,593
Columbia	3,146	3,464	3,599	4,295
Concord	1,169	1,000	1,044	1,093
Franklinville	2,343	2,617	4,308	5,250
Grant	994	872	1,225	1,999
Level Cross	451	544	694	1,660
Liberty	2,126	2,908	3,600	4,571
New Hope	1,087	884	667	775
New Market	1,201	1,423	1,587	3,975
Pleasant Grove	422	467	507	484
Providence	915	941	1,025	1,288
Randleman	2,964	3,008	3,714	4,853
Richland	1,416	1,480	2,011	2,472
Tabernacle	1,384	1,327	1,434	1,724
Trinity	2,001	3,052	5,416	13,375
Union	1,036	877	820	972
County totals	30,856	36,259	50,804	76,358

EARLY SETTLERS

Townships of Trinity, New Market, Tabernacle and Back Creek; from the districts of Captains Smith, Rush and Miller in the 1820 tax list:

Adcock, Andrew, Arnold, Ball, Beckerdite, Bell, Blair, Boggs, Bolabaugh, Boyd, Briles, Brooks, Brown, Bulla, Byerly, Carter, Cashatt, Clark, Candel, Cole, Coltrain, Commel, Commons, Cooper, Cosand, Croker, Davis, Delk, Dewvol, Dickson, Farlow, Fentress, Fouts, Frazer, Elder, English, Elliott, Gardner, Gaddis, Gallimore, Goodson, Gosset, Graham, Gray, Green, Hale, Harlen, Harris, Harper, Hasket, Hawkins, Henley, Hill, Hinshaw, Hogan, Hodges, Hooker, Hopwood, Hodson, Hunt, Jackson, Johnson, Johnston, Jones, Lamar, Lamb, Laughlin, Leach, Low, Lytle, McCracken, Marten, Meredith, Mendenhall, Merrell, Millikan, Miller, Murdock, Moss, Means, Morgan, Mullen, Newby, Needham, Newman, Nixon, Parsons, Pearce, Pierce, Plummer, Powell, Reddick, Redding, Rich, Robins, Rush, Sawyer, Scott, Small, Smith, Spencer, Stalker, Swaim, Thayer, Thornborough, Tomlinson, Tucker, Varner, Wade, Walden, Walton, Whisenhunt, White, Wilborn, Walker, Wilson, Winslow, Wray, Wright, Yates, York. There were 354 taxables on the list in these districts.

Townships of Providence, Frankinsville, Liberty and Columbia; from the districts of Captains Cole, Poe and McMasters in the 1820 tax list:

Allen, Amick, Beeson, Barton, Bain, Black, Branson, Brown, Brower, Burgess, Bunton, Burris, Burrow, Causey, Carr, Campbell, Carter, Cavness, Clapp, Clark, Cloud, Chamness, Coffin, Coble, Crafford, Craven, Crow, Curtis, Davison, Dennis, Devinee, Diffey, Dick, Doke, Duskins, Dougan, Ellison, Elliott, Erwin, Field, Forguson, Fox, Frazer, Fruit, Gillum, Hadley, Harden, Harris, Hays, Henry, Hockett, Hodgin, Holder, Horniday, Hinshaw, Humble, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Julin, Kime, Kirkman, Kivett, Lamb, Lane, Laughlin, Lineberry, Long, Love, Low, Lowder, McCollum, McDaniel, McMaster, Marley, Marmon, Miller, Montgomery, Morris, Nelson, Odle, Osbond, Patterson, Phillips, Piggott, Pugh, Reynolds, Richardson, Ritesman, Robins, Routh, Russell, Sawyer, Scotten, Smith, Spoon, Staley, Stanton, Stout, Swafford, Swaim, Sweney, Swindell, Talbirt, Trogdon, Troy, Underwood, Vestal, Vickery, Walker, Watkins, Warren, Wells, Ward, White, Whitehead, Wilson, Wilborn, Wood, Writsell, Wren, Worthington, York. There were 441 taxables on the list in these districts.

Townships of Concord, New Hope, Cedar Grove and Union; from the districts of Captains Hoover, Shaw and King in the 1820 tax list: Arnold, Andrews, Auman, Bell, Bingham, Boling, Brookshire, Callicutt, Cole, Cornelison, Cranford, Crow, Dean, Dunbar, Elliott, Farmer, Fuller, Gibson, Graves, Hanner, Hardister, Harris, Hix, Hoover, Hopkins, Hudson, Ingram, Jackson, Kendal, King, Lamberth, Lassiter, Lathem, Lewallen, Lewis, Loflin, Lowe, Lucas, Luck, Luther, Millsap, Miller, Morris, Nance, Nixon, Page, Presnell, Prevo, Ridge, Richardson, Sanders, Shaw, Skeen, Slack, Spencer, Snider, Steed, Strider, Thornborough, Thompson, Vuncannon, Wade, Williams, Wood. There were 306 taxables on the list in these districts.

Townships of Richland, Grant, Coleridge, Brower and Pleasant Grove; from the districts of Captains Cox, Moon, Lathem and Bray in the 1820 tax list:

Asbell, Aston, Alderman, Armistead, Bird, Brady, Barker, Burgess, Allen, Arledge, Blair, Bray, Burrow, Brower, Brown, Carter, Caveness, Clapp, Chrisco, Craven, Cude, Chaplin, Cruthers, Cassady, Davis, Deaton, Edwards, Ferguson, Foushee, Fox, Gatlin, Goldston, Giles, Gilmore, Graves, Garner, Gardner, Hinshaw, Hodgin, Hancock, Hammer, Hendricks, Harvy, Hutson, Harris, Hussey, Johnston, Kemp, Kenworthy, Lane, Lambert, Lathem, Lawrence, Litler, Loudermilk, McCloud, McDaniel, McMillan, Macon, Marsh, Matthews, Marley, Mauraney, Moffitt, Moon, Needham, Parks, Pearce, Pervas, Rains, Reece, Redfern, Ramsower, Spencer, Stewart, Stout, Swafford, Swearingame, Searcy, Spinks, Trogdon, Tucker, Tyson, Upton, Vandiford, Vestal, Waddle, Walden, Wilson, Whittle, Williams, Wilkeson, Yeargen, York, Yow. There were 360 taxables on the list in these districts.

MUNICIPAL CHARTERS

Archdale:	1874-1924; 1969
Asheboro:	1796
Franklinville:	1847
Liberty:	1889
Ramseur:	1895
Randleman:	1880
Seagrove:	1913
Staley:	1901

Trinity:	1869-1924
Worthville:	1895- ?

RANDOLPH COUNTY CHRONOLOGY

- 1670 John Lederer led an exploration party to the Catawba River. His account is the first known description of this area.
- 1694 John Needham and Gabriel Arthur, Traders for Abraham Wood, of Fort Henry (Petersburg), Virginia, followed the Indian Trading Path on a trip to the Catawba Indians. The Trading Path crosses from the origin of Sandy Creek to Painted Springs in what is now Randolph County.
- 1733 Edward Moseley, Surveyor to His Majesty, the King of England, drew a map showing five sites and features of this county area.
- 1740-1770 First white settlers (Germans, English and Scotch-Irish) came from Pennsylvania and other northern colonies — or from the Eastern seaboard of North Carolina.
- 1744 Granville District created. Southern boundary was Randolph County's southern line.
- 1746-1756 Some early land grants (Crown, Granville or McCulloh) were to men by these names: Adams, Chamness, Ballinger, Cox, Gant, Hoggatt, Laughlin, McCullom, Mendenhall, Renolds, Smith, Stroud, Terrell, Thornborough, Walker and others.
- 1755 Land on both sides of Deep River at the Cedar Falls granted to Herman Husband by Lord Granville.
- 1755 Sandy Creek Baptist Church first church established.
- 1756 Samuel Walker granted leave to build a grist mill on Sandy Creek.
- 1768 Several men were outlawed by Governor Tryon for being Regulators and participating in raids against the loyalists.
- 1770 Guilford County formed from Rowan County and Orange County; the act became effective April 1, 1771.
- 1770 William, Daniel and George Allen purchased from Joseph and Janet Scott 480 acres of land. The location then named Allen's Fall later became Ramseur.
- 1771 Battle of Alamance. Regulators and Governor Tryon's troops met in battle on May 16. Six Regulators were hanged in Hillsborough on June 19.
- 1771 Regulators were required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the King. Many chose instead to move to western counties.
- 1775ca. Site near Mt. Shepherd believed to be a major colonial pottery manufacturing center. Scene of excavations in 1973-1975.
- 1775-1781 Years of the American Revolution. County was scene of skirmishes between Patriots and Tories. (Population then was less than 5,000)
- 1779 Randolph County formed from Guilford County by act of the General Assembly meeting in Halifax, February 26. Document signed by Richard Caswell, Governor. Named for Peyton Randolph of Virginia (1721-1775), popular leader of the period.
- 1779 First County Court met at Abraham Reece's house near Brown's Cross Roads March 8, 1779. Act providing for formation of county was read. William Bell was elected Sheriff; William Millikan, Register of Deeds; Absalom Tatom, Clerk. William Cole, Joseph Hinds, William Bell and Enoch Davis were appointed to hold court. Three Courts were held at Reece's home.
- 1779 First court house (a log house) was build on the land of Stephen Rigdon at Cross Roads. The fourth county court was held here in December 1779.
- 1780 First settler in the Worthville area was Charles Hopper. Location on Deep River was first known as Hopper's Ford.
- 1781 Cornwallis camped two days at the home of Martha and William Bell on Deep River, following the Battle of Guilford Courthouse on March 15.
- 1781-1782 During the summer of 1781 David Fanning began his raids against the Patriots which ended in September 1782 when he fled to Charleston. His headquarters were at Cox's Mill.
- 1781 General Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington at Yorktown, Virginia, on October 19. (The war was not officially over until September 3, 1783.)
- 1782 On March 10 Colonel Andrew Balfour was murdered at his home by David Fanning and a band of Tories. On this same raid the Tories murdered Captain John Bryan and burned the homes of Colonel Collier and Major Dougan, as well as those of several other Patriots.
- 1782 Andrew Hunter escaped down Faith Rock on David Fanning's horse, Bay Doe, leaving behind the Loyalists and certain death.
- 1781-1782 Men accused of being disloyal to the Patriot cause and the new State of North Carolina were required to appear before the court and take the oath of allegiance. Those who refused were declared outlaws.
- 1784 Two-story court house was erected at the Cross Roads. First court was held in this building in March 1786.
- 1784 Franklinsville land area was granted to Jacob Skeen by State of North Carolina.
- 1785 Diffie's Ford named. Later became Central Falls.

- 1787 Andrew Jackson was authorized on December 11, to practice law in county courts in several counties, including Randolph. He was 20 years old at the time, and appeared at Cross Roads at the March 1788 session of the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to defend Absalom Tatum, Clerk of Court.
- 1788 Town of Johnstonville established by the North Carolina General Assembly. Named for Samuel Johnston, Governor of the state at that time.
- 1790 Bush Hill established. (See also 1887).
- 1792 First postage rates set by Congress. The receiver of the letter paid the postage.
- 1793 County Seat moved to Randolph Court House (Asheborough), after citizens in the southern part of the county requested that it be located in the center. On June 12, 1793, the first court was held there in a small wooden building.
- 1796 Town of Asheborough received charter dated December 25, 1796. Named for Samuel Ashe, Governor of North Carolina, 1795-1798.
- 1800 Peter Dicks who lived in New Salem built a grist mill on Deep River on site to be known as Dicks' Mill until 1848.
- 1800 There were approximately 40 grist mills in Randolph County.
- 1801 Christopher Morris purchased Franklinsville land area on which he built a grist mill.
- 1805 Large two-story frame building was erected for Court House on Main Street in Asheborough.
- 1807 First Superior Court session was held in Randolph County in April.
- 1808 Naomi Wise was drowned in Deep River at Randleman by Jonathan Lewis.
- 1809 First recorded reference to "new town of Liberty" in Randolph County deed book.
- 1810 Individuals began searching for gold on their property, gold having been discovered and identified in 1802 in Cabarrus County.
- 1816 Town of New Salem was organized. Not incorporated.
- 1819 Early libraries were incorporated in New Salem (1819), Caraway (1820), and Ebenezer (1826). Only 29 others were incorporated in the state.
- 1820 Elisha Coffin purchased land on Deep River from Christopher Morris.
- 1820-1828 John Long, Jr., served in U.S. House of Representatives. Lived at Long's Mills near Guilford and Alamance County lines.
- 1824 Jonathan Worth moved to Asheboro and began the practice of law at the age of 22.
- 1825 State Literary Board was established. Fund was set up to provide state aid to public schools.
- 1827 Asheboro City Cemetery was used for the first time (Marsh family plot).
- 1830-1840 Many Carolinians left for western states. One-third of the population of Indiana in 1850 had come from North Carolina, and many of these were from Randolph County. Randolph County, Indiana, was named for this county.
- 1833 Benjamin Swaim published *Man of Business* at New Salem.
- 1836-1844 Benjamin Swaim published *Southern Citizen*, a weekly newspaper, in Asheboro.
- 1836 First cotton mill in the county built at Cedar Falls.
- 1838 Second factory in the county built at Franklinsville.
- 1839 Asheboro Female Academy opened June 17.
- 1839-1851 Union Institute founded at Trinity by Union Institute Educational Society. (See also 1851; 1859; 1892)
- 1840 Free schools established in North Carolina. County divided into 21 districts; by 1850 there were 63 districts.
- 1840-1860 Gold mining companies formed for more productive mining.
- 1840 New Market named. Not incorporated.
- 1842 Braxton Craven became teacher at Union Institute.
- 1845 Island Ford Factory in Franklinsville third cotton mill built in county.
- 1848 Union Factory built on Deep River near Dicks' Mill. Village named Union Factory.
- 1849-1850 Plank Road built from Salem to Fayetteville. Toll houses in Randolph were located at Page's Toll House, Asheboro, New Market and Archdale.

- 1849 Gold rush in California. Many miners and others in this county moved west.
- 1850 Deep River Mill was built at Allen's Fall; renamed Columbia Factory in 1879.
- 1851 At Trinity, Union Institute's name became Normal College.
- 1859 Normal College became Trinity College; Braxton Craven, President.
- 1860 South Carolina seceded from the Union December 20, 1860. North Carolina was loyal to the Union by a large majority, but voted to secede on May 20, 1861. Randolph County's vote was 45 for secession and 2,570 against.
- 1861-1865 Over 3,000 men left Randolph County to become part of the North Carolina Troops of the Confederate forces. Home front divided in loyalties.
- 1862-1865 First woman elected as Register of Deeds: Elizabeth Lawrence.
- 1862-1865 Jonathan Worth held office as Treasurer of North Carolina.
- 1862-1865 Shoes manufactured at Bush Hill for Confederate Army.
- 1863-1865 Iron ore mined at Iron Mountain in Grant township. Smelter was located at mouth of Bush Creek in Franklinsville.
- 1865 Men under General Joseph Johnston's command were mustered out at Bush Hill (Archdale) on May 1-2, after camping at Bethel Methodist Church for two weeks, April 16-30.
- 1865 Randolph County voted 720-28 for a state ordinance abolishing slavery.
- 1865-1868 Jonathan Worth served as Governor of North Carolina, the only governor from this county elected to date. Randolph County did not vote for him in either election, but the other counties elected him.
- 1865-1883 Baltimore Friends Association assisted Friends in North Carolina in restoring schools, homes, meeting houses and agriculture.
- 1866 John Randleman and John H. Ferree bought Union Factory and changed name of mill to Randleman.
- 1868 New state constitution ratified by the people of the state. North Carolina was readmitted to the Union on July 20.
- 1868 County courts were abolished by the Constitution of 1868, which provided for a state system of courts. Also, townships were established to replace militia districts.
- 1869 Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company purchased by nine shareholders, including O. R. Cox, who resigned as Sheriff to enter business.
- 1869 Trinity College (town) chartered as municipality.
- 1874 Bush Hill chartered as municipality.
- 1875-1890 Brantley York's Grammars in use in adult schools throughout the county.
- 1876-1885 Dr. John M. Worth served as State Treasurer.
- 1876 *Randolph Regulator* published by Marmaduke S. Robins. Name changed to *Asheboro Courier* in 1879.
- 1879 Naomi Falls Factory built in Randleman. Named for Naomi Wise.
- 1880 Enterprise Factory established at Foust's Mills.
- 1880 Union Factory (town) incorporated and name changed to Randleman.
- 1881 Worth Manufacturing Company built at Hopper's Ford. Name changed to Worthville.
- 1881 Central Falls Manufacturing Company built cotton mill at Central Falls.
- 1882 First woman assistant treasurer of a manufacturing plant in the county: Mrs. Mamie Pomeroy Nichols at Naomi Falls. Her husband was construction engineer for the High Point, Randleman and Asheboro Railroad.
- 1884-1890 Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, 30 miles in county through Julian, Liberty, and Staley built, with branch line from Climax to Ramseur.
- 1886 Central Falls Manufacturing Company mill purchased by Worth Manufacturing Company and renamed Worth Mill No. 2.
- 1886 Captain Basil John Fisher of England, with Captains St. Clair Winn and C. Slingsley Wainman, purchased land in Asheboro. They were interested in gold mining and established homes there.
- 1887 Bush Hill renamed Archdale by the General Assembly.
- 1888 Disastrous fire in Liberty destroyed large portion of the town.

- 1888 First big plows and harvester-threshers used in farming. Decided changes in farming methods were the result of being able to use machinery.
- 1889 Liberty chartered as town on January 30.
- 1889 The High Point, Randleman and Asheboro branch of the Richmond and Danville (Southern) Railroad completed to Randleman and Asheboro.
- 1890 J. A. Blair published *Reminiscences of Randolph County*.
- 1890-1920 Covered bridges were built over most of the streams in the county. Some 40 bridges were in use during the 1930's. Only two are standing in 1979, though they have not been open to traffic since 1955: Skeen's Mill and Pisgah.
- 1891 Asheboro Graded School established.
- 1891 *Asheboro Courier* purchased by William C. Hammer and Wiley Rush.
- 1892 Trinity College moved to Durham. Preparatory high school stayed open in Trinity until 1903.
- 1895 Columbia incorporated on March 31 and renamed Ramseur for General Stephen A. Ramseur.
- 1895-1898 Aberdeen and Asheboro Railroad Company chartered by the Page family of Aberdeen. Norfolk Southern Railroad Company purchased franchise in 1912.
- 1895 First graduate nurse in county: Mrs. Etta Kearns Douthat.
- 1895 Central Hotel in Asheboro opened for business.
- 1895 Fire in Liberty caused great damage.
- 1895 Fire on Main Street in Asheboro destroyed Burns Hotel and other places of business.
- 1895-1896 Second cotton mill built at Cedar Falls.
- 1896-1922 Brokaw Estate purchased in Trinity Township. Used as hunting lodge by William Gould Brokaw. Manor House burned in 1922.
- 1897 Asheboro Telephone Company organized.
- 1897 Randleman Telephone Company organized.
- 1897 Bank of Randolph established, first in county.
- 1901 Staley incorporated as a town.
- 1905 Charter issued to the Asheboro School District.
- 1905-1914 First electric systems in county.
- 1907 Liberty Telephone Company organized; now Randolph Telephone Company.
- 1908 Statewide referendum on prohibition resulted in vote against alcoholic beverage sales.
- 1910 Telephone service established in Seagrove by private company.
- 1910 ca. First automobiles were appearing in the county.
- 1910 Randleman appointed Chief of Police.
- 1911 Volunteer fire department organized in Asheboro.
- 1911 Confederate Monument in front of Court House dedicated on September 2.
- 1911 Randolph County Historical Society organized.
- 1911 William Penn Wood became State Auditor; served until 1921.
- 1911 Ashlyn Hotel in Asheboro opened. Closed in 1965.
- 1913 Town of Seagrove chartered.
- 1914 First water supply provided for Asheboro, from Long Branch on Back Creek.
- 1917 David S. Coltrane became first Randolph County Farm Agent.
- 1917-1918 World War I.
- 1919-1920 First municipal streets paved in county.
- 1920-1921 First school buses used: Liberty and Trinity.
- 1924 Carolina Power and Light Company started service in the county.
- 1924 *Randolph Tribune* organized by A.I. Ferree and others.
- 1924 First public library established in county: in Franklinville by John W. Clark.
- 1925 County Health Department established: Dr. George Sumner first director.
- 1925 Boy Scout program started.
- 1926 Asheboro Chamber of Commerce organized.
- 1926 Randolph Training School opened in Asheboro; renamed Central High School in 1953.

- 1926 Water tank built for Liberty's water supply from five wells.
- 1929-1930 First airplanes owned by county residents.
- 1926 Greensboro-Fayetteville Bus Lines first provided inter-city bus service.
- 1930-1939 Great Depression.
- 1931 Farmer Grange established, first in county.
- 1932 Randolph Hospital opened.
- 1932 Wayside Garden Club organized in Ramseur, first garden club in county.
- 1934 Roy Cox purchased the *Randolph Tribune*.
- 1936 Pilgrim Tract Society in Randleman with Julius Stone as publisher started printing religious tracts and mailing them throughout the world.
- 1936 First separate elementary school in the county: Park Street School in Asheboro. Since 1965 the Loflin School.
- 1937 Randolph County Department of Welfare established (Department of Social Services.)
- 1938 Barnes-Griffin Clinic established; renamed Griffin Clinic in 1952; closed 1962.
- 1938-1948 R. and R. Transit Company, operated by Arthur Ross, Jr., and J.D. Ross, Jr., provided transportation throughout Asheboro and surrounding areas.
- 1939 Asheboro Municipal Building dedicated.
- 1939 Roy Cox purchased the *Asheboro Courier* and combined it with the *Randolph Tribune*.
- 1939 Randolph Electric Membership Corporation was organized and chartered.
- 1939 First Home Economist appointed: LaUna Brashears.
- 1939 *Liberty News* began publication.
- 1940 McGill's Taxi and Bus Company organized in Asheboro.
- 1940 Randolph Public Library established.
- 1941-1945 World War II.
- 1946 Wing added to Randolph Hospital.
- 1947 Radio Station WGWR erected, first radio station in county.
- 1948 Carver College established in Asheboro by C.A. Barrett who directed the school until his death in 1960.
- 1949 Commercial College of Asheboro established. Since 1976 Asheboro College.
- 1950-1951 Annex built to Court House.
- 1951 Asheboro High School building on Park Street completed.
- 1953 *Randolph Guide* began publication in Asheboro with Barron Mills as Editor. It had been published in Randleman as the *Randolphian*.
- 1954 Health Department building erected on Cox Street.
- 1954-1956 Asheboro was recipient of first place awards for 1954, 1955, and 1956 in the Finer Carolina Contests sponsored by the Carolina Power and Light Company.
- 1954-1957 Ramseur won first place in the Finer Carolina Contests in 1955, 1956 and 1957 and second place in 1954, in its population division.
- 1957 The Farmer Committee won first place in one of the Finer Carolina Contests.
- 1957 Randolph Telephone Membership Corporation opened its first exchange.
- 1958 Randolph County Center for Exceptional Children opened in Asheboro in the American Legion Hut; moved to Teachey School in 1967.
- 1960 Wing added to Randolph Hospital.
- 1961 Uwharrie National Forest separated from Pisgah National Forest; headquarters established in Troy.
- 1961 Ramseur Public Library opened in the first building erected for a library in the county, a bequest of M.E. Johnson.
- 1962 Mt. Shepherd Retreat Center, High Point District, United Methodist Church established.
- 1962 Randolph Technical Institute opened as an Industrial Education Center; renamed Technical Institute on October 2, 1965, and Technical College on July 1, 1979.
- 1962 Camp Caraway established by State Baptist Convention; Mundo Vista added in 1969.
- 1964 Asheboro Public Library opened in new building on Worth Street which includes Randolph Public Library headquarters.
- 1965 Public schools desegregated and adjustments made in district lines.
- 1965 Gatekeeper's House for Fisher Estate was moved from Sunset Avenue in Asheboro to Lanier Street to be used as a meeting place for three women's clubs.
- 1965 Asheboro Municipal Airport dedicated.
- 1966 Liberty Public Library moved to a new building.
- 1968 Eastern Randolph Senior High School opened.
- 1968 Trinity Senior High School moved to a new building.
- 1968 Faith Christian School opened near Ramseur.
- 1969 Southwestern Senior High School opened.
- 1969 City of Archdale received charter.
- 1969 Pottery Museum established at Seagrove by the Walter Aumans in honor of the early potters of the area.

- 1971 Site in Grant Township selected for the North Carolina State Zoological Park and Botanical Gardens.
- 1972 Randleman City Hall dedicated.
- 1973 Randleman Public Library opened in new building.
- 1973 Public Libraries established in Archdale and Seagrove.
- 1974 Archdale City Hall dedicated.
- 1975 Liberty Town Hall dedicated.
- 1975 New Randleman Senior High School building opened.
- 1975 Emergency wing added to Randolph Hospital.
- 1975 Pottery site (ca. 1775) excavated at Mt. Shepherd Methodist Retreat.
- 1975 Mental Health Center building dedicated.
- 1976 Bicentennial of the United States celebrated in Randolph County; Dr. Joseph R. Suggs, Chairman of the Bicentennial Committee.
- 1977 Residents of Archdale approved sewer bond issue of \$4,000,000.
- 1978 Ramseur Town Hall dedicated.
- 1978 Building purchased by Town of Franklinville for Town Hall and Library.
- 1978 Dam completed on Sandy Creek for Ramseur water supply.
- 1978 Three bond issues approved by county residents: to improve school buildings and build new ones — \$8,100,000; to build new county offices and to make an addition to the Court House — \$2,875,000; and to build additions and new buildings at Randolph Technical College — \$2,500,000.
- 1978 *Archdale-Trinity News* began publication.
- 1979 Bond issue approved by residents of Asheboro to build a dam on the Uwharrie River to provide more water for the city, and to improve sewer service — \$8,500,000.
- 1979 YMCA moved to new building.
- 1979 Plans approved for a new Chamber of Commerce building to be located on Dixie Drive next to Stedman Corporation.
- 1979 First portion of permanent Zoo opened to the public in October.
- 1979 Work started on North Asheboro Park to be completed in 1980.
- 1979 Bicentennial of Randolph County.

SENATORS FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY IN THE NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

John Collier	1779-1782
Thomas Dougan	1783-1785
Edward Sharpe	1785-1787
Jesse Hendley	1787
Thomas Dougan	1788
John Arnold	1789-1790
Zebedee Wood	1791-1793
Edmund Waddell	1793-1795
Samuel Parks	1795
Alexander Gray	1798
Edmund Waddell	1798
Alexander Gray	1799
Henry Branson	1800-1803
Alexander Gray	1804-1807
Colin Steed	1808
Michael Harvey	1809-1810
Lewis Spinks	1811
Alexander Gray	1812
Whitlock Arnold	1813
John Long	1814
John Long, Jr.	1815
Seth Wade	1816-1817
Charles Steed	1818
Seth Wade	1819
William Hogan	1820
Seth Wade	1821-1822
Alexander Gray	1823-1824
William Hogan	1824-1826
Alexander Gray	1826-1829
Abraham Brower	1829-1831
Benjamin Elliott	1831-1832
Hugh Moffitt	1832-1833
Henry B. Elliott	1833-1834
Alfred Staley	1834-1835
Jonathan Reding	1836-1839
Jonathan Worth	1840-1841
Henry B. Elliott	1842-1845

Alexander W. Hogan	1846-1847
William B. Lane	1848-1855
Jonathan Worth	1858-1861
Thomas Black	1865-1866
Marmaduke S. Robins	1866-1867
John M. Worth	1870-1874
Marmaduke S. Robins	1876-1877
O.W. Carr	1881
Marmaduke S. Robins	1885
James J. White	1889
L.C. Phillips	1893
D. Reid Parker	1897
William P. Wood	1901
William H. Watkins	1905
Joseph A. Spence	1909
William H. Watkins	1913
James D. Gregg	1917
Clifford N. Cox	1921
Arthur Ross	1925
Chisholm C. Cranford	1929
Henry L. Ingram	1933
Henry L. Ingram	1936-1938
J. Von Wilson	1941
Arthur Ross	1945
Hal H. Walker	1949
Levin F. Ross	1953
Henry W. Jordan	1957
Samuel J. Burrow, Jr.	1961
Russell G. Walker	1975

REPRESENTATIVES FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY IN THE NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

John Arnold	1779
Jacob Shepperd	1779
Absolum Tatum	1779
Andrew Balfour	1780-1781
Jeduthan Harper	1780-1783
Edward Williams	1781-1782

Absolum Tatum	1782	Isaac H. Foust	1860-1864
Robert Maclaine	1783	Thomas L. Winslow	1860-1861
Joseph Robbins	1784-1785	Marmaduke S. Robins	1862-1864
Aaron Hill	1784-1785	Jonathan Worth	1862-1864
William Bell	1786-1787	Joel Ashworth	1864-1867
Zebedee Wood	1786-1787	E.T. Blair	1864-1870
John Stanfield	1787	Joel Ashworth	1868-1870
Edmund Waddell	1787	Jonathan Lassiter	1870-1872
William Bell	1788	S.F. Tomlinson	1870-1872
Zebedee Wood	1788-1789	J.W. Bean	1870-1872
Aaron Hill	1789	Harrison Frazier	1872
William Bailey	1790	George W. Reid	1872-1874
William Hill	1790	A.H. Kendall	1874-1875
William Bell	1791-1792	Hugh T. Moffitt	1874-1875
Reuben Wood	1791-1792	M.L. Fox	1876-1877
William Bailey	1792-1800	F.L. Winslow	1876-1877
Henry Branson	1792-1797	L.G.B. Bingham	1879-1880
Michael Harvey	1798	N.C. English	1879-1880
Simon Geren	1799	G.S. Bradshaw	1881
Michael Harvey	1800-1803	A.S. Horney	1881
John Brower	1801	Marmaduke S. Robins	1883
William Bailey	1802	B.W. Steed	1883-1885
John Brower	1803	I.F. Caviness	1885
Whittlock Arnold	1804	Thomas J. Redding	1887
Colin Steed	1804	John M. Worth	1887
John Brower	1805	Benjamin Millikin	1889
Michael Harvey	1805	I.H. Pugh	1889
Whittlock Arnold	1806-1808	E.B. Kearns	1891
Colin Steed	1806	W.A. Woollen	1891
Seth Wade	1807-1808	H.K. Fuller	1893
John Brower	1809	T.M. Robertson	1893
Solomon K. Goodman	1809-1810	J.W. Bean	1895
Josiah Lyndon	1810-1812	E.C. Phillips	1895
John Long	1811-1812	James M. Allen	1897
William Hogan	1813	James J. White	1897
Seth Wade	1813	J.M. Burrow	1899-1900
John Lane, Jr.	1814	Thomas J. Redding	1899-1900
Josiah Lyndon	1814	John T. Brittain	1901-1903
Joshua Craven	1815-1817	Charles Ross	1901
Soloman K. Goodman	1815	D.I. Offman	1903
Shubal Gardner	1816	Thomas J. Redding	1905
Westwood Armistead	1817-1818	William P. Wood	1905-1908
Shubal Gardner	1818-1819	W.T. Foushee	1907-1908
John Brower	1819	Thomas J. Redding	1909
Joshua Craven	1820	James R. Smith	1909
Charles Steed	1820	Hampton B. Carter	1911
Abraham Brower	1821-1827	Orlando R. Cox	1911
Tidence Lane	1821-1822	Romulus R. Ross	1913
Benjamin Marmon	1822	George A. Foster	1915
George Hoover	1823-1826	James F. Pickett	1917
Robert Walker	1826-1827	James E. Spence	1919-1921
John B. Troy	1827-1828	Ira C. Moser	1923-1924
Hugh Walker	1827-1829	A.I. Ferree	1925
Thomas Hancock	1828-1829	Ira C. Moser	1927
Abraham Brower	1829-1831	Clifford N. Cox	1929
Alexander Cunningham	1829-30	Wiley L. Ward	1931
Jonathan Worth	1830-1832	Nereus C. English	1933
Alexander Cunningham	1831-33	Horace S. Ragan	1935
Abraham Brower	1832-1834	Walter B. Davis	1936-1938
Benjamin Hawkins	1833-1835	Joseph D. Ross	1939-1941
Zebedee Rush	1834-1835	A.I. Ferree	1943
William B. Lane	1835-1841	S. Girard Richardson	1945
Michael Cox	1836-1837	Jasper I. Moore	1947
Zebedee Rush	1838-1839	Robert S. Hayes	1949
Alfred Brower	1840-1847	Wiley L. Ward	1951
Julian E. Leach	1842-1843	Wiley E. Gavin	1953-1957
Zebedee Rush	1844-1845	Samuel J. Burrow, Jr.	1959
Isaac White	1846-1849	Cyrus R. Garner	1961-1966
Allen Skeen	1848-1849	Cyrus R. Garner	1967-1969
J.M.A. Drake	1850-1851	John R. Ingram	1971
Jesse Thornberg	1850-1855	Cyrus R. Garner	1973-1974
William J. Long	1852	William F. Redding III	1973-1974
John A. Craven	1854-1855	Jesse F. Pugh, Jr.	1975-1978
Henry B. Elliot	1856-1857	Gilbert Davis	1975-1976
Alfred Foster	1856-1857	Harold J. Brubaker	1977-1980
John A. Craven	1858-1859	William F. Redding III	1979-1980
Jesse Thornberg	1858-1859		

RANDOLPH COUNTY HISTORICAL HIGHWAY MARKERS

Erected by North Carolina Historical Commission

TRADING PATH

Colonial Trading Path dating from 17th Century from Petersburg, Va., to Catawba and Waxhaw Indian Settlement.

COX'S MILL

Headquarters of David Fanning, noted leader of North Carolina Tories 1781-82, stood four and one-half miles east near Bean's Mill, in Ramseur, N.C.

SANDY CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH

Mother of Southern Baptist Association. Founded 1755 by Rev. Shubael Stearns whose grave is here.

TRINITY COLLEGE

Union Institute 1839. Normal College 1851. Trinity College 1859. Moved to Durham 1892. Duke University 1924.

JONATHAN WORTH

Governor 1865-1868. State Treasurer 1862-1865.

THE PLANK ROAD

Marks the Route of the Fayetteville to Salem Plank Road 129 miles long. Built 1849-1854.

MUSTERING OUT OF CONFEDERATE ARMY

General Johnston's men paid off and mustered out near here, May 1-2, 1865, after surrender near Durham, April 26.

RANDOLPH COUNTY POST OFFICES

1789-1979

Aconite	1890-1908	Farmer	1875-1956
Allen's Store	1830-1833	Flora	1883-1914
Arch	1903-1910	(Formerly Bingham)	
Archdale	1887-1960	Flower Hill	1877-1907
(formerly Bush Hill)		Fork Creek	1860-1866; 1879-1905
Asheboro	1800-	Foust's Mills	1858-1903
(Asheborough before 1923)		Franklinville	1840-
Bachelor Creek	1860-1866	French	1903-1905
Baldwin's Store	1879-1881	Fuller's	1891-1907
Bingham	1882-1883	(Formerly Hoover Hill)	
Bombay	1889-1917	Gladesborough	1858-1904
Brower's Mills	1828-1910	Gardner's Store	1827-1835
Brown's Crossroads	1873-1890	Glenola	1876-1923
Brown's Store	1879-1897	Grays Chapel	1875-1904
Brunswick	1895-1914	Gray's Crossroads	1848-1854
Brush Creek	1846-1873	Gray's Store	1819-1827
Buffalo Ford	1850-1904	Heart	1880-1882
Bulla	1882-1903	Henly	1909-1910
Bunch	1888-1901	Hill's Store	1823-1924
Burgess Store	1875-1875	Holly	1899-1909
Burney's Mills	1850-1876	Hone Factory	1830-1835
Bush Hill	1865-1887	Hoover Hill	1849-1891
Cannon	1908-1909	Hoyle	1886-1905
Cape	1886-1904	Ingram's Store	1828-1831
Caraway	1845-1869; 1882-1900	Institute	1850-1852
Cedar Falls	1848-1860; 1878-	Jackson Creek	1859-1953
Central Falls	1882-	Jones Mine	1853-1878
Cheeks	1881-1928	Julian	1880-1962
(formerly Coles Mills)		(moved to Guilford)	
Coleridge	1886-	Kanoy	1903-1921
Cole's Mills	1871-1881	Kemp's Mills	1874-1935
Cole's Store	1876-1918	Kildee	1886-1905
Cole's Store	1918-1928	LaGrange	1827-1866
(Second location)		(Formerly Gray's Store)	
Columbia Factory	1879-1889	Lanesville	1832-1844
(formerly Reed Creek)		Lassiter's Mills	1848-1917
Corleto	1901-1908	Level Cross	1876-1904
Covenant	1888-1891	Level Plains	1875-1906
Cox	1899-1911	Liberty	1884-
Cox's Mills	1846-1866	Long's Mills	1819-1884
Crotts	1902-1904	Lytton	1888-1906
Defiance	1888-1906	Maberry	1915-1918
Derrick	1902-1906	Marley's Mills	1827-1868; 1875-1905
Dewey	1898-1911	Martha	1894-1916
Eden	1849-1905	Matama	1890-1891
Edgar	1892-1922	Maud	1884-1903
Eleazer	1883-1953	Mechanic	1884-1931
Empire	1882-1906	Melanchthon	1894-1901
(Formerly Heart)		(Formerly Sandy Creek)	
Erect	1883-1935	Mendenhall's Mill	1819-?
		Michfield	1897-1913
		Millboro	1887-1954
		Mill Creek	1860-1866

Millikan	1903-1905
Moffitt's Mill	1822-1935
Mullen	1894-1903
Murrow	1900-1903
New Hope Academy	1859-1935
New Market (Formerly Gardner's Store)	1835-1909
Newport	1850-1859
New Salem	1819-1906
Nixon's	1823-1843
Normal College (Formerly Institute)	1852-1859
North Asheboro (Formerly Spero)	1930-1976
Page's Station	1858-1859
Pine	1903-1906
Pinson	1890-1929
Pipe	1912-1920
Pisgah	1876-1953
Planters	1880-1895
Post Oak	1892-1897
Prim	1886-1890
(Moved to Strieby, 1887)	
Progress	1884-1924
Quinine	1890-1921
Rachel	1890-1926
Ralph	1886-1914
Ramseur	1889-
(Formerly Columbia)	
Randleman	1881-
Randolph	1888-1907
Raysville	1839-1839
Red Cross	1875-1891
Reed Creek	1849-1879
Reitzel	1894-1898
Reynolds Mill	1833-1838
Richland Creek	1860-1866
Riley's Store	1879-1925
Salem Church	1840-1918
Sandy Creek	1837-1883
Sawyersville	1849-1902
Science Hill (Formerly Gray's Crossroads)	1854-1905
Seagrove	1897-
Soapstone Mount	1851-1866; 1873-1901
Sol	1906-1917
Sophia	1891-
Spero	1899-1930
Spokane	1907-1918
Staley	1884-
Stone Lick	1849-1866
Strieby	1883-1935
Trinity (Formerly Trinity College)	1894-
Trinity College (Formerly Normal College)	1859-1894
Troy's Store	1826-1884
True	1889-1890
Uharee	1840-1844
Ulah	1889-1953
Velna	1893-1916
Vicarage	1836-1844
Waddell's Ferry	1811-1833
Walker's Mills	1832-1836
Wheatmore	1891-1904
White House	1849-1908
Why Not	1860-1905
Woodford	1890-1896
Woodstock	1882-1884
Worthville	1882-

Compiled by Garland P. Stout and Revised 1979

RANDOLPH COUNTY POST OFFICES — 1979

Asheboro, 27203	Carleton R. McCollom
Cedar Falls, 27230	Crayteen A. Brown
Central Falls, 27232	Mildred D. Williams
Coleridge, 27234	Ethel C. Albright
Franklinville, 27248	Edward A. Mitchell
Liberty, 27298	Betty P. Hemphill
Ramseur, 27316	Elvin C. Cox
Randleman, 27317	George M. Murray
Seagrove, 27341	Troy L. Moore
Sophia, 27350	Leonard Staley
Staley, 27355	R. Wayne Ward
Trinity, 27370	Robert W. Loflin

GOLD MINING IN RANDOLPH COUNTY

Companies operating mines before 1860:

Buncombe Mining Company
Honeycutt Mining Company
Old Field Mining Company
Randolph Mining Company
Holmes, Honeycutt and Company

Early Mine Owners:

James Leach
Alexander W. Hogan
William B. Leach
Philemon Hawkins
E.P. Jones of Burke County
William F. McKeson of Burke County
Enoch Sawyer
E.P. Miller
Roswell A. King
Obed Anthony
Samuel Hargrove
James A. Long
Samuel Gaither
Jeremiah Adderton
Alexander D. Honeycutt of Rowan County
David W. Honeycutt of Rowan County
Edmond B. Rice of Rowan County
Benjamin F. Fraley of Rowan County
Jacob Holsouser of Rowan County
L. Blackmer of Rowan County
A.E. Rape of Rowan County
James Honeycutt of Cabarrus County
Edmond Honeycutt of Cabarrus County
James W. Patton of Buncombe County
N.W. Woodfin of Buncombe County — Hoover Hill
Manteo Mining Company
North Carolina Gold Mining Company
Oconee Mining Company
College & Hepler Copper Company (N.Y.)
North Carolina Transportation & Mining Co.
Honeycutt & Culp Mining Company
J.W. Woodfin of Buncombe County — Hoover Hill
Nathan Kendal of Davidson County — Hoover Hill
William Gollihorn (sold to W.W. Verden)
William Verden of Baltimore, Maryland
Iredel Loflin (Laughlin Mine)
Charles F. Fisher of Rowan County — Laughlin Mine
Jonathan Jones
Henry Tyson of Baltimore, president of Manteo Mining Company
Hunk Burkhead of Baltimore
Henry Henson of Baltimore
Ferdinand Braunhard of Baltimore
North Carolina Mining Company (1854) — Hannahs Creek: William Hickock of New York; Chauncey Bush of New York; Fulton Cutting of New York
Oconee Mining Company: Alfred H. Marsh; Henry B. Elliott; William Hickock
North Carolina Transportation & Mining Company: Clarkson Coffin; Allen Harris of Massachusetts
Scarlett Copper Mine on Haskett's Creek: John Scarlet & wife Elizabeth; William S. Marsh; Matthew S. Henley; L. Wood; A.S. Horney; Addison Cross

Delk Gold Mine on Jackson Creek: Joseph Delk; Benjamin F. Hoover
 Gray & McCain Gold Mine on Back Creek: Thomas Winslow; A.H. Marsh; Henry B. Elliott (sold his interest to Worth); Jonathan Worth; J.M. Worth — Worths sold interest to William B. Hill of Baltimore
 Ninevah Beckerdite sold his 1/4 interest in Hoover Hill Mine to Thomas L. Avery, James C. Smith, J.O. Roberts, T.R. Caldwell, J.J. Ervin, W.W. Avery and I.T. Avery of Burke County.
 Ansel Pearce
 Joseph Hoover, Senr.
 Joseph Hoover, Jr.
 Ezra Beckerdite
 Amos Tucker
 Nixon Henly and A.M. Pugh sold their interests in the Hoover Hill Mine to Buncombe Gold Mine Company

From Gold Deposits of the Southern Piedmont by J.T. Pardee and C.F. Park, Jr., U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 213, 1948:

Allred (Burns, Overton, Randolph)
 Ned Sawyer
 Merrill (before 1860)
 Jones (before 1860)
 Laughlin (before 1860)
 Copple, Spencer and Ruth (before 1860)
 Southern Homestake (Cameron Mountain)
 Delk (Lytton)
 Loflin (Herring, Empire)
 Miller, Brown, Hill and Loflin (Big Cut)
 Parrish and Kindley (Kismet)
 Jones (Keystone)
 Hoover Hill (before 1860)
 Wilson Kindley
 Pierce Mountain (before 1860)
 Newby (Newberry)
 Davis Hill (McAlister)
 Davis Mountain (Conroy)
 Gray & McCain (before 1860)
 Asheboro and Jones
 McGrew (House)
 Scarlett (before 1860)
 Pritchett
 Winningham
 Slack (before 1860)
 Redding
 Gold Bowl (Pugh)
 Spoon (Pee Dee)
 Porter (Johnson) and Pilot Mountain
 Horney
 Pine Hill
 Gollihorn and Smith (before 1860) — sold to Verden, Wm. W.
 Lowdermilk (McAdoo)

Branson
 Colburn
 Dowd and Rush
 Gluyas
 Uharie
 Griffin
 Stafford
 Talbert and Hill
 Brummel Hill
 Winslow
 Voncannon
 Delk (before 1860)
 Sawyer (before 1860), three main veins — Miller, Davis and Sulphur
 Coltranes Mill (before 1860), owned by Buncombe Gold Mining Company
 Carter Gold Mine (before 1860) — on Second Creek

MINERS

1850 CENSUS

Thomas M. Moore	E.P. Miller
William Jarrel	Albert Hamilton
Jonathan P. Varner	Isaac Robbins
Hix Bunting	Solomon Byrns
James W. Pearce	William Henly
William Smith	Alsey Floyd
William Isaac Robson	William Jackson
(born England)	Arthur H. Neil
Abel Yates	Philip Black
James Hughes	Silas Gaddis
Samuel Small	Micajah Small
Henry R. Hix	William M. Hix
William Hardester	Abel Crow
Daniel Robbins	George Gibson
A. Chandler	J.L. Fry
Thomas Varker	G.E. Moore
(born England)	Jesse Millinax
G.M. Floyd	William H. Smith
Nathan Hodgins	Thomas L. Avery
George Greenfield	Luke H. Cross, Blaster
(born Scotland)	Thomas H. Cross, Blaster

1860 Census

James L. Fry	John Luther
Archabald Pugh	John Hopkins
Harrison Hicks	Madison Lamb
Frank Wheeler	Marshall James
Micajah Briles	Decater Jones
John Snider	Thomas Daniel
Lease Lambeth	Thomas Barnes
Josiah Lambeth	Winborn Ferrell
Peter Yates	William Cumins

RANDOLPH COUNTY PEOPLE WHO HAVE SERVED IN NORTH CAROLINA GOVERNMENT

Governor	Jonathan Worth 1865-1866; 1866-1868
Council of State	Reuben Wood 1800-1806
	Alexander Gray 1829-1829
Treasurer	Jonathan Worth 1862-1865
	John Milton Worth 1876-1885
Auditor	William Penn Wood 1911-1921
Commissioner of Insurance	Waldo C. Check 1949-1953
	John R. Ingram 1973-
	David S. Coltrane 1948-1949
Commissioner of Agriculture	George Ross 1949-1953
Director, Department of Conservation and Development	David S. Coltrane 1960-1961
Department of Administration	D.B. McCrary 1937-1945 Acting Chairman: 1943
Department of Highway Commission	Charles Ross: 1925-1945
	Dr. Henry Jordan 1946-1953
State Board of Education	Charles W. McCrary 1956-1965

CHURCHES

NAME OF CHURCH	DENOMINATION	YEAR ORGANIZED	TOWNSHIP
Albertson Road, Archdale	Baptist		Trinity
Allen's Temple	AME	1896-1966	Asheboro
Alston's Chapel	Baptist	1894	Columbia
Amity Hills	Baptist (Independent)	1952	Back Creek
Andrews' Grove	Methodist	1900?	Tabernacle
Antioch	Baptist	1954	Union
Antioch	Christian (UCC)	1885	Coleridge
Archdale	Assembly of God	1976	Trinity
Archdale, First	Baptist	1947	Trinity
Archdale	Church of the Nazarene	1949	Trinity
Archdale	Friends	1925	Trinity
Archdale	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1924	Trinity
Archdale	Seventh Day Adventist	1903	Trinity
Archdale	Wesleyan (Methodist)	1957	Trinity
Armfield Heights	Baptist	1964	Asheboro
Asbill	Methodist Episcopal	1886	Richland
Asheboro, First	Baptist	1902	Asheboro
Asheboro	Catholic	1888-1893; 1935-1943	Asheboro
Asheboro	Christian	1890-1919	Asheboro
Asheboro, First	Congregational (UCC)	1897	Asheboro
Asheboro	Congregational (UCC)	1939	Asheboro
Asheboro	Church of Christ (Ind.)	1952	Asheboro
Asheboro	Church of God of Prophecy		Asheboro
Asheboro	Church of God	1932	Asheboro
Asheboro, First	Church of the Nazarene		Asheboro
Asheboro	Friends	1913	Asheboro
Asheboro	Jehovah's Witness		Asheboro
Asheboro	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1834	Asheboro
Asheboro, Central	Methodist Protestant (UMC)	1892	Asheboro
Asheboro	Pentecostal Holiness		Asheboro
Asheboro, Central	Pilgrim Holiness-Wesleyan	1900	Asheboro
Asheboro	Seventh Day Adventist		Asheboro
Asheboro, First	Wesleyan (Methodist)	1881	Asheboro
Asheboro, First	Presbyterian	1850	Asheboro
Asheboro	Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints, Branch of	1950	Asheboro
Asheboro, First	Evangelical & Reformed	1939	Asheboro
Asheboro	Christian Missionary Alliance	1950	Asheboro
Ashland Street, Archdale (Asheboro), First	Baptist	1968	Trinity
	Assembly of God	1970	Asheboro
Back Creek	Friends	1775	Back Creek
Bailey's Grove	Congregational	1911	Asheboro
Balfour	Baptist	1931	Asheboro
Balfour	Bible Missionary	1954	Asheboro
Beans Chapel	Union Sunday School	1909	Richland
Bescher Chapel			Concord
Bethany	Baptist	1947	Asheboro
Bethany	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1834	Liberty
Bethany	Methodist Protestant (UMC)	1875	Franklinville
Bethel	Baptist	1940	Tabernacle
Bethel	Church of God		
Bethel	Friends	1821	Grant
Bethel	Methodist Episcopal; and Methodist Protestant	1818 1824	Providence
Bethel	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1909	New Market
Beulah	Baptist	1902	Pleasant Grove
Bible Tabernacle	Non-denominational		Randleman
Big Creek	Baptist		New Hope
Bombay	Methodist Episcopal	1910	New Hope
Brookshire Chapel	Union Sunday School	1909	Back Creek
Browers	Pilgrim Holiness-Wesleyan	1950	Cedar Grove
Browers Chapel	Methodist Protestant (UMC)	1840	Asheboro
Brush Creek	Primitive Baptist	1829	Coleridge
Bullock	Methodist Episcopal	1894?	Trinity
Butcher's Graveyard		1797	
Butler's Chapel	Baptist	1939	Franklinville
Burnett's Chapel	Methodist		Trinity

Calah (Buffalo Ford)	Presbyterian	1881-1900	Coleridge
Calvary	Baptist Mission	1953	Asheboro
Calvary	Baptist		Asheboro
Calvary	United Methodist	1950	Asheboro
Calvary	Gospel Church		New Market
Canaan	Union Sunday School	1909	Concord
Caraway (Flint Hill)	Wesleyan (Methodist)	1848	Back Creek
Caraway	Baptist	1932	Back Creek
Cedar Falls	Baptist	1844	Franklinville
Cedar Falls	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1837	Franklinville
Cedar Falls	Methodist Protestant (UMC)	1873	Franklinville
Cedar Falls	Free Will Holiness		Franklinville
Cedar Grove	Wesleyan (Methodist)	1874	Cedar Grove
Cedar Square	Friends	1850	New Market
Center	Methodist		New Hope
Center Cross	Baptist	1892	Union
Central Falls	Baptist	1893	Franklinville
Central Falls	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1883	Franklinville
Central Falls	Wesleyan (Methodist)	1906-1933	Franklinville
Central Falls	Union Sunday School	1909	Franklinville
Charlotte	Methodist Protestant (UMC)	1870	Back Creek
Chimney Lane	Church of God (Non-Pentecostal)	1973	Franklinville
Christian Union	Christian	1842	Richland
Church of God	AME Zion		Asheboro
Church of the Good Shepherd	Episcopal	1935	Asheboro
Clearview	Baptist	1965	Franklinville
Community	Baptist	1954	Richland
Cool Springs	Wesleyan Methodist	1849-1860	Franklinville
Cool Springs	Methodist		Franklinville
Cool Springs	Baptist		Franklinville
Cox's Chapel	Methodist Episcopal	1882	Grant
Concord	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1825	Coleridge
Craven's Schoolhouse	Wesleyan Methodist	1849-1860	Columbia
Crestview	Wesleyan (Methodist)	1952	Asheboro
Cross Road	Baptist	1978	Grant
Davis Chapel	Methodist Protestant	1881	Randleman
Deep River	Baptist	1901	Coleridge
Deep River Tabernacle	Non-denominational		Randleman
Dogwood Acres	Presbyterian	1947	Asheboro
East Side	Baptist (Independent)	1970	Asheboro
Ebenezer	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1806	New Market
Edwards Grove	Baptist		Liberty
Eleazer	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1827	New Hope
Elizabeth	AME		Liberty
Emanuel	Holiness	1952	Richland
Fair Grove	Methodist Protestant (UMC)	1859	Richland
Fairmont	Methodist Protestant	1909	Concord
Fairview	Methodist Episcopal	1907	Trinity
Faith Christian	Baptist (Independent)		
Faith Temple	Baptist (Independent)	1971	Franklinville
Farlow's Chapel	Methodist Protestant		New Market
Farmer	Baptist (Independent)		Concord
Farmer	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1859	Concord
Fayetteville Street	Baptist (Independent)	1954	Asheboro
Ferree's Chapel	Methodist Episcopal	1879	Randleman
Flag Springs	Methodist Protestant (UMC)	1839	Grant
Flint Hill	Christian (UCC)	1927	Back Creek
Flint Hill	Church of God		Back Creek
Flint Hill	Methodist Protestant	1880	Back Creek
Flint Springs	Friends outpost (SS)	1909	Richland
Forest Park	Baptist	1959	Randleman
Fork Creek	Primitive Baptist	1860	Richland
Fork Creek	Baptist	1880	Richland
Foster Street	Pilgrim Holiness-Wesleyan	1960	Asheboro
Franklinville (Moore's Chapel)	Baptist	1887	Franklinville
Franklinville	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1839	Franklinville
Franklinville	Pentecostal Holiness	1937	Franklinville
Franklinville	Pilgrim Holiness-Wesleyan	1922	Franklinville
Free Grace Mission			Concord
Free Wesley Tabernacle			Concord
Freedman's Chapel	Methodist Episcopal	1867	Trinity
Friendship	Methodist Episcopal	1890	Columbia

Friendship	Baptist	1974	Asheboro
Friendship	Baptist	1975	Trinity
Friendship	Baptist	1976	Level Cross
Friendship (Brooklyn)	Baptist		Columbia
Friendly (Red Cross)	Baptist	1975?	Providence
Friendly	Pilgrim Holiness-Wesleyan	1944	Liberty
Friendsville	Friends (Conservative)	1910	Coleridge
Fulp's Memorial (Tabernacle)	Non-denominational	1941	Richland
Full Gospel Bible	Church of God		Tabernacle
Galilee	United Church of God		New Market
Garrell Street, Archdale	Baptist	1967	Trinity
Giles Chapel	Methodist Protestant (UMC)	1831	Franklinville
Glade Springs	Sunday school	1909	Richland
Glenco	Methodist Episcopal	1867	New Market
Glenola	Baptist	1917	New Market
Glenola	Methodist		New Market
Gospel Baptist, Glenola	Baptist (Independent)	1965	New Market
Gosset's Meeting House (Ebenezer)	Methodist Episcopal	1792-1806	New Market
Grace	Lutheran	1911	Liberty
Grace	United Methodist	1956	Asheboro
Gravel Hill	Baptist	1901	New Hope
Grays Chapel	Methodist Protestant (UMC)	1831	Providence
Greystone	Baptist	1951	Asheboro
Harshaw Grove	Baptist	1885	Randleman
Hickory Chapel	Wesleyan Methodist	1900	
High Pine	Wesleyan (Methodist)	1878	Union
High Rock	Baptist		Tabernacle
Hillsboro	Methodist Episcopal	1911?	New Hope
Hillsville	Baptist		Trinity
Hinshaw's Grove (White Hall)	Methodist Episcopal	1895	Randleman
Holley's Chapel	Pentecostal Holiness	1917	Columbia
Holly Spring	Friends	1762	Coleridge
Hoover Hill	Methodist Episcopal	1892	Tabernacle
Hoovers Grove	Wesleyan (Methodist)	1879	Concord
Hopewell	Friends	1885	Union
Hopewell	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1819	Trinity
Hughes Grove	Baptist	1933	Trinity
Huldah	Baptist	1896	Richland
Humbles Grove	Wesleyan (Methodist)	1879	Grant
Hilltop	Baptist		Grant
Hope Chapel	Baptist		Trinity
Jackson Creek	Baptist	1950	Concord
Julian	Methodist Protestant (UMC)	1905	Liberty
Kildee	Pilgrim Holiness-Wesleyan	1903	Columbia
Kings Mountain	Methodist Protestant	1912?	Union
Legend Park	Methodist, United	1966	Asheboro
Level Cross	Baptist	1957	Level Cross
Level Cross	Methodist Protestant (UMC)	1838	Level Cross
Liberty	Baptist	1886	Liberty
Liberty	Christian (UCC)	1880	Liberty
Liberty	Friends	1943	Liberty
Liberty	Methodist Protestant	1891	Liberty
Liberty	Methodist Episcopal	1896	Liberty
Liberty, First	United Methodist	1939	Liberty
Liberty	Church of God		Liberty
Liberty	Church of God of Prophecy		Liberty
Liberty	Jehovah's Witness		Liberty
Liberty	Pentecostal Holiness		Liberty
Liberty	Methodist Protestant	1910	New Hope
Liberty Grove	Baptist	1870	Trinity
Liberty Grove	Methodist Protestant (UMC)	1828	Liberty
Little River	Friends	? -1875	Union
Louis Grove	Holiness	1925	Liberty
McCrary's Chapel	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)		Columbia
Macedonia	Baptist	1880	Liberty
Macedonia	Methodist Episcopal	1884	Cedar Grove
Maple Springs	Baptist	1888	Richland
Maple Springs	Methodist		Coleridge
Margaret's Chapel	Holiness		Columbia

Marlboro	Friends	1780	New Market
Mechanic	Baptist	1895?	Cedar Grove
Melanchthon	Lutheran	1825	Liberty
Melita Grove	Baptist	1895	Tabernacle
Midway	Wesleyan (Methodist)	1936	Randleman
Mitchell	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1880	Grant
Mt. Calvary	Holiness		Columbia
Mt. Gilead	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1802	Tabernacle
Mt. Lebanon	Baptist	1890	Union
Mt. Lebanon	Methodist Protestant (UMC)	1849	Randleman
Mt. Lebanon	Methodist Episcopal	1889	Cedar Grove
Mt. Nebo	Holy Church		Columbia
Mt. Olivet	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1813	Brower
Mt. Olivet	Pilgrim Holiness-Wesleyan	1905	Columbia
Mt. Olive	Pilgrim Holiness-Wesleyan	1909	New Market
Mt. Pleasant (Kivett's Church)	Baptist	1872	Liberty
Mt. Pleasant	Methodist Protestant (UMC)	1881	Tabernacle
Mt. Pleasant	Methodist Episcopal	1884	Grant
Mt. Pleasant	Meeting house on Brush Creek	1798	Coleridge
Mt. Shepherd	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1848	Tabernacle
Mt. Shepherd	Primitive Baptist		Tabernacle
Mt. Tabor	Community Church		Grant
Mt. Tabor	Methodist Episcopal	1840	Concord
Mt. Tabor	Primitive Baptist	1830	Grant
Mt. Tabor	Union Sunday School	1909	Grant
Mt. Vernon	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1879	Trinity
Mt. Zion	Holy Church	1930	Asheboro
Mt. Zion	Pentecostal Holiness		Asheboro
Mt. Zion	Methodist Protestant (UMC)	1875	Pleasant Grove
Mt. Zion	Methodist Episcopal	1881	Tabernacle
Mt. Zion	Pilgrim Holiness-Wesleyan		Richland
Mountain View	Methodist Episcopal, North	1870	Back Creek
Mountain View	Wesleyan Methodist	1854	Back Creek
Mountain View	Methodist (Independent)	1939	Back Creek
Mountain View (Amity Hills)	Baptist	1952	Asheboro
Naomi Falls	Methodist Episcopal	1883	Randleman
Neighbors Grove (Piney Woods)	Wesleyan (Methodist)	1879	Asheboro
New Center	Christian	1872	Richland
New Covenant	Lutheran		Trinity
New Hope, Archdale	Baptist	1967	Trinity
New Hope	Friends (Conservative)	1906-1960	New Market
New Hope	Methodist Protestant (UMC)	1878	Union
New Hope	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1830	New Hope
New Jerusalem	Pentecostal Holiness		Asheboro
New Salem	Friends	1813	Randleman
New Salem	Methodist Protestant (UMC)	1889	Randleman
New Union	Methodist Protestant (UMC)	1878	Cedar Grove
New Zion Memorial Association	Methodist (Protestant) (Inc.)	1910	Richland
North Asheboro	Church of God		Asheboro
Oak Forest	Friends outpost	? - 1899	Trinity
Oak Grove	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1843	New Hope
Oak Hill	Baptist (Union Sunday School)	1884	Trinity
Oakhurst	Baptist	1946	Asheboro
Oakland	Baptist	1899	Columbia
Oakwood Park	Baptist	1952	Asheboro
Old Union (Bell's Meeting)	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1802	New Market
Oliver's Chapel	AME Zion	1850	Liberty
Panther Creek	Baptist	1900	Richland
Panther Creek	Friends	1840-1875	Richland
Parks Cross Roads	Christian	1842	Coleridge
Patterson's Grove	Christian	1885	Columbia
Pierce's Chapel	Primitive Baptist	1899	Concord
Pierce's Chapel	Wesleyan Methodist	1849-1860	Concord
Piney Grove	Methodist Protestant	1871	Concord
Piney Ridge	Friends	1826	Richland
Piney Ridge	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1892	Richland
Pisgah	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1866	Union
Pleasant Cross	Christian	1877	Franklinville
Pleasant Grove	Baptist (Sunday school)	1909	Randleman
Pleasant Grove	Christian	1842	Pleasant Grove
Pleasant Grove	Methodist Episcopal	1889	Tabernacle
Pleasant Hill (Worthville St.)	Baptist		Randleman
Pleasant Hill	Methodist Protestant	1858	Richland

Pleasant Hill	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1853	Tabernacle
Pleasant Hill	Methodist Episcopal	1924	Brower
Pleasant Hill	Primitive Baptist	1850	Union
Pleasant Ridge	Christian	1842	Columbia
Pleasant Union	Christian	1880	Concord
Pleasant Union	Wesleyan Methodist		
Poplar Ridge	Friends	1857	Tabernacle
Prospect	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1840	Trinity
Providence	Friends	1762	Providence
Providence	Wesleyan (Methodist)	1912	
Quaker Heights	Friends	1977	Asheboro
Ramseur	Baptist	1851	Columbia
Ramseur	Christian	1893	Columbia
Ramseur, First	United Church of Christ	1964	Columbia
Ramseur	Church of God	1954	Columbia
Ramseur	Church of God of Prophecy		Columbia
Ramseur (Jordan Memorial)	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1882	Columbia
Ramseur	Pilgrim Holiness-Wesleyan	1903	Columbia
Ramseur	Gospel Chapel		Columbia
Ramseur	Missionary Mission		Columbia
Ramseur	AME	1908	Columbia
Randleman	Baptist	1859	Randleman
Randleman	Church of God	1940	Randleman
Randleman	Friends	1943	Randleman
Randleman	Pentecostal Holiness		Randleman
Randleman, First	United Methodist	1944	Randleman
Randleman	Pilgrim Holiness-Wesleyan	1901	Randleman
Randleman	Seventh Day Adventist		Randleman
Randleman, First	Wesleyan (Methodist)	1887	Randleman
Randleman (St. Johns)	Christian	1890	Randleman
Randolph	Presbyterian	1948	Trinity
Randolph	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1831	Liberty
Randolph	Church of God		
Randolph Hills	United Methodist		Trinity
Red Cross	Baptist	1949	Providence
Reformed	German Reformed	1787	Liberty
Refuge	Baptist (Independent)		Trinity
Richland	Baptist	1951	Grant
Richland	Lutheran	1787	Liberty
Riverside	Baptist	1905	Brower
Rock Hill	Primitive Baptist	1886	Asheboro
Rock Springs	Baptist	1876	
Rocky Mount	Union Sunday School	1913	Grant
Rocky Ridge	Wesleyan Methodist	1849-1860	
Rushwood Park	Wesleyan (Methodist)	1950	Asheboro
Russell's Grove	Baptist	1935	Cedar Grove
St. Delights	Holiness	1921	Asheboro
St. Johns (Greater St. Johns)	Baptist	1890	Asheboro
St. John's	Lutheran	1938	Asheboro
St. Joseph's	Roman Catholic	1943	Asheboro
St. Lukes (Bulla's Grove)	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1869	Asheboro
St. Mark's	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1885	New Hope
St. Mary's	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1895	Trinity
St. Paul	Methodist Episcopal	1855	Randleman
St. Peters	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1884	Randleman
St. Paul's	Pentecostal Holiness		Asheboro
Salem	Congregational	1885	Concord
Salem	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1829	Concord
Salem	Methodist Protestant	1832	Columbia
Salem	Congregational		Randleman
Salvation Army	Salvation Army	1970	Asheboro
Sawyersville	Pilgrim Holiness-Wesleyan	1903	Back Creek
Sandy Creek	Baptist	1755	Liberty
Sandy Creek	Primitive Baptist	1755	Liberty
St. Stephens	AME	1881	Liberty
Sandy Creek	Friends	1780	Liberty
Sandy Creek (McGee's)	Presbyterian	1772?	Liberty
Science Hill	Friends	1892	Cedar Grove
Saving Grace, Archdale	Baptist	1975	Trinity
Seagrove	Christian	1855	Richland
Seagrove	Baptist	1922	Richland
Seagrove	Methodist Protestant (UMC)	1922	Richland
Seagrove	Church of God		Richland

Seagrove	Jehovah's Witness	1939	Richland
Seagrove, First	Baptist	1965	Richland
Shady Grove	Baptist	1836	Columbia
Shady Grove	Congregational Christian		Union
Shady Grove	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1876	Franklinville
Shiloh	Christian	1842	Coleridge
Shiloh	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1790	Liberty
Solid Rock	Baptist	1950?	Franklinville
Sophia	Union Sunday School	1913	New Market
Sophia (Brown's Chapel)	Christian	1880	New Market
Sophia	Baptist	1959	New Market
Soul Saving Station	Pentecostal Holiness		Asheboro
South Asheboro	Church of God		Asheboro
South Plainfield	Friends	1886	Back Creek
Spoons Chapel	Methodist Protestant	1859	Grant
Spoons Chapel	Christian (UCC)	1893	Grant
Staley	Christian	1889	Columbia
Staley	Methodist Episcopal	1897	Columbia
Staley	Pilgrim Holiness-Wesleyan	1903	Columbia
Staley	Baptist	1889	Columbia
Staley	Revival Fellowship Holiness		Columbia
Stouts Chapel	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1871	Coleridge
Stouts Chapel, First	Pentecostal Holiness	1944	Coleridge
Strieby, First	Congregational	1881	Union
Son Light	Baptist (Independent)		Asheboro
Seagrove — Why Not	Wesleyan (Methodist)	1970	Richland
St. Sardis Temple	Pentecostal Holiness		Asheboro
Tabernacle	Methodist Episcopal	1851	Tabernacle
Tabernacle	Pilgrim Holiness-Wesleyan	1909	Randleman
Temple Heights	Baptist		Trinity
Timber Ridge	Baptist	1780	Level Cross
Trindale	Baptist		Trinity
Trindale	Independent Fellowship		Trinity
Trinity	Baptist	1924	Trinity
Trinity, First	Baptist	1890?	Trinity
Trinity	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1859	Trinity
Trinity	Wesleyan (Methodist)	1949	Richland
Ulah	Union Sunday School	1913	Cedar Grove
Union	Methodist Episcopal	1900?	New Hope
Union Grove	Baptist	1886	Richland
Union Grove	Christian	1866	Grant
Uwharrie	Friends	1780-1856	Concord
Ward Street	Baptist	1937-1954	Asheboro
Welborn Chapel	Baptist	1806	Columbia
Wesley Chapel	AME Zion	1931	Asheboro
Wesley's Chapel (John Wesley's Stand)		1903	Back Creek
West Chapel	Methodist	1892	Cedar Grove
West Asheboro	Baptist		Asheboro
West Bend	Methodist Episcopal (UMC)	1909	Asheboro
Westfield	Baptist	1915	Tabernacle
Wheatmore	Baptist	1890?	Trinity
Whispering Pines	Presbyterian	1961	Cedar Grove
White Hall	Evangelical		Randleman
White's Chapel	Methodist Episcopal	1897	Columbia
White's Memorial	Baptist	1908	Franklinville
Willow Lane	Baptist		
Worthville	Baptist	1891	Randleman
Worthville	Presbyterian	1884-1928	Randleman
Worthville	Methodist Episcopal	1882	Randleman
Worthville	Pentecostal Holiness	1969	Randleman
Worthville	Union Sunday School	1909	Randleman

Note: This list was compiled from directories, lists from denominational headquarters, the 1938 WPA Survey, etc. Unfortunately, it is still incomplete for some information was not available. Also, the committee did not have time to make a complete survey of churches. The list is believed to be informative about churches organized before 1930.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY

John Long, Jr.	1822-1829
James Madison Leach	1858-1860; 1871-1875 *
William McKendree Robbins	1872-1878 *
William Cicero Hammer	1921-1930

* Elected from other districts.

ACADEMIES

Academies were distinguished from the common schools for four reasons: they offered a few subjects more advanced than those taught in the public schools of the late nineteenth century; they prepared students for additional study or for teaching in the public schools; they accepted students from other areas who boarded with families in the neighborhood; and they charged tuition from \$1.50 to \$4.00 a month for all courses which were not financed by the public school system. Some academies included both types of schools, making it possible for students to continue their studies after completing the common school courses.

Some of the buildings in which they were located were built by residents of the community who specified that the second floor was to be used by the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics, the Farmers Alliance, the Farmers Union, or the Masonic Lodge — or all of them; and some were erected by churches or educational societies; some were privately owned. All but one (which burned) were sold to the County or Asheboro City Board of Education to be used for public schools.

Academies	Opened	Property Sold to Board of Education
1. Belvidere Academy Sawyersville Road, Back Creek Township	?	1883
2. Bombay Academy On road to Albemarle from Farmer, New Hope Township; Term August 19-May 29	1900	1909
3. Bush Hill Academy (Archdale) Became academy in 1883; after 1906 building used by County Board as public school	1876	1936
4. Cheek Alliance Academy Farmers Union, JOUAM and Masons used second floor; known as Pleasant Grove School after 1912	?	1912
5. Farmers Academy The Academy was known as Farmer Institute after 1893. Building was three stories high. Because of its location and its record as a college preparatory school, the County Board of Education selected it for one of the first rural high schools.	1879	1907
6. Liberty Academy In 1888 Business Institute was added to name; 1896 the Academy became Liberty Normal College; wooden building burned in 1907.	1885	1907
7. Mount Olivet Academy Near Mt. Olivet Methodist Church at Erect; many boarding stu- dents came from Chatham and Moore Counties and stayed in the area; building burned during Civil War, but was rebuilt by suppor- ters; Masons used second floor.	1850	1888
8. New Hope Academy At junction of Brinkles Ferry and Troy Roads, New Hope Township	1859	1906
9. New Salem Academy New Salem and Randleman High School, 1881-1885; Brantley York, Principal.	1881	1885
10. Oak Grove Seminary (Academy) Near Oak Grove Methodist Episcopal Church; New Hope Township	1858	1892
11. Parks Cross Roads Academy On the Columbia Factory Road at L.T. Parks line, Coleridge Town- ship	1889	1905
12. Providence Academy Society of Friends established a school here about 1770 near the Meeting House; after the Civil War the school became an Academy	1867	1884
13. Ramseur Academy On Jordan Highway in front of the present school; contained four classrooms and large room on second floor for Masonic Lodge; Wing added later; D.M. Weatherly was first Principal.	1890	1905
14. Science Hill Academy College preparatory	1845	1884
15. Shiloh Academy Near Shiloh Christian Church; preparation for college and for teach- ing in one-room schools; Principals: John R. Miller and Frank M. Wright	1866	1908
16. Trinity High School Preparatory school when Trinity College moved to Durham; prop- erty used as public school from 1909; Principal — J.F. Heitman	1892	1919
17. Why Not Academy Business subjects included in advanced departments; building was two stories — four rooms; J.P. Boroughs first Headmaster; after 1900, G.F. Garner; dormitory built for boys, girls lived with families in the community	1892	1915
Sold to Asheboro School Committee:		
1. Asheboro Female Academy	1839	1891
2. Asheboro Male Academy	1842	1891
Destroyed by fire:		
1. Middleton Academy Between Franklinville and Cedar Falls; established by Horney and Makepeace families; burned during Reconstruction Era.	1841?-1868	

Note: This list of academies may not be complete for some records are not available. The dates of sales to the Boards of Education were taken from the deeds.

CLERKS OF COUNTY COURT

Absalom Tatam	1779-1787 (resigned)
Jeduthan Harper	1787-1807
Jesse Harper	1807-1832
Hugh McCain	1832-1845
B.F. Hoover	1845-1861
Joseph H. Brown	1861-1867 (died in office)
J.M. Hancock	1867-1868

CLERKS OF SUPERIOR COURT

Bolivar B. Bulla	1868-1872
Alfred M. Diffie	1872-1882
Geo. S. Bradshaw	1882-1894
J.M. Millikan	1894-1897
G.G. Hendricks	1897-1902
W.C. Hammond	1902-1914
J.M. Caveness	1914-1915
Frank M. Wright	1915-1922
David M. Weatherly	1922-1926
William A. Lovett	1926-1928 (died in office)
C.J. Lovett	1927-1928
Rufus F. Routh	1928-1942
Kermit R. Frazier	1942-1946
Tom Presnell	1946-1950
Carl L. King	1950-1958
Jerry M. Shuping	1958-1962
John H. Skeen	1962-

RANDOLPH COUNTY SHERIFFS

1779-1782	William Bell
1782-1784	John Collier
1784-1786	William Pickett
1786-1788	John Arnold
1788-1790	Robert McLean
1790-1800	Simeon Geron
1800-1826	Isaac Lane
1826-1827	Thomas Handcock
1827-1840	George Hoover
1840-1846	Isaac White
1846-1850	Hezekiah Andrews
1850-1864	J.W. Steed, Democrat
1864-1868	Zebedee F. Rush, Democrat
1868-1872	R.F. Trogon, Republican
1872-1876	W.R. Ashworth, Republican
1876-1878	O.R. Cox, Democrat
1878-1880	Benjamin Millikan, Republican
1880-1888	E.A. Moffitt, Democrat
1888-1892	J.S. Swaim, Republican
1892-1894	Romulus R. Ross, Democrat
1894-1897	G.G. Hendricks, Republican
1897-1899	W.F. Redding, Republican
1900-1901	E.C. Lassiter, Democrat
1901-1902	W.F. Redding, Republican
1902-1906	T.J. Finch, Democrat
1906-1910	S.L. Hayworth, Democrat
1910-1916	J. Watt Birkhead, Democrat
1916-1920	John F. Hughes, Republican
1920-1922	J.A. Brady, Republican
1922-1924	A. Carl Cox, Democrat
1924-1927	J. Ferree Cranford, Republican
1927-1928	J.A. Brady, Republican
1928-1930	William B. Millikan, Republican
1930-1942	Carl E. King, Democrat
1942-1946	Micajah Bingham, Republican
1946-1950	Benjamin Morgan, Democrat
1950-1954	Coble M. Maness, Republican
1954-1962	Wayne W. Wilson, Democrat
1962-1974	Lloyd E. Brown, Republican
1974-1978	Carl O. Moore, Democrat
1978-	Robert Mason, Republican

CLERKS AND MASTERS OF EQUITY COURT

Jonathan Worth	1833-1860
S.S. Jackson	1860-1868

REGISTERS OF DEEDS

William Millikan	1779-1787
John Clark	1787-1816
John Long	1816-1828
Robert Murdock	1828-1845
Jesse Larrence	1845-1862
Elizabeth A. Lawrence	1862-1865 (resigned)
James C. Skeen	elected Feb. 1865
Elizabeth A. Lawrence	reelected July 1865
Thomas M. Moore	1865-1868
W.R. Ashworth	1868-1872
William J. Page	1872-1876
R.W. Frazier	1876-1880
W.J. Teague	1880-1886
W.F. Craven	1886-1888
J.W. Bean	1888-1890
J.W. Birkhead	1890-1894
J.T. Winslow	1894-1900
J.P. Boroughs	1900-1908
Geo. T. Murdock	1908-1916
C.L. Amick	1916-1920 (Sept.)
T.C. Frazier	1920-1920 (Sept.-Dec.)
John F. White	1920-1922
Lee M. Kearns	1922-1924
Ralph O. Smith	1924-1926
E.A. Routh	1926-1928
S.C. Frazier	1928-1930
E.A. Routh	1930-1931 (resigned)
John R. Bulla	1931-1932
R.C. Johnson	1932-1939 (Died in Office)
Iola Lowdermilk	1939-1944
Alese M. Ward	1944-1952
Annie C. Shaw	1952-

CHAIRMEN, RANDOLPH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

1868-1870	B.A. Sellers
1870-1871	A.H. Kendall
1871-1873	Samuel Walker
1873-1874	A.H. Kendall
1874-1880	A.G. Horney
1880-1883	J.E. Walker
1883-1888	Dr. A.C. Bulla
1889-1890	Dr. Samuel A. Henly
1890-1892	Dr. A.C. Bulla
1892-1896	J.E. Walker
1896-1900	Allen J. Tomlinson
1900-1900	C.J. Cox
1900-1902	T.J. Finch
1902-1906	H.T. Caveness
1906-1908	A.N. Bulla
1908-1910	J.W. Cox
1910-1912	H.T. Caveness
1912-1914	J.A. Withers
1914-1914	W.F. Foushee
1914-1915	W.J. Scarboro
1915-1916	Clarence Parks
1916-1920	Wiley L. Ward
1920-1922	O.C. Marsh
1922-1924	Joseph T. Weaver
1924-1926	John F. White
1926-1926	G. Elwood Stanton
1926-1928	E.C. Watkins
1928-1930	W.L. Ward
1930-1934	E.C. Williamson
1934-1940	M.E. Johnson
1940-1942	W. Clyde Lucas
1942-1944	A.B. Beasley
1944-1946	J.C. Hammond

1946-1948	G. Russell Hodgin
1948-1956	S.G. Richardson
1956-1970	Ira L. McDowell
1970-1974	W.R. Farlow
1974-1975	J. Logan White
1975-1977	Frank Auman, Jr.
1977-1978	J. Logan White
1978-	Richard K. Pugh

RANDOLPH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

1978-1980

Richard K. Pugh, Chairman
Thurman Hogan
Richard Petty
Kenyon Davidson
Matilda Phillips

SUPERINTENDENTS OF COUNTY SCHOOLS

1840-1860	Jonathan Worth
1860-1881	(records not available)
1881-1883	J.T. Crocker
1883-1885	J.R. Frazier
1885-1885	W.N. Elder
1885? -1891	J.T. Crocker
1891-1895	Wm. C. Hammer
1895-1899	N.C. English
1899-1901	Wm. C. Hammer
1901-1907	J.M. Way
1907-1911	E.J. Coltrane
1911-1913	S.T. Lassiter
1913-1949	T. Fletcher Bulla
1949-1953	Robert C. White
1953-1961	Wm. J. Boger, Jr.
1961-1969	Lacy M. Presnell, Jr.
1969-	John Lawrence

SUPERINTENDENTS OF ASHEBORO CITY SCHOOLS

1909-1912	O.V. Woosley
1912-1914	George W. Bradshaw
1914-1915	C.E. Teague
1915-1916	C.R. Wharton
1916-1917	E.C. Byerly
1917-1920	B.F. Hassell
1920-1923	D.W. Maddox
1923-1926	W.H. McMahan
1926-1935	R.J. Hilker
1935-1943	Reginald Turner
1943-1947	Frank McLeod
1947-1973	Guy B. Teachey
1973-	Lee C. Phoenix

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS

1927-1953	Dr. George H. Sumner
1953-1967	Dr. H.C. Whims
1967-1968	Lucille Jenkins, Acting Administrator
1968-1971	Dr. J.T. Barnes, Interim Health Director
1971-1975	Dr. Hugh Fitzpatrick, Interim Health Director
1968-1976	George Elliott, Acting Administrator
1976-	George Elliott, Health Director*

* Dr. Hugh Fitzpatrick serves as Medical Consultant; other local physicians assist with clinics and may be called on for assistance in special cases.

RANDOLPH COUNTY FARM AGENTS

David S. Coltrane	1918-1920
Ewing S. Millsaps	1922-1955
Benjamin P. Jenkins, Jr.	1955-1962

RANDOLPH COUNTY HOME AGENTS

La Una Brashears	1939-1939
Della Stroupe	1939-1941
Anne Burgess	1941-1944
Martha B. Thompson	1944-1948
Maxine Templeton	1948-1949
Mary Harris	1949-1953
Bettye Taylor	1951-1951; 1954-1965
Ennie H. Potts Liggins	1952-1954
Rose Badgett	1953-1972
Sarah Durante	1966-1970
Drue W. Trotter	1972-
Lynne R. Qualls	1979-

RANDOLPH COUNTY EXTENSION CHAIRMAN SINCE 1962

Benjamin P. Jenkins, Jr.	1962-1978
Lynne R. Qualls, Acting Chm.	1978-1979
Talmdage S. Baker	1979-

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE

1913-1936	T. Fletcher Bulla (Supt. of County Schools)
1936-1938	Robert T. Lloyd
1938-1940	Lillie Bulla
1940-1942	W.F. Henderson
1942-1962	James E. Burgess
1962-	Marion S. Smith

COUNTY LIBRARIANS

1942-1945	Ruby Byrd Campbell
1945-1947	Marguerite Gramling
1949-1977	Charlesanna L. Fox
1977-	Nancy F. Brenner

ASHEBORO MAYORS

Thomas M. Moore	1869-1877
J.T. Crocker	1877-1887
E.B. Kearns	1887-1895
J.T. Brittain	1895-1897
W.J. Gregson	1897-1905
Elijah Moffitt	1905-1907
H.M. Robins	1907-1909
Hal M. Worth	1909-1911
J.A. Spence	1911-1913
C.C. Cranford	1913-1915
D.B. McCrary	1915-1919
J.A. Spence	1919-1921
J.D. Ross	1921-1923
Arthur Ross	1923-1924 (resigned)
J.A. York	1924-1925
D.B. McCrary	1925-1927
C.C. Cranford	1927-1928 (resigned)
E.L. Moffitt	1928-1929
C.C. Cranford	1929-1931
W.A. Bunch	1931-1941
Dr. O.L. Presnell	1941-1945
W.C. Lucas	1945-1949
J. Frank McCrary	1949-1953
James R. York	1953-1956 (died in Office)
R.L. Donnell	1956-1957
John C. Bunch	1957-1963
R.L. Reese	1963-

MAYORS OF ARCHDALE

(Bush Hill, 1874-1887)

1874-	Winship M. Wilson
1884-	A.J. Tomlinson
1897-	W.T. Parker
1900-1912	Winship M. Wilson
1912-1924	Horace S. Ragan, Sr.

1969-1975	Henry J. York
1975-	Lloyd H. Taylor

MAYORS OF FRANKLINVILLE

1918-1923	Robert D. Garrison
1923-1925	J.M. Tippet
1925-1927	W.J. Moffitt
1927-1929	Clarence Parks
1929-1931	R.C. Curtis
1931-1945	E.C. Routh
1945-1949	W.P. Ward
1949-1951	E.C. Routh
1951-1961	B.C. Jones
1961-1963	J.A. Wallace
1963-1967	L.T. Cox
1967-1969	J.A. Wallace
1969-1973	E.C. Routh
1973-1979	W. Don Andrews
1979-	James M. Vaughn, Jr.

MAYORS OF LIBERTY

1889-	Henry Lilly Brower
1906	Lewis Henry Smith
1907-1913	Wesley B. Owen, Sr.
1914-1915	Roy C. Reitzel
1916- ?	Samuel J. Buckner
?	John Eugene Stroud
1923-1925	W.F. Ashburn
1925-1927	Roy C. Reitzel
1927-1929	J.T. Underwood
1929-1935	James T. Martin
1935-1937	Cyrus Shoffner
1937-1939	I. Garrett Martin
1939-1941	Daniel C. Holt
1941-1947	Barney J. Gregson
1947-1951	Thomas A. Johnson, Sr.
1951-1957	Dr. R.D. Patterson
1957-1963	Troy Smith
1963-1965	Wilbur B. Stamey
1965-1971	Paul Henry Smith
1971-	Dr. Joseph B. Griffith, Jr.

MAYORS OF RAMSEUR

1895-1907	J.W. Calder
1907-1910	H.B. Carter
1910-1911	Y.M.C. Johnson
1911-1911	J.M. Whitehead
1911-1913	E.J. Steed
1913-1915	I.F. Craven
1915-1917	H.B. Moore
1917-1919	W.R. Craven
1919-1923	John Roe Steele
1923-1924	Dr. Numa F. Marsh
1924-1935	John Roe Steele
1935-1941	J.M. McAlister
1941-1945	J.A. Craven
1945-1947	E.A. Riehm
1947-1947	A.W. Craven, Sr.
1947-1949	Dr. M.C. Smith
1949-1949	R.G. Henley
1949-1967	Fred A. Thomas
1967-1971	Bill Wright
1971-	June L. Beane

MAYORS OF RANDLEMAN

1880-	John H. Ferree
1884-	Thomas C. Worth
1890-	T.W. Ingold
1894-	D.J. Gaster
1896-	J.H. Wilson
	J.E. Walker
	Thad Troy
	F.N. Ingold
	J.W. Parsons
	E.P. Hayes
	Arch N. Bulla
	Wiley F. Talley
	T.O. Bowden
	E.E. Mendenhall
	James Daniels
	O.C. Marsh
	W.T. Bryant
	Frank Talley
	A.B. Beasley
	C.W. Hilliard
1931-1935	Arch Bulla
1935-1937	Phil Upton
1937-1943	James H. Lineberry
1943-1945	Phil Upton
1945-1947	John Rice
1947-1949	Phil Upton
1949-1951	John Pugh
1951-1955	Phil Upton
1955-1957	Pat Martin
1957-1959	J.I. Memory
1959-1961	Grier Newlin
1961-1964	A.R. Russell, Jr.
1964-1965	Paul Bell
1965-1969	W.I. Gibson
1969-1971	J.C. Dawkins
1971-1975	Ralph Trogon
1975-1979	J.C. Dawkins
1979-	

MAYORS OF SEAGROVE

1913-	D.A. Cornelison
1927-1933	J.R. Comer
1933-1935	Jessie Page
1935-1937	J.L. Page
1937-1945	O.D. Lawrence
1945-1947	Boyd King
1947-1953	Wade Harris
1953-1955	W.W. Thomas
1955-1957	A.L. Ashburn, Jr.
1957-1963	Ray Hogan
1963-1971	Bobby Vancannon
1971-1975	Charles Richardson
1975-1979	Michael Walker
1979-	Vera Richardson

MAYORS OF STALEY

1901-	T.B. Barker
	J.E. Cox
1930?-1953	C.M. Staley
1953-1955	M.R. Cox, Sr.
1955-1959	John W. Staley
1959-	A.P. Hill
	Stamey E. Deaton
	William Ira Shaw
	R.T. Scotton
1969-1979	Jake F. Scotton
1979-	Tommy Williams

MAYORS OF TRINITY

1872	Malcom Shaw
1884	Dr. J.L. Craven
1912	J.D. Brame
1914?-1922	Bruce Craven
1922-1924	W.C. Massey

MAYORS OF WORTHVILLE

1897	Hal M. Worth
1912	J.L. Wrenn

COUNTY MANAGERS

1972-1975	J. Harold Holmes
1975-	W. Frank Boling

COUNTY FINANCE OFFICERS

1974-1977	David B. Leonard
1977-	W. Franklin Willis

MUNICIPAL MANAGERS AND CLERKS 1979

Archdale:	Dalton Fulcher, Manager
Asheboro:	Thomas J. McIntosh, Manager
Franklinville:	Mary Lou Fox, Clerk Emajon Jones, Secy.-Treas.
Liberty:	Frank Kime, Manager
Ramseur:	Freida C. Waisner, Clerk
Randleman:	W. Phil Pendry, Manager
Seagrove:	Nancy S. Reeder, Clerk

PHYSICIANS IN RANDOLPH COUNTY

1860 Census

Benj. Redding	(Student) 21
Sml. A. Henly	(Student) 22
Chesterfield Bulla	(Student) 24
B.W. Brookshire	26
Wm. B. Lane	54
Thos. L. Winslow	40
M.M. Troy	43
J.J. Bruton	30
Alson Fuller	26
Dr. Wm. Virdin	30
Geo. Murdock	24
Stephen Moffitt	26
John N. Newlin	27
William Conner	43
Susannah H. Vicay	(Midwife) 69
David Stanton	(Dentist) 22
Thomas Black	38
John H. Palmer	(Student) 22
John M. Jourdan	(Dentist) 34
J.W. Long	36
Benj. A. Sellers	43
Michael L. Fox	34
Henry B. Marley	29
Charles W. Woolen	43
Wm. A. Woolen	(Student) 22
M.M. Hayworth	37
Thomas C. Lutterlough	(Student) 21

PHYSICIANS IN 1900 CENSUS

Samuel A. Henly	Asheboro
Tyson T. Ferree	Asheboro
Robert Skeen	Asheboro
William J. Moore	Asheboro
Alfred W. Bulla	Back Creek
Thomas W. Lowe *	Cedar Grove
Charles S. Tate	Columbia
Lewis Michael Fox	Columbia
H.C. Lewis	Concord
Alexander Redding	Franklinville
Thomas Fox	Franklinville
James T. Rieves	Liberty
Armstead J. Patterson	Liberty
Res D. Patterson	Liberty
William J. Staley *	Liberty
S.W. Staley	Liberty
William Stout	Pleasant Grove
S.W. Caddell	Pleasant Grove
Robert Caviness	Pleasant Grove
Alfred Caviness	Pleasant Grove
Dennis Fox	Randleman
William A. Fox	Randleman
Charles C. Hubbard	Randleman
William I. Sumner	Randleman
Jesse O. Walker	Randleman
William A. Woollen	Randleman
Dennis Johnson	Richland
Allen Fuller	Tabernacle
Charley H. Phillips	Tabernacle
Thomas L. Winslow	Trinity
Jefferson L. Bulla	Trinity
John M. Tomlinson	Trinity
John L. Plunkett	Union
Walter K. Hartsell *	Randleman

* = Dentist

Notes: Dr. Jeff Bulla died in 1965 at the age of 102 after practicing 77 years; Dr. M.L. Fox and his four physician sons are buried at Melancthon Church Cemetery; Dr. C.C. Hubbard and his family became an institution in the Farmer area; Dr. William Stout grew and collected his own herbs for his medicines; Dr. Robert L. Caviness was not only a doctor but a business leader in his community and beyond.

LAWYERS IN 1900 CENSUS

Milo O. Hammond	Asheboro
Marmaduke S. Robins	Asheboro
Oscar Sapp	Asheboro
Wm. C. Hammer	Asheboro
John T. Brittain	Asheboro
Elijah Moffitt	Asheboro
Joseph A. Blair	Asheboro
Wiley Rush	Asheboro
Arley M. Moore	Liberty
Walter J. Gregson	Randleman

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS IN 1900 CENSUS

George W. Hilliard	Asheboro
Arthur Leach	Asheboro
Malthus H. York	Columbia
Team Henderson	Liberty
Robert E. Patterson	Liberty
Claud G. Pepper	Liberty
James E. Foster	Liberty
William P. Bostick	Randleman
Thomas Moffitt	Columbia
Charlie B. Smith (Asst.)	Columbia
Theodore S. Sexton	Concord
Geo. Steadman	Franklinville
Thadden Fraley	Franklinville

Randolph County
State Auditor's Report for 1893
R. R. Ross, Sheriff

STATE TAXES

Number	Valuation	Tax
471,399 acres of land	\$ 2,176,732	\$ 4,788.81
747 town lots	280,647	617.42
3,187 horses	157,079	345.57
2,682 mules	143,897	316.57
22 jacks and jennies	1,366	3.00
76 goats	177	.39
11,267 cattle	78,780	173.32
16,107 hogs	22,982	50.56
11,736 sheep	11,608	25.54
Value of farming utensils, etc.	179,920	395.80
Money on hand or on deposit	55,796	122.75
Solvent credits	290,904	639.99
Stock in incorporated companies	25,469	56.03
Other personal property	273,855	602.48
Total valuation	\$ 3,699,212	
\$4,655 net income and profits		23.28
Livery		6.00
Merchants or other dealers		306.51
Peddlers		50.00
Marriage licenses		184.00
Double taxes		163.07
Total general taxes		\$ 8,871.09

PENSIONS

Polls, \$1,233.07; property, \$372.60	Total	\$ 1,605.67
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SCHOOL TAXES

	Tax
3,328 white polls	\$ 5,241.60
398 colored polls	626.85
Bank stock	28.60
Railroad property	565.79
General property — white, \$7,304.08; colored, \$94.34	7,398.42
6 dogs	6.00
Total school taxes	\$13,867.26

COUNTY TAXES

County purposes	\$ 9,759.88
Total county taxes	\$ 9,759.88

From the Annual Report of the Auditor of the State of North Carolina for the Fiscal Year ending November 30, 1894.

SOME RAILROAD PERSONNEL

Southern (HP, R and A):
 Conductors: Captains A.M. Rankin, A.E. Burns, and Augustus Beaver
 Brakemen or Flagmen: Millard Allred, Bob Allred, Carl Griffin, Cone Ridge
 Section Foreman: William Vance Smith
 Engineer: J.M. Stedman

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley:
 Conductors: Captains Overcash, E.W. Fruit and W. Dennis Lane
 Engineers: Jesse Copeland and Numa Reynolds

Norfolk Southern:
 Conductor: E.H. Lewis
 Engineers: Tweet Hunter and Jack Williams
 Line Foreman: Dave Guest
 Station master, 1918-1934, Seagrove — Ollie Parks

JUDGES

Superior Court: Hal Hammer Walker, 1961-1965; 1975-
 District Court: Lawrence T. Hammond, Jr., 1970-
 William H. Heafner, 1979-

RANDOLPH COUNTY THEATERS

Asheboro: Joyland (1913), Capitol, Carolina, Sunset, West 49 Drive-In, North Asheboro Drive-In, Cinema II, Flick;
 Franklinville: Community House — non-commercial (1924);
 Liberty: Curtis (1929);
 Ramseur: Royal (1936), Deep River Drive-In;
 Randleman: Playhouse (1914), Fox.
 Note: In December 1979 there are only three movie theaters open. The Curtis Theater has been in continuous operation since 1929. The North 220 Drive-In and Cinema II are open.

FUNERAL HOMES 1979

Archdale: Cumby Mortuary
 Asheboro: Pugh Funeral Home
 Ridge Funeral Service
 Bennett & Associates Mortuary
 Gales Funeral Home
 Liberty: Loflin Funeral Home
 Ramseur: Loflin Funeral Home
 Joyce-Brady Funeral Home
 Randleman: Pugh Funeral Home

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State

Raleigh, Nov. 25, 1913

Sheriff of Randolph County, (Sheriff J. Watt Birkhead)
Asheboro, N.C.

Dear Sir:

I am sending you herewith a list of the persons who have registered automobiles in your county.

By reference to the enclosed law, you will see that it is your duty to enforce this law. Please have all owners carry proper display numbers as provided by law and see that the description given in the license corresponds with the machine driven. Licenses are void in the hands of any person other than the one to whom issued and for any other machine than the one described in the license. LICENSES CANNOT BE TRANSFERRED FROM ONE PERSON TO ANOTHER.

If at any time I can be of assistance to you in enforcing this law, I hope you will call on me.

Respectfully,
J. Bryan Grimes
Secretary of State

LIST OF AUTOMOBILE OWNERS — RANDOLPH (Sent to Sheriff J. Watt Birkhead — 1913)

8512	Allen, W.H.	Brown	Ford	5401	Macon, John T.	Seagrove	Max.
131	Andrews, M.V.	Trinity	Ford	1142	Miller, W.J.	Asheboro	Cole
298	Armfield, W.J., Jr.	Asheboro	Cole	7076	Moon, C.F.	Franklinville	Buick
7285	Asbury, F.E.	Asheboro	Ford	5352	Moore, Dr. W.J.	Asheboro	Ford
4902	Asheboro Motor Car Co.	Asheboro	Max	9228	Morris, E.G.	Asheboro	Max.
776	Asheboro Motor Car Co.	Asheboro	Hup	7049	Murdock, Geo. T.	Asheboro	Max.
1891	Auman, Frank	Seagrove	Ford	1712	Murray, H.B.	Liberty	Ford
5561	Auman, M.C.	Seagrove	Ford	9164	Myers, Dr. R.W.	Fullers	Ford
9370	Barker, L.R.	Asheboro	Hup	6767	O'Briant, J.B.	Randleman	Ford
8720	Bird, L.E.	Thomasville	Ford	1131	Parks, H.C.	Ramseur	Ford
3294	Boggs, Saml.	Liberty	Ford	4222	Parks, Hugh	Franklinville	Overland
			Cancelled	3704	Parks, Hugh	Franklinville	Overland
7928	Bowman, J.H.	Liberty	Sears	4472	Patterson, R.D.	Liberty	Ford
7108	Bradshaw, Geo. W.	Asheboro	Ford	9664	Phillips, Dr. C.H.	Thomasville	Ford
6164	Burgess, Dr. R.R.	Coleridge	Ford	3538	Pickard Bros.	Randleman	Ford
3432	Burns, A.E.	Asheboro	Max	9055	Pickett, Mrs. A.S.	Liberty	Sears
9132	Caddell, S.W.	Ramseur	Max	5839	Penn, J.T.	Asheboro	Max.
9114	Coggin, Jas.	Trinity	Flanders	9629	Presnell, J.A.	Mitchfield	Ford
8534	Copple, Robt. P.	Fullers	Ford	143	Redding, T.H.	Asheboro	Cole
970	Cox, Clarkson J.	Asheboro	Buick	7251	Rich, A.W.	Asheboro	Ford
1895	Cornelison, D.A.	Seagrove	Ford	7230	Rich, Elmer	Asheboro	Ford
5216	Cranford, C.C.	Asheboro	Cadillac	7113	Richardson, U.C.	Asheboro	Ford
1531	Cranford, C.L.	Asheboro	Oakland	473	Reddick, L.E.	Trinity	Ford
6039	Deal, R.P.	Randleman	Elmore	5210	Ross, Arthur	Asheboro	Ford
7757	Deviney, J.S.	Julian	Ford	1596	Ross, J.D.	Asheboro	Ford
5964	Elkins, R.L.	Liberty	Overland		& F.E. Byrd		
1116	Ellison, A.M.	Franklinville	Overland	5965	Russel, G.C.	Franklinville	Overland
9000	Finch, T.J.	Thomasville	Hup	3854	Routh, E.A.	Franklinville	Overland
7735	Foster, Dr. G.A.	Liberty	Ford	2408	Ruth, O.L.	Archdale	Ford
3540	Fox, C.P.	Staley	Ford	3273	Shepard, F.A.	Liberty	Overland
6258	Fuller, A.W.	Thomasville	Ford	1392	Shoffner, W.R.	Randleman	Ford
1172	Garner, W.C.	Seagrove	Ford	3532	Skeen, J.R.	Fullers	RCH
7788	Hayworth, C.A.	Asheboro	Ford	4979	Smith, C.P. Jr.	Liberty	Overland
312	Hayworth, S.L.	Asheboro	Ford	1489	Southern Crown Milling Co.	Asheboro	Buick
5562	Hughes, W.H.	Asheboro	Ford	3143	Spence, J.A.	Asheboro	Max.
8913	Jackson, Dr. W.L.	Trinity	Ford	7897	Spoon, E.P.	Asheboro	Max.
3697	Johnson, Dr. D.J.	Seagrove	Ford	7861	Staley, A.E.	Julian	Ford
654	Johnson, H.C.	Julian	Ford	8555	Sumner, W.I.	Randleman	Ford
5223	Johnson, Jas. H.	Liberty	Corbitt	5685	Teague, W.B.	Staley	Hup
1087	King, L.A.	Seagrove	Ford	3264	Teague, W.J.	Asheboro	Brush
2164	Lane, Chas. L.	Asheboro	Reo	3206	Thomas, A.H.	Ramseur	Ford
3658	Laughlin, Seth W.	Asheboro	Overland	8807	Trogon, A.B.	Seagrove	Max.
4634	Lockhart, Dr. D.K.	Asheboro	Ford	1866	Ward, W.L.	Asheboro	Hup
1690	Lowdermilk, A.F.	Seagrove	Ford	235	Watkins, E.C.	Ramseur	Hup
5751	Luther, Henry	Asheboro	Ford	7726	Watkins, W.H. Jr.	Ellerbe	Ford
142	McCrary, D.B.	Asheboro	Cole	4874	Whitaker, Dr. A.C.	Julian	Ford
9674	McDowell, B.F.	Asheboro	Ford	6113	White, Lewis	Asheboro	Hup
5637	McNillan, J.A.	Asheboro	Ford	2082	Williamson, J.E.	Worthville	Marion
6397	McPherson, J.H.	Asheboro	Hupmobile	9745	Wimpy, Miss Ida	Asheboro	Oakland
				4755	Wrightsel, G.W.	Liberty	Ford
				4413	York, J.B.	Ramseur	Ford
				6512	Yow, J.W.	High Point Rt #3	Ford

HOSPITALS

- 1915-1918 Miller Hospital
150 North Fayetteville Street, Asheboro; Dr. J.F. Miller and wife, plus three or four nurses; private home; nurses training; Mary Scotton was cook and nurse; after Dr. Miller left for the Army in World War I, Mrs. Miller died in the flu epidemic. Mrs. Scotton, a practical nurse, served for many years in Asheboro as a nurse and midwife, living to be 94 years of age.
- 1911-1915 Ferree Memorial Hospital
Randleman; in former John H. Ferree home; Dr. Charles E. Wilkerson and Mrs. Wilkerson; nurses training offered.
- 1919-1926 Wilkerson Hospital
Near Sophia on Highway 311; Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Wilkerson returned from African mission; installed Delco power system and running water; 15 beds; the Wilkersons moved to Greensboro but continued to come back to Randleman from time to time to confer with patients.
- 1919-1931 Memorial Hospital
700 Sunset Avenue, Asheboro; Dr. C.A. Hayworth and Dr. Ray W. Hayworth opened hospital, but Dr. R.W. left soon for Navy duty; by 1923 Dr. W.L. Lambert and Dr. George H. Sumner joined staff; located in old Fisher Estate home; addition increased hospital to 50 beds; closed in 1931 because of Dr. Hayworth's health; home burned in 1934.
- 1932- Randolph Hospital
Private corporation, chartered in 1931; Duke Endowment matched funds raised locally; opened in 1932; 1963 expansion; Emergency and Outpatient facility added in 1975 through contributions — named in honor of Charles W. McCrary, Chairman from 1946; D.B. McCrary, Chairman, 1931-1946; G.W. Joyner first resident physician and chief surgeon until his retirement in 1978; administrator since 1960, John W. Ellis; hospital has 165 beds and 23 bassinets.
- 1938-1962 Barnes-Griffin Clinic
215 South Fayetteville Street; Drs. Dempsey Barnes and H.L. Griffin; after Dr. Barnes' death, named the Griffin Clinic, with Dr. Thornton Cleek, Dr. Hugh Fitzpatrick, Dr. B. Francis Barham and Dr. Robert Wilhoit also on staff; 36 beds; closed a few years after Dr. Griffin's death.

BANKS OF RANDOLPH COUNTY

1. Bank of Randolph, 1897-1963
Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, 1963-
2. Bank of Randleman, 1900-1910
Peoples Bank, 1910-1954
Scottish Bank, 1954-1963
First Union National Bank, 1963-
3. Bank of Liberty, 1903-1931
Page Trust Company, 1931-1933 (unable to reopen after Bank Holiday)
4. Chatham Bank, 1934-1961
First Union National Bank, 1961-
5. First National Bank, Asheboro, 1907-
6. Bank of Ramseur, 1907-1931
Page Trust Company, 1931-1933 (Unable to reopen after Bank Holiday)
7. Bank of Coleridge, 1919-1973
(moved to Ramseur 1934)
First Citizens Bank and Trust Company, 1973-
8. Bank of Seagrove, 1920-1934 (Voted to close)
9. Bank of Franklinville, 1920-1926 (Voted to close)
10. Asheboro Bank and Trust Company, 1921-1934 (Unable to reopen after Bank Holiday)
11. Planters National Bank and Trust Company, Asheboro Branch, 1969-
12. Fidelity Bank, Liberty Branch, 1972-
13. Scottish Bank, Archdale, 1959-1962
First Union National Bank, 1962-
14. Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, Archdale Branch, 1973-
15. Central Carolina Bank and Trust Company, Asheboro Branch, 1973-
16. Carolina Bank, Ramseur Branch, 1974-
17. Randolph Bank and Trust Company, 1977-

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

1. Peoples Savings and Loan Association, 1904- (First Peoples since 1973)
2. Randleman Savings and Loan Association, 1905-
3. Randolph Savings and Loan Association, 1917-
4. Ramseur Savings and Loan Association, 1937-1964 (Merged with Peoples in 1964)
5. Liberty Savings and Loan Association, 1947-

RANDOLPH COUNTY INDUSTRIES 1938

Archdale:	Weaver Lumber Company;
Asheboro:	Tie-Rite Tie Company, Cranford Furniture Company, National Chair Company, P. and P. Chair Company, J.D. Ross and Company (wood products), Stedman Manufacturing Company (handkerchiefs), Wright Furniture Company, Old Dominion Box Company, General Lumber Company, Home Building, Inc., Elmer Rich Brick Company, Acme Hosiery Mills, Asheboro Hosiery Mills, Bossong Hosiery Mills, McCrary Hosiery Mills, McLaurin Hosiery Mills, Tip-Top Hosiery Mills, Hinshaw Hosiery Mills, Cetwick Silk Mills, Standard Tytape Company, United Printed String Company, Southern Crown Milling Company, Buttercup Ice Cream Company, Central Machine Works, L. & L. Machine Works, Asheboro Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Randolph Bottling Company (Cheerwine);
Cedar Falls:	Jordan Spinning Company, Sapona Cotton Mills;
Central Falls:	Burlington Mills Corporation, Central Falls Manufacturing Company;
Coleridge:	Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Coleridge Manufacturing Company (wood);
Franklinville:	Randolph Mills, Wilson Textile Mill Roller Covering;
Glenola:	Glenola Brick Company;
Liberty:	Liberty Milling Company, B.G. Gregson, Inc., Liberty Chair Company, Dameron Veneer Company, Inc., Liberty Veneer Company, Dependable Hosiery Mills, Inc., Liberty Broom Works, Staley Lumber Company;
Moffitt:	Richland Roller Mills;
Ramseur:	Ramseur Milling Company, Ramseur Furniture Company, Columbia Manufacturing Company, Ramseur Hosiery Mills, Ramseur Broom Works;
Randleman:	Randolph Underwear Company, Randtex Mills, Commonwealth Hosiery Mills;
Seagrove:	Frank Auman Lumber Company;
Sophia:	Sophia Milling Company;
Staley:	Gregson and Perry (household wood furniture), Staley Hosiery Mills;
Worthville:	Leward Cotton Mills.

From: *Industrial Directory and Reference Book of the State of North Carolina*. N.C. State Dept. of Conservation and Development and State Dept. of Labor, assisted by the Works Progress Administration, 1938.

A PARTIAL LIST OF BANK PRESIDENTS

BANK OF RANDOLPH, Asheboro — 1897

Dr. J.M. Worth
O.R. Cox
D.B. McCrary
W.J. Armfield, Jr.
Robert L. Donnell
Merged with WACHOVIA BANK & TRUST — 1963

BANK OF RANDLEMAN — 1900

Stanhope Bryant
Merged with PEOPLES BANK — 1910
William H. Pickard
T.F. Wrenn
R.P. Deal
A.B. Beasley
Merged with SCOTTISH BANK — 1954
Merged with FIRST UNION NATIONAL BANK — 1963

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RANDOLPH COUNTY — 1907

John Stanback Lewis
John M. Neely
James B. Neely
Claude Henson
James M. Culberson, Jr.

BANK OF COLERIDGE — 1919

Dr. C.A. Hayworth
Dr. Robert L. Caviness
Garland W. Allen
Merged with FIRST CITIZENS BANK & TRUST — 1973

RANDOLPH BANK & TRUST COMPANY — 1978

Louis W. Armstrong

SCHOOLS 1979

Elementary Schools:	Middle Schools:
Archdale	Archdale-Trinity
Brower	Randleman
Farmer	
Franklinville	Junior High Schools:
Grays Chapel	Farmer
Liberty	Franklinville
New Market	Grays Chapel
Ramseur	Liberty
Randleman	Ramseur
Seagrove	Seagrove
Tabernacle	Asheboro
Trindale	North Asheboro
Trinity	
Balfour	Senior High Schools:
Lindley	Asheboro
Loflin	Eastern Randolph
McCrary	Randleman
Teachey	Southwestern
	Trinity

COMMUNITY CENTERS

	Organized
1. Cedar Grove	1960
2. Central Falls	1960
Lions Club purchased old Central Falls School for community building	
3. Franklinville	
Randolph Mills Old company store;	1924
Moore Chapel Building (remodeled by Randolph Mills)	1956
4. Grantville	1959
5. Level Cross	1970
6. New Market	1964
7. Union	1973
8. Worthville	1953
Old school building	

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

	1978
Corn	954,000 bushels
Wheat	192,000 bushels
Sorghum	86,500 bushels
Soybeans	177,000 bushels
Oats	198,000 bushels
Hay	11,700 tons
Tobacco	4,526,000 pounds
Cattle	26,000
Hogs	17,600 (1977)
Chickens	675,000 (1977)
Income for 1976-77:	
Cash	\$ 44,615,000 Total
Markets:	\$ 44,010,000
Government	
Payments:	\$605,000

GRANGES

Farmer (683)	January 1, 1931
Seagrove (816)	September 8, 1932
Trinity (794)	October 1, 1932
Eastern Randolph	September 8, 1943
New Market (1208)	May 1, 1947
Coleridge	April 18, 1958 (merged with Seagrove)

POTTERS — 1979

Seagrove Pottery, Seagrove
Walter S. & Dorothy Auman
Coles' Pottery, Seagrove
Nell Cole Graves
Waymon Cole
Virginia Shelton
Joe Owen Pottery, Seagrove
Joe Owen
M.L. Owen Pottery, Seagrove
M.L. Owen
Boyd Owen
Jugtown Pottery, Seagrove
Nancy Sweezy

CORPORATIONS PAYING THE HIGHEST CORPORATE TAXES IN RANDOLPH COUNTY 1979

1. Burlington Industries
2. Central Telephone Company
3. Carolina Power and Light Company
4. General Electric Company
5. Stuart Furniture Industries
6. Duke Power Company
7. Stedman Corporation
8. Acme-McCrary Corporation
9. B.B. Walker Company
10. Texfi Industries
11. Union Carbide Corporation
12. Sapona Manufacturing Company
13. Liberty Furniture Company
14. Thayer-Coggins, Inc.

Corporations, including these, pay nearly fifty per cent of the annual property tax in the county.

ASHEBORO CITY CLERKS

1911-1921	Amos R. Winningham
1921-1928	James B. Neely
1928-1951	Amos R. Winningham
1951-1951	Betty T. Sheets
1951-1952	Thomas A. Scarborough
1952-	Charles F. Hughes

ASHEBORO CITY MANAGERS

1941-1947	Walter E. Yow
1947-1949	Kent Matthewson
1949-1950	E.C. Brandon, Jr.
1950-1959	Clifford Pace
1960-1964	John J. Gray
1964-	Thomas J. McIntosh

ASHEBORO CHIEFS OF POLICE

1918-1928	C.W. Steed
1928-1931	R.A. Gaddis
1931-1933	C.W. Steed
1933-1942	Dewey C. Bulla
1942-1946	Pearlie F. Miller
1946-1963	Clarence J. Lovett
1963-	Joseph D. Bulla

NEWSPAPERS 1979

1876	Courier
1924	Tribune
1939	Courier-Tribune
1949	Liberty News
1954	Randolph Guide
1978	Archdale-Trinity News

RADIO STATIONS 1979

WGWR AM	1947
WZOO AM	1971
WCSE FM	1948

ARCHITECTS 1979

David Arnold
Larry Austin
J.J. Croft
Alvis O. George, Jr.
J. Hyatt Hammond
Robert W. Hedrick
Dean Spinks

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

J.H. Allen, Inc.
Pritchard Construction Company
Trogon, S.E., and Sons, Inc.
Wood, C.H., Inc.

VIETNAM WAR CASUALTIES

Asheboro: Robert Franklin Bulla, Jr., James Thomas Coble, Robert Lynn Fox, Jr., Mickey William Hill, Charles Thomas Parker, Ronald Gale Trogon, Billy Louis Underwood;
Liberty: William Prather York;
Randleman: Olin Jennes Leonard, Scottie Shelven Massey;
Seagrove: Clarence F. Brown, Jr., Billy Ray Hussey;
Trinity: Terry Cleveland Smith.

RANDOLPH COUNTY MEMBERS COMPANY K

3d Battalion, 120th Infantry
Regiment, 30th Division, A.E.F.
1917-1919

Ben F. Dixon, Captain*
Everett J. Luck, 1st Lt.
Hal W. Walker, 2nd Lt.

Allen, Arthur J.
Allred, J. Rankin
Auman, Jonah O.
Auman, Cotoy
Amick, James F.
Auman, James G.
Auman, Reggie

Bell, Coy B.
Betts, James A.
Birkhead, Milton Harris
Brewer, Stephen G.
Brown, George C.
Brown, Jacob C.
Brown, Wilbur M.
Bulla, Alfred B.
Bulla, Dewey C.
Bunting, Ernest E.
Bunting, Colon M.
Burns, Joseph C.
Burroughs, Jesse
Burrow, Washington Irving

Cagle, Lloyd E.
Cagle, William A.
Caviness, Zimri F.
Chisholm, William Eugene
Coble, Crawford
Coltrane, Daniel G.
Cox, Charles E.
Cox, Robert D.
Cox, Roy
Cranford, Van
Craven, Walter C.

Davis, John D.
Davis, Russel B.
Davis, Walter J.

Ellison, James E.

Forkner, Rommie R.
Forrester, William O.*
Foster, Delbert P.*

Garner, Alvah E.
Garner, William C.
Gatlin, Ben L.*
Gibson, Robert P.
Giles, George D.
Gray, Walter
Green, Willie
Grimes, Charles B.

Hall, Henry J.
Hancock, Cleveland
Hamilton, Henry S.
Hannah, Reid
Hardin, Earl I.
Hedgepeth, Ivey
Hicks, Harrison
Hill, Carl
Hinshaw, James H.
Hill, Willie T.
Hogan, Gurney
Hoover, Richard

Ivey, Richard
Johnson, June C.
Johnson, Lester C.
Jordan, Harvey W.

Kimery, Lester E.
King, Emmitt P.
Kirkman, Kirby N.
Kivett, Carl M.
Kivett, George C.
Kivett, Henry C.

Lackey, John R.
Lamb, Cyrus W.
Lambert, June D.
Lambert, Eugene
Langley, Dallas R.
Laughlin, Charles
Linthicum, William E.
Lloyd, Robert T.
Lomax, Hayes
Love, Stephen A.
Lovett, Clarence J.
Loy, Robert E.

McDaniel, John W.
McDowell, Thomas J.*
Miller, Chester
Monroe, Graham D.
Morton, Reuben B.
Mullinix, David P.
Morton, Lindsay J.

Parks, June C.
Pugh, James P.R.

Reid, George E.
Reynolds, DeWitt
Richardson, Hal E.*
Ritch, Sanford E.
Ritch, Ivey O.
Roberson, Odell F.
Roberson, William E.
Roberts, Claude
Rouse, William H.
Routh, Rufus F.
Routh, Walter L.
Rush, Lewis O.
Rush, Zeb H.
Russell, Rupert R.

Shaw, Jesse L.
Skipper, Thomas L.
Slack, Edison
Smith, John A.
Smith, Ross
Snider, John E.
Spencer, Stanley L.
Staley, James W.
Steed, Frank M.
Stout, Earl
Stutts, Jesse L.
Suggs, Gorrel S.
Suggs, Robert S.

Taylor, Leslie G.
Trogon, Cicero S.
Trogon, David W.
Trogon, Robert F.

Tucker, John W.
Tysinger, Roby

Walker, James O.
Whitehead, George L.
Williams, Henry N.
Wilmer, Joseph D.
Winslow, Arch C.

York, Brewer B.
Young, James

Staley, Harris M.

*Killed in action

WORLD WAR II DEATHS

Allen, William F.
Andrews, Robert E.
Ashworth, Archie H.
Auman, Max C.
Auman, Thomas
Barker, Ray W.
Barrett, J.B.
Bean, Leslie Elmer
Black, James W.
Boone, William G.
Bouldin, Willie H.
Brower, Daniel B.
Brown, Joseph L.
Bunch, Walter A., Jr.
Cheek, Esther
Cline, David H.
Coble, Walter
Coppie, Julius Worth
Coward, Herbert L.
Cox, Homer L.
Creel, John E.
Crowell, James D.
Deaton, Lynwood Norman
DeMarcus, Louis D.
Dennis, Neal W.
Dixon, Thomas H.
Duke, Millard Leon
Dula, William J.
Edmonds, Hezekiah B.
Ferree, Charles T.
Grimes, William A.
Gunter, Lawrence W.
Hackett, John
Harris, Whitmon
Hemphill, Harvey L.
Hill, Virgil F.
Holmes, Carl R.
Hoover, Arthur L.
Hunt, Roy C.
Jarrell, Calvin S.
Jarrett, George R.
Jarrett, Samuel P.
Jones, Howard R.
Jones, Lonnie M.
Kime, John F.
Kimrey, Boyd R.
King, James L.
Kirkman, Richard W.
Langley, Truman W.
Lanier, Jesse C.
Lassiter, Clifford G.
Laughlin, Clarence H.
Luck, Dalton W.
Marion, Caleb D.
Marsh, Thomas G.
McClintock, Bynum W.
McElhannon, Alfred D.
McGlohon, Robert A.

McKinney, Samuel
McRae, Clarence R.
Moorefield, James E. Jr.
Morgan, Carrol A.
Nance, Ernest O.
Newton, Robert H.
Norris, Althon B.
O'Briant, Winfred C.
Offman, David William
Pearce, Hal J.
Pierce, Edgar L.
Potts, Jefferson D.
Rayle, Thomas Guy
Reeder, Dewey H.
Rierson, Thomas Jefferson, Jr.
Rich, Bruce L.
Richardson, John B.
Ritch, Lewis C.
Rivers, William T.
Russell, Dalton D.
Salmond, John W.
Sechrest, Samuel W.
Smith, Billie J.
Smith, Ernest C.
Smith, Jesse L.
Staley, O.K.
Staley, Walter D.
Strickland, W.H.
Summey, Clarence T.
Thompson, Worth L.
Tucker, Kester Lee
Varner, Albert
Vaughn, George C.
Walden, Haywood G.
Walker, Clifford H.
Walker, Hubert G.
Walsh, David Samuel
Walton, Harold M.
White, Guy E.
White, Wallace H.
Wood, Charles V.
Williamson, Carl R.
York, James E.
Bowman, Sam N.
Brown, Leonard A.
Buie, William M.
Butler, Isam
Byrd, Hartwell L.
Cagle, Robert E.
Coward, Billy Swaim
Cox, Fields C.
Cox, Emmett Grover
Doss, Phillip
Greeson, John V.
Hudson, Willie Edward
Jarrell, Colon Y.
Kennedy, Sylvester V.
McArthur, E.K., Jr.
Odom, Carl B.
Odom, John C.
Plummer, Maurice N.
Presnell, Mildred Coleen
Pugh, Glenn Fox
Pilkenton, Colon A.
Redding, Caleb R.
Richardson, Carl R.
Russell, Wiley Paul
Stafford, Claude R.
Smith, William M.
Summer, Carl E.
Summers, Jesse S.
Voncanuon, Junior
Wicker, Henry F.
Williams, J.D.
York, John E.

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MAPS

Map of Randolph County with 1868 Townships, platted by J.A. Blair.

Map of Randolph County Streams from Randolph County Tax Department maps.

Map of Townships in 1979, from Randolph County Tax Department maps.

Map of Randolph County, by Garland P. Stout, 1975.

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8. Agricultural Extension Service, 183; 188.
9. Asheboro College, 213.
10. Petty Enterprises, 229.
11. Asheboro Chamber of Commerce, 137; 140; 141; 145; 149; 165; 167-170; 172; 177; 179; 184; 186-188; 193-194; 198; 208; 213; 219-220; 223; 225-226; 229; 232.
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5. Memorial Service . . . for William C. Hammer, 1931, 66.
6. Salisbury Post, 75; 109; 131.
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8. York. Brantley. Autobiography, 58.
9. Randolph Guide (L. Barron Mills, Jr.), 35; 126; 131; 233-237; 239-244.
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14. Walter Hobson, 227.
15. Minnie Hoover, 210.
16. Elizabeth Coward Hutton, 134.
17. Mary Jones, 134.
18. Allie R. Kemp, 30.
19. DeWitt Kemp, 171.
20. Lacy Lewis, Jr., 129; 162; 171; 173-174.
21. Allen McDaniel, 69.
22. Treva Wilkerson Mathis, 95; 226.
23. Mrs. Lonnie Moore, 191; 221.
24. Robert Nance, 229.
25. Lena Hilliard Presnell, 113.
26. Ida Smith Rhymer, 199.
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31. Francine Holt Swaim, 157.
32. Golda Tysor, 114.
33. Hal Hammer Walker, 175-177.
34. A.A. Wall,
35. Alice W. Ward, 147; 171; 173; 180; 196; 200; 220; 231.
36. Mrs. John Wood, 69; 123.
37. John K. Wood Family, 174; 199.
38. Roy H. Wood, 54.
39. C.E. York, Sr., 102; 103.
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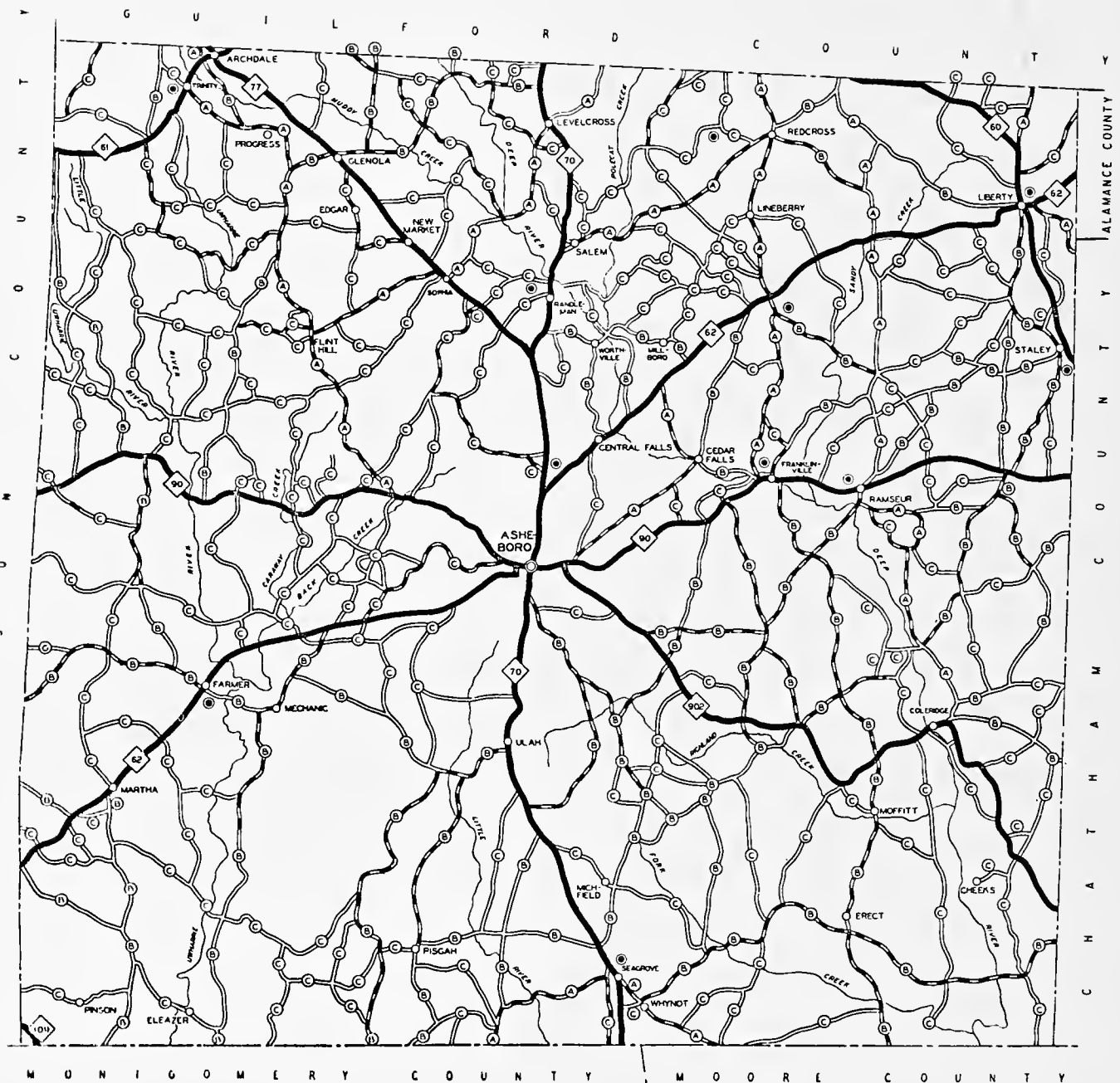
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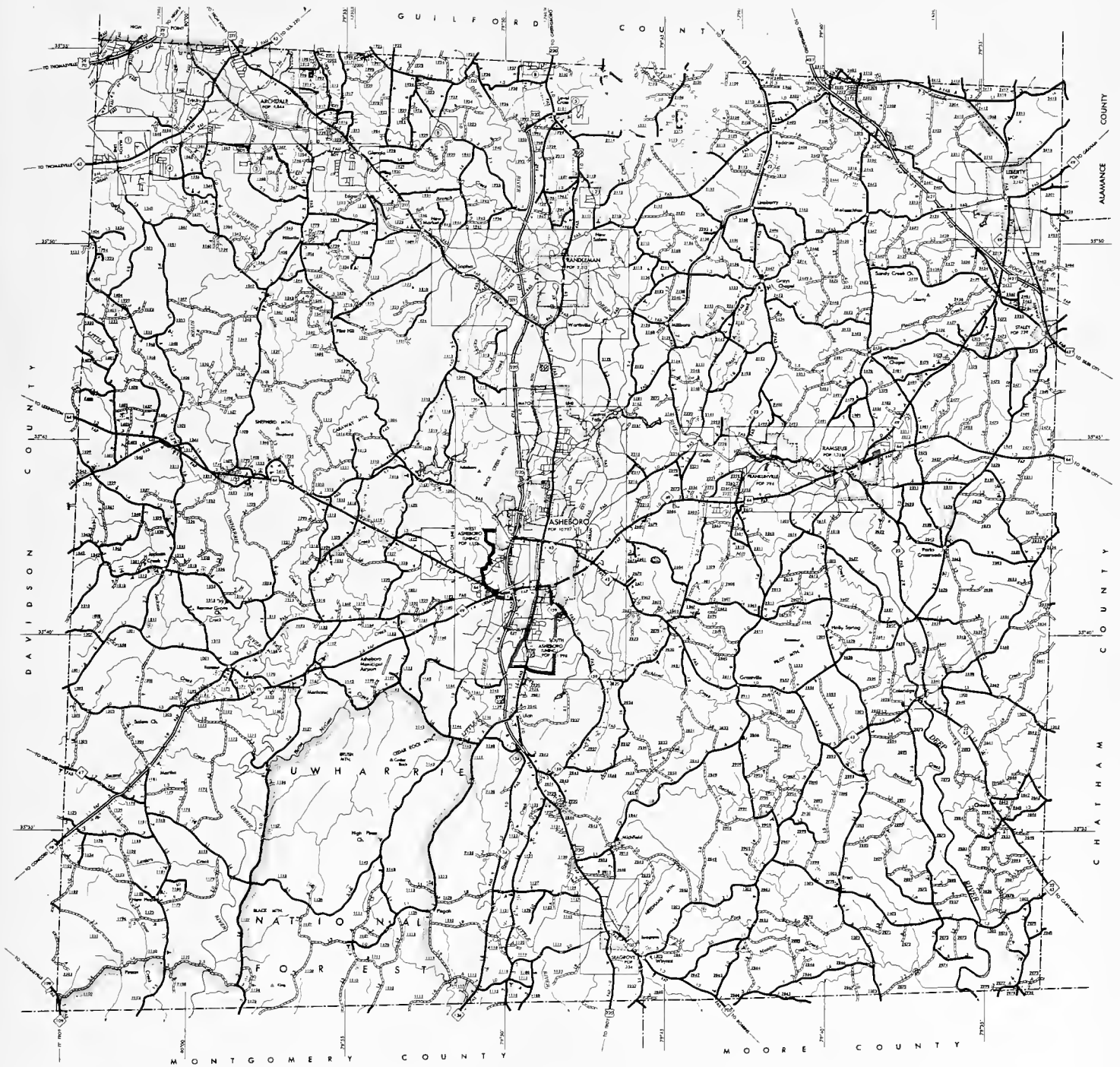


RANDOLPH COUNTY FIFTH DISTRICT



STATE ROAD SURVEY - 1930

<u>Legend</u>	
State Highways:	
County Highways:	
Hard surface:	
Gravel:	
Graded:	



Randolph County Road Map — 1978

SUBJECT INDEX

Academies, 56, 58, 101, 114, 115, 117, 204; List of, 267
 Act . . . Concerning Roads (1764), 24-25
 Act for Better Care of Orphans . . . , 29
 Act for Dividing County of Guilford . . . , 246
 Advertisements (1800-1860), 42, 44, 79, 80
 Agricultural Extension Service, 139, 140; Extension
 Chairman, 269; Farm Agents, 269; Home Agents,
 269
 Agricultural Societies, 42, 68, 70-71
 Agriculture (To 1800), 17; (1800-1860), 67-71; (1860-
 1900), 94, 110, 111; (1900-1979), 183-189; Appen-
 dex, 276, *See also* Food and Cookery
 Airports, 196-197
 Alamance, Battle of, 31-33
 Alcoholic Beverage Control, *see* Prohibition
 Almanacs, 67, 69
 American Revolution, 33-36
 Amusements, 19, 22, 23, 45, 106
 Animal Husbandry, 17, 186
 Appendix, 246-277
 Appomatox, Parole List, 93
 Apprentices, 28-29, 65
 Archdale, 84, 119-120, 143, 144, 152, 153, 203
 Architects (1979), 276
 Art, 219-220, 225
 Asbury, Bishop Francis, 26-27, 28
 Asheboro (Asheborough), 40, (1800-1860), 45-48;
 (1860-1900), 124-126; (1900-1979), 142, 143, 144-
 145, 161-174
 Asheboro City Schools, 212; Superintendents, 269
 Asheboro College, 213-214
 Asheboro Female Academy, 56, 58
 Asheboro Male Academy, 56
 Asheboro Township, 129, 131, 137-138
 Authors, 220
 Automobiles, 129, 192, 195, 264; List of Owners
 (1913), 273
 Aviation, 193-194

Back Creek Township, 129, 131-133
 Balfour, Andrew, 36, 39, 135
 Balloon Ascensions, 221
 Baltimore Association of Friends, 92, 94
 Batteries, 168
 Banks and Banking, 43, 65, 125, 128, 154; Appendix,
 274-275
 Bell, Martha McFarland McGee, 27, 32, 35
 Bell, William, 26, 27, 35, 38-39
 Bibliography, 278-280
 Blacks, Free (before 1865), 29, 72-73
 Blacks (after 1865), 93-94
 Blum's Almanac, 67, 69
 Boots and Shoes — Trade and Manufacture, 120, 170
 Bridges, 99, 113, 136, 199
 See also Covered Bridges
 Brokaw Estate, 118, 132
 Broom and Brush Industry, 103, 150, 158, 167
 Brower Township, 129, 135-136
 Bryan, John, 36

Buffalo Ford, 33
 Building Materials Industry, 191
 Buses, *see* Motor Bus Lines
 Bush Hill, *see* Archdale

Cabins, 17, 18, 22
 Camp Caraway, 215
 Camp Meeting Songs, 54
 Camp Meetings, 48-50, 54, 107
 Carriage and Wagon Making, 47, 121, 161
 Carver College, 214
 Caswell, Richard, 34, 39, 66
 Cataract Operation, 44
 Cedar Falls, 76, 87, 100-101, 105, 150
 Cedar Grove Township, 129, 133-135
 Cedar Square, 131, 132
 Central Falls, 99-100, 105, 191
 Charters, Municipal, *see* Municipal Charters
 Chautauquas, 218, 222
 Chronology, 251-256
 Churches (To 1800), 26-28, 33; (1800-1860), 46-47,
 50-54, 56-58; (1860-1900), 72-74, 80, 82, 84, 86,
 93-94, 97-101, 103, 106-107, 117, 120-122; (1900-
 1979), 214-216; (Appendix), List of churches, 261-
 266
 Circus (1839), 45
 Civil Rights Acts of 1965, 128-129
 Civil War, 81-91, 93
 Civil War Songs, 84
 Clerks of Court, 268
 Clothing and Dress, 20, 22
 Clothing and Dress — Manufacture, 161, 167-170
 Clothing Trade, 190
 Clubs, Civic, *see* Organizations
 Coffin, Addison, 72
 Coffin, O.J. Homecoming Day Poem, 182-183
 Coleridge, 59, 97-98, 104, 106, 148, 151, 205, 215
 Coleridge Township, 131, 135-137
 Colton, Simeon, 47, 48, 50, 63, 64, 75
 Columbia Factory, *see* Ramseur
 Columbia Township, 129, 133
 Communication, 24-25, 42-45, 48-50, 124, 129
 Community Centers, 275
 Community Life (1800-1860), 42-45
 Community Organizations, *see* Organizations
 Company K, 30th Division, 175-177, 277
 Concord Township, 129, 133-135
 Confederate Army, North Carolina Troops, Randolph
 County units, 83-84, 85-86
 Confederate Monument, 141
 Confederate Troops, Mustering Out, 84, 93
 Confederate States of America, 81, 83-84, 87
 Confederate Veterans, Ramseur, 87
 Constitution of 1776, North Carolina, 65; Amend-
 ments of 1835, 29, 73
 Constitution of 1868, North Carolina, 93, 94, 124, 129
 Contractors, General, 276
 Conventions, Delegates to, 246, 248
 Cornwallis, Lord Charles, 35, 36
 Corporations (1979), 276
 County Courts, 24, 29, 38, 41, 43, 46, 65

County Commissioners, 4, 268-269
 Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 24, 41, 65
 Court Houses, 39-40, 46, 139-140
 Covered Bridges, 111-113, 128, 136, 154, 197-199
 Cox's Mill, 34, 37, 91
 Crafts, 219, 224
 Craftsmen Before 1860, 22, 63, 79-80, 85
 Craven, Braxton, 43, 56-57, 59-60, 85-86, 94-95, 115-117, 123
 Credits, 280-283
 Crops, 17, 67, 94
 Cross Roads, *see* Johnstonville
 Cultural Activities, 218-221

Department Stores, 181
 Depression of 1930-1939, 177-178
 Deserters, *see* Outliers
 Dicks' Mill, 79
 Drugstores, 190

Early Settlers, 250
 Earthquakes, 152
 1800-1860, 42-80
 1860-1900, 81-126
 Electric Utilities, 146-148
 Epithets, 33, 34, 83
 Election of 1864, 83-84
 Exploration, 14-15

Fairs, 68, 70-72, 182-183
 Faith Rock, 37
 Family, 22, 59-61, 67, 201-203
 Fanning, David, 35, 36-38, 122
 Farm Equipment and Supplies, 191
 Farmer, 114, 136, 188, 229
 Farms, 17, 67-71, 111, 127
 Fire Departments, Municipal, 144-146
 Fire Departments, Rural, 144
 Fires, 60, 121, 125
 Flag (Randolph Hornets), 83
 Flora, 12
 Flour and Feed Trade, 132, 136, 150, 166, 191
 See also Grist Mills
 Food and Cookery, 19, 59, 67
 Food Industry and Trade, 160, 191
 Foods (Native), 14, 17, 18
 Forests, 10
 Forest Service, 140, 146
 Franklinville (Franklinsville), (1800-1860), 37, 76-78, 79; (1860-1900), 88, 101-102; (1900-1979), 143, 150, 151
 Franklinville Township, 129, 133
 Friends, Society of, *see* Churches
 Fuel Trade, 192
 Funerals, 53; Funeral Homes, (Appendix), 272
 Furniture Industry and Trade, 150, 154, 157-158, 159, 162-170

Gardner, Shubal, 24, 25, 122
 Gates, General Horatio, 34
 General Stores, 42-43
 Gold Mines and Mining, 74-75, 107-110, 131; List of Mines, 259-260; List of Miners, 260
 Government (Colonial Period), 29-30, 38-41; (1800-1860), 65-66; (1860-1900), 124; (1900-1979), 139-149
 See also Municipal Government
 Granges, 276
 Grant Township, 129, 135-137
 Gray, General Alexander, 40, 43, 55, 64, 66, 72
 Grist Mills, 22, 23, 25, 45, 87, 132
 Grocery Trade, 190-191
 Guilford Court House, Battle of, 32, 35, 36

Hammer, William Cicero, Jr., 66, 124, 125
 Hammer, William Cicero, Sr., 48-49
 Hancock, John M., 91
 Health, Public, 43-44, 60, 139, 140
 Health Officers, 269
 Herbs, Therapeutic, 60-61
 Heroes of America, 84
 Highways, *see* Roads
 Historical Highway Markers, 14, 116, 258
 Hoover — President Hoover's Family, 17
 Hosiery Industry, 96, 152, 154, 158, 159, 161-162, 165, 167, 168, 170
 Hospitals, 226, 274
 Hotels, 125, 191
 Houses (To 1800), 17, 22, 30, 32; (1800-1860), 45, 59-60, 66, 67; (1860-1900), 90, 117; (1900-1979), 173-174; 201-203
 Household Appliances, Small, 168
 Howell, Rednap, 30-32
 Hunter, Andrew, 37
 Hunter, James, 31-32
 Husband, Herman, 30-32

Implements, 17, 20-21
 Indian Trading Path, 14, 15, 24, 25, 32
 Indians, 14-15, 16
 Industries (1938), 275
 Industry (1800-1860), 76-79; (1860-1900), 87, 94-106; (1900-1979), 150-174, 184-185, 276
 Insurance Agents, 192
 Inventory of Estate (1785), 23
 Iron Mountain, 88

Jackson, Andrew, 40
 Jail, 24, 126, 140
 Johnson, Sarah, Notebook, 60-61
 Johnstonville, 24, 39-40
 Judges, 272
 Justices of the Peace, 39; List of for 1779-1865, 247-248
 See also County Courts

Korean War (1950-1953), 182

Land Grants, 23, 41

Lawyers, 40, 44-45, 47, 271

Lawyer's Day, A, 178

Lawyers' Row, Asheboro, 140

Letters (1800-1860), 72, 74; (1860-1900), 81-85, 87, 89, 90-92

Level Cross Township, 131, 137-138

Liberty, 112, 121, 142, 143, 144, 157-159

Liberty Township, 129, 133

Librarians, Public, 269

Libraries, Public, 139, 140, 146, 147, 151

Library, Ebenezer Church (1826), 57

Lineberry, W.H., 84-85

Livestock, *see* Animal Husbandry

Livery Stables, 103, 125

Lodges, 45, 101, 103

Lodging, 25, 64

Log Cabins, 17, 18, 22, 59, 70, 76

Long, John, Jr., 57, 64, 66

Lumber and Lumbering, 94, 136

McCrary Recreation Center, 228-229

Manumission Society, 72, 120

Maps, 16, 25, 39, 92, 126, 130, 244-245

Marion, Francis, 34

Marriage Bond, 54

Martin, Governor Alexander — Offer of Amnesty, 34

Mayors, 269-271

Medicine, 42, 60-61

Mental Health, 140-141

Merchandising (1900-1979), 190-194

Migration Out of the County, 33, 73-74

Migration To the County, 16-17, 18, 26-27

Militia, 66

Mill Villages, 104-106

Millikan, William, 37, 39, 117, 122

Mines and Mineral Resources, 74-75, 88, 131, 133

See also Gold Mines and Mining

Moffitt, Elvira Worth, 91

Money, 29, 43, 65, 128

Moravians, 16, 23, 33

Moseley, Edward, 16

Motor Bus Lines, 194-195

Municipal Buildings (1900-1979), 142-143

Municipal Charters, 250

Municipal Government, 42-45, 142-149

Municipal Managers and Clerks, 146, 271, 276

Mural, 220

Music, (To 1800), 23; (1800-1860), 49, 50, 54; (1860-1900), 84, 123; (1900-1979), 218-219, 221

National Guard, 177;

See also World War I

Needham, Jesse, 22

New Era (1875-1900), 94

New Hope Township, 129, 133-135

New Market, 122

New Market Township, 129-133

New Salem, 42, 65, 79, 80, 121-123

New Salem Township, 129, 133

Newlin, Joseph, 84

Newspapers, *see* Periodicals

Night of Terror, 108-109

1900-1979, 127-245

Nineteenth Century Communities, 121-122

North Carolina:

Randolph County Men in State Government, 260

State Debt (1865), 91

North Carolina General Assembly:

Representatives from Randolph County, 256-257

Senators from Randolph County, 256

Acts, 24-25, 29, 246

North Carolina State Highway Commission, 127

Oaths of Allegiance (1771), 32-33

Oaths of Allegiance (1781), 38

Office Equipment and Supplies, 191

Organizations, (1900-1979), 222-226

Orphans, 28-29, 65

Outliers, 82-89, 91

Paper Box Industry, 168, 170

Paper Money, *see* Money

Parades, 220-221

Parks and Recreation Departments, Municipal, 146, 230

Peace Movement, *see* Civil War

Peddler Licenses, 43

Periodicals, 42-43, 111, 124, 164, 176

Physicians, 44, 65, 271

Plank Roads, 61-62, 64, 84

Plays, 218-219, 221

Pleasant Grove Township, 129, 135-137

Police, 144, 276

Poor, 28, 40, 53, 65-66, 92-93

Population, 241-242

Postal Service, 43, 102, 111, 121;

List of Post Offices, 258-259

Pottery, 14, 35, 131, 137, 138, 224, 276

Preface, 4

Prohibition, 217-218

Prologue, 6-13

Private Schools (1800-1900), 28, 56, 94; (1900-1979), 213-214

Providence Township, 131-133

Public Health, *see* Health, Public

Public Schools (1840-1860), 55-58; (1860-1900), 93;

Public Schools (1900-1979), 135, 203-214, 219, 275;

Apportionment of funds (1914), 211; Report of

County Superintendent (1914), 212-213

Public Welfare, *see* Social Services, Department of

Pugh, James, 31, 33

- Radio Stations, 276
- Railroads, (1800-1860), 82, 63-64; (1860-1900), 96, 103, 111-113; (1900-1979), 133, 195-197, 199; 272
- Ramseur, (1800-1860), 50, 76, 77; (1860-1900), 102-104; 105-106; (1900-1979), 142, 143, 144, 150-151, 153-154, 202, 205, 207, 227, 230, 232
- Randleman, (1800-1860), 40, 52, 76, 78, 79, 80; (1860-1900), 94-97, 106; (1900-1979), 142, 143, 147, 149, 152-156, 207, 208, 220
- Randleman Township, 129, 137-138
- Randolph County, Formation of (1779), 38-41
- Randolph County in 1860, 80
- Randolph County:
 - Auditor's Report (1893), 272
 - Commissioners, 4, 268-269
 - County Managers, 142, 271
 - Department Heads, 269
 - Finance Officers, 142, 271
 - Statistics, 249-250
 - Superintendents, County Schools, 269
- Randolph County Historical Society, 225
- Randolph Hornets, 83, 85
- Randolph, Peyton, 38
- Randolph Technical College, 213
- Real Estate Business, 192
- Reconstruction (1865-1875), 91, 92-94
- Recreation, 227-232
- Red Strings, 84
- Refugees, 182
- Registers of Deeds, 268
- Regulator Advertisements No. 9, 31
- Regulators, 30-33
- Retailer Licenses, 43
- Revolution, *see* American Revolution
- Richland Township, 129, 135-137
- Rivers, 9, 134
- Roads, (To 1800), 15, 24-25; (1800-1860), 61-64; (1860-1900), 84, 113, 121, 127; (1900-1979), 127, 133, 152, 194, 210
 - See also* Plank Roads; Indian Trading Path
- Robbins, Jeffrey H., 90
- Rocks, 6, 88

- St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 95
- Salt Works, State, 82, 87, 88, 90-91, 120
- Savings and Loan Associations, 128, 274
- Sawmills, 134, 135, 136
- Schools, Adult, 98, 107
- Schools, Private, *see* Private Schools
- Schools, Public, *see* Public Schools
- Seagrove, 138, 143, 159-161
- Segregation in Education, 209
- Settlement, 17-23, 251
- Sheriffs, 29, 268
- Shopping Centers, 194
- Slavery, 52, 72-73, 124
- Social Life, 45
- Social Services, Department of, 139, 140; Superintendents, 269
- Sophia, 131

- Spangenberg, Bishop August, 9
- Spinks' Farm, 34
- Sports, 227-232
- Springhouses, 60
- Staley, 143, 158-160
- Standard Weights and Measures, 43
- Statistics, Miscellaneous, 249-250
- Steed, J. Nat, 108-109
- Superstition, 55

- Tabernacle Township, 129, 131-133
- Tavern Rates, 41
- Taxation, (To 1800), 29-30, 33, 39, 40; (1800-1860), 65, 73; (1860-1900), 124, (Appendix), 246, 247
- Telegraph Operators, 113, 271
- Telephone, 147-149
- Temperance Societies, 54, 120
- Textbook, Handwritten, 28
- Textile Industry and Fabrics (1800-1860), 76-78; (1860-1900), 87, 94-106; (1900-1979), 127, 150-154, 158, 167-168, 170
- Theaters, Movie, 178, 231-232, 272
- To 1800, 14-41
- To the Tricentennial, 234
- Tools, *see* Implements
- Town Creek Indian Mound, 15
- Townships, 129-138
- Transportation (To 1800), 24-25; (1800-1860), 61-64; (1860-1900), 111-113; (1900-1979), 194, 200
- Trinity, 59, 117-119, 152, 202, 208
- Trinity College, 57, 115-117
- Trinity Guards, 85-86
- Trinity Township, 129, 131-133
- Tryon, Governor William, 30-33
- Twentieth Century Overview, 127-129
- Tyson, Bryan, 82

- Underground Railway, 72-73
- Union Factory, *see* Randleman
- Union Institute, *see* Trinity College
- Union Township, 129, 133-135
- United States Congress:
 - Representatives from Randolph County, 66, 266
- Uwharrie Mountains, 6, 9, 131
- Uwharrie National Forest, 10, 135
- Uwharrie Trail Club, 135
- Utilities, *see* Electric Utilities; Telephone
- Uwharrie Rifles, 85

- Vance, Governor Zebulon Baird, 82, 83, 85-87, 90, 91, 93, 94, 124
- Variety Stores, 190
- Vending Machines, 192
- Vietnam War, 182, 276
- Vote on Secession (1861), 73
- Voting, 29, 73, 124

Walker, Thomas, Account Book, 68
 War of 1812, 66
 Weather, 68, 103, 189
 Weddings, 54
 Weights and Measures, *see* Standard Weights . . .
 Welfare Department, *see* Social Services, Department
 of
 Why Not, 137
 Wise, Naomi, Ballad, 123
 Women, Status of, 60
 Women in the Confederacy, 86
 Women in the Revolution, 35
 Woodworking Industries, 103, 119, 150, 157-159,
 161-162, 170
 See also Furniture Industry and Trade
 World War I, 175-177
 See also Company K
 World War II, 179-182; 277
 Worth, Daniel, 52-53
 Worth, John Milton, (1800-1860), 47, 62, 70; (1860-
 1900), 82, 84, 88, 89, 98, 100, 121, 124; (1900-1979),
 214
 Worth, Jonathan, (1800-1860), 44, 46, 48, 55-58, 62,
 64, 71, 76; (1860-1900), 80-85, 87-91, 92-93, 94, 124
 Worthville, 98-99, 104, 152
 York, Brantley, 49, 50, 55-58, 107, 115
 YMCA, 231
 Zoo, 137, 232-233

NAME INDEX

This index includes pages 1 - 243. It does not include the Appendix.

See also the SUBJECT INDEX

- A & F Vending Service, 192
A. & P. Grocery, 192
Aberdeen & Asheboro
 Railroad, 111, 159, 199
Academy of Beauty Science, 214
Acme-McCrory Corp., 150, 161, 165
 184, 227-229.
Adams, Mose, 205
Adams, Solomon, 58
Adams family, 137
Adineal, John, 38
Adkins, Nancy E., 221
Agricultural Building, 140, 178
Agricultural Extension Service,
 139-141, 186
Alabama, 73
Aladdin Hosiery Mill, 158
Alamance County, 32, 77
Alberta Chair Co., 103, 150
Albertson, John, 41
Albertson, Mark, 121
Albertson, Phineas, 72
Albright, Lynn, 98
Albrights, R. L., Bridge, 199
Aldred, Thomas, 24
Aldridge, John, 38
Aldridge, Samuel, 101
Aldred, Pvt. R., 93
Alexander, James, 39
Alexander, Kemp, 161
Alford, Dr. J. B., 118
Allen H. Leonard Memorial
 Park, 203, 230
Allen, Hayden, Jr., 224
Allen, Jobe, 30
Allen, John, 30, 32, 56, 76
Allen, Joseph, 56
Allen's Barber Shop, 155
Allen's Fall School, 56
Allen's Temple, AME, 216
Allred, E. S., 100
Allred, Elias, 38
Allred, Emsley, 47
Allred General Store, 151
Allred, J. M., 139
Allred, James M., 103
Allred, John C., 55, 57
Allred, Joseph A., 76
Allred, Joseph A. File, 74
Allred, Samuel, 74
Allred, William, 55
Allred, W. E., 100
Allred, Sgt. W. R., 93
Allred family, 183
Allridge, Pvt. W., 93
Allsheer Hosiery Mill, 158
Alpha Delta Kappa, 224
Alred, W. B., 96
American Association of
 Retired Persons, 224
American Home Products, 160
American Legion, Post 45,
 Baseball Team, 227
American Legion Posts, 223
Amick family, 183
Anchor Store, 162, 191
Anderson, Cora, 204
Anderson, John, 40
Anderson, Walter, 204
Andrews, C. M., 71
Andrews, Mrs. C. M., 70, 71
Andrews, Hezekiah, 43, 56,
 113
Andrews, Capt. T. W., 85
Andrews, Wiley, 118
Andrews family, 183
Ann Carol Hosiery Mill, 170
Anson County, 38, 40, 66, 135
Antioch School, 211
"Applejack", 228
Appomattox, Parole List, 93
Arch (Apparel), 170
Archdale, 62, 84, 119-120,
 143, 144, 146-148, 152-
 153, 203
Archdale City Hall, 143
Archdale Civitan Club, 222
Archdale Creekside Park,
 152, 230
Archdale, John, 120
Archdale Friends Meeting, 120
Archdale Lions Club, 222
Archdale Parks & Recreation
 Dept., 230
Archdale Pharmacy, 190
Archdale Police Dept., 144
Archdale Public Library, 146
Archdale Roller Mill Co. Inc.,
 120
Archdale School, 118, 211
Archdale Sertoma Club, 222
Archdale Water Supply, 144
Archdale-Trinity Pilot Club, 222
Archdale-Trinity Woman's Club,
 222
Arlidge, Jesse, 57
Armfield, Adelaide, 205
Armfield, W. J., Jr., 125, 139,
 154, 161, 202
Arnold, John, 39, 40, 41
Arthur, Cynvia, 220
"Art in the Park", 220, 225, 237
Asbury, Bishop Francis, 26-27, 28
Asbury, Dr. F. E., 222
Ashburn, A. L., Jr., 160
Ashe, Samuel, 40
Asheboro (Asheborough), 40, 42,
 44, 45, 46-48, 56, 58, 62-66,
 75, 84, 86, 104, 108, 111,
 113, 120-121, 123-125, 131,
 138, 141-145, 150, 161-174,
 177, 178, 180, 182, 184, 190,
 217, 218, 220, 239
Asheboro Baseball Team, 227
Asheboro Beauty School, 214
Asheboro Broom Co., 167
Asheboro Business & Pro-
 fessional Women's Club, 222
Asheboro Business Machines, 191
Asheboro Chamber of Commerce, 184
 188, 220, 223, 232
Asheboro, City of, 146
Asheboro City Offices, 4
Asheboro City Council, 143
Asheboro City Schools, 203,
 210, 212, 225
Asheboro Civitan Club, 222
Asheboro Coach Co., 195, 200
Asheboro Coffin & Casket Co.,
 161
Asheboro College, 213-214
Asheboro Concrete Co., 191
Asheboro Country Club, 229, 231
Asheboro Courier, 123, 124, 126,
 175
Asheboro Drug Co., 190
Asheboro Electric Co., 146
Asheborough Female Academy, 46,
 56, 58, 212, 221
Asheboro Fire Dept., 144-146
Asheboro Furniture Co., 162
Asheboro High School, 208, 212,
 219, 221, 228-229
Asheboro High School Baseball
 Team, 227
Asheboro Hosiery Mill, 162, 166, 184
Asheboro Junior High School,
 212
Asheboro Kiwanis Club, 222, 226
Asheboro Lions Club, 222
Asheboro Lumber & Mfg. Co., 161
Asheborough Male Academy, 46,
 47, 56, 66, 126, 212
Asheboro Memorial Foundation,
 229
Asheborough Methodist Episcopal
 Church, 46, 47
Asheboro Ministerial Assn., 215,
 222
Asheboro Motor Car Co., 149
Asheboro Municipal Airport, 135
Asheboro Municipal Building,
 142, 178
Asheboro Municipal Golf Course,
 9, 178, 229
Asheboro No. 1 School, 211
Asheboro Optimist Club, 222
Asheboro Parks & Recreation
 Dept., 146, 229, 230
Asheboro Pilot Club, 222
Asheboro Police Dept., 144
Asheboro Post Office, 178, 190
Asheborough Presbyterian Church, 44
 46, 47, 50, 98, 126

Asheboro Public Library, 140,
 146, 219
 Asheboro Roller Mills, 161,
 162, 166
 Asheboro Rotary Club, 222
 Asheboro School (1890-1905),
 211
 Asheboro Sertoma Club, 222
 Asheboro Stamp Club, 224
 Asheboro Telephone Co., 147,
 148
 Asheboro Township, 129, 131,
 137-138
 Asheboro Veneer Co., 162
 Asheboro Water Supply, 143- 144
 Asheboro Weaving Plant, 162,
 168
 Asheboro Wheelbarrow & Mfg. Co.,
 166, 170
 Asheboro Woman's Club, 205, 222
 Asheboro Wood and Iron Works, 161
 Ashe Craft Furniture Co., 170
 Ashlyn Hotel, 191
 Ashmore, Walter, 38, 39
 Ashworth, Joel, 83, 124
 Ashworth, W. R., 124
 Ashworth family, 182
 Askew, Wesley, 50
 Assembly of God, 215
 Assn. for Retarded Persons, 226
 Auman, Darius, 182
 Auman, Dorothy C., 160, 161, 221
 Auman, Frank, 159
 Auman, Frank, Jr., 4
 Auman, Jacob, 56
 Auman, Jasper, 182
 Auman, Jefferson, family, 201
 Auman, Walter S., 160, 221
 Auman, William T., 83-85, 221
 Auman family, 182
 Auman Bros. Feed & Seed Store,
 191
 Auman Lumber Co., 160
 Auman Saw Mill, 136
 Automatic Vending Service, 192

 B & H Panel Co., 170
 B & S Hosiery, Inc., 170
 B.P.O.E. (Elks), 223
 Bachelor Belles, 220
 Back Creek, 37, 41, 129, 131,
 143, 199
 Back Creek Friends Meeting, 26, 27
 Back Creek No. 1 School, 211
 Back Creek School, 211
 Back Creek Township, 65, 129,
 131- 133
 Bailey, William, 40
 Bain, N. D., 47
 Baldwin, Fred, 164
 Baldwin, Lucy A., 47
 Baldwin, Martitia, 70
 Balfour, Andrew, 36, 39, 135
 Balfour Elementary School, 212
 Balfour Masonic Lodge, AF & AM
 188, 45
 Ball, W. S., 99
 Baltimore Assn. of Friends, 92,
 94
 Bands, School Marching, 218
 Bank Holiday (1933), 177
 Bank of Coleridge, 154, 178
 Bank of Franklinville, 178
 Bank of Liberty, 178
 Bank of Ramseur, 178
 Bank of Randleman (Peoples),
 177, 178
 Bank of Randolph, 125, 163,
 171
 Bank of Seagrove, 178
 Banks & Morgan Store, 121
 Banner Hosiery Mills, 170
 Bargain House, Randleman, 193
 Barker, T. B., 159
 Barlow, Harry, 223
 Barnes-Griffin Clinic, 226
 Barrett, C. A., 212, 214
 Barrett, Mrs. C. A., 214
 Barton, John, 39
 Bassett Furniture Co., 150
 "Battle Axe", 97
 Baxter, Kelly & Faust, Inc., 152
 Bay Doe, 37
 Beaman Corp., 158
 Beasley, A. B., 152, 154
 Back, Audrey, flyleaf, 220
 Beckerdite, A. F., 70
 Beckerdite, F., 70
 Bedford, William, 74
 Beekeepers' Assn., 224
 Beeson family, 138
 Belk-Yates Dept. Store, 162,
 191, 192
 Bell, Martha McFarland McGee,
 27, 32, 35
 Bell, Martha McGee Bridge, 35
 Bell, Mary, 195
 Bell, William, 26-27, 35, 38-
 39, 40
 Bellicourt Tunnel, 175-176
 Bells Grove School, 211
 Bell's Meeting, 27, 28, 48
 Bell's Mill, 35
 Belvidere School, 207, 208
 Benge, Joel, 36
 Bennett Telephone Exchange, 148
 Benton, Jesse, 40
 Bess Maid, Inc., 167, 184
 Beta Sigma Phi, 224
 Bethel Friends Meeting, 50, 72
 Bethel Methodist Protestant
 Church, 86
 Bethel School, 211
 Betts Grocery Store, Asheboro,
 191
 Billingsly family, 31
 Bingham, Betty, 204
 Bingham, Lewis, 70
 Bingham, Thomas W., 202
 Bird, James, 56
 Bird, Dr. Joseph, 118
 Birkhead Mountain, 135
 Bishop, William, 55
 Black, Henry, 150
 Black, J. A., 125
 Black, Thomas, 83
 Blair, B. F., 118
 Blair, Mrs. Eliza, 70
 Blair, Enos, 59
 Blair, Enos T., 83, 124
 Blair, J., 70
 Blair, Joseph Addison, 93, 99, 124
 125, 126, 129, 221
 Blair, J. L., 70
 Blair, Mrs. J. S., 70
 Blair, L. W., 70
 Blair, Robert E., 50
 Blair, Samuel W., 71
 Blair family, 119
 Blair and Plummer Wagon Works,
 120
 Blalock School, 211
 Bloomington (Guilford Co.), 120
 Blue Bell, Inc., 168
 Blue Gem Mfg. Co., 168
 "Blue Ribbon", 166
 Blue Star Memorial Highway, 181
 Blum's Almanac, 67, 69, 111
 Boaz Mills, 151
 Boling Chair Co., 158
 Bolton, Cliff, 227
 Bombay Institute (School), 204,
 211

Bonkemyer, Carson, 184
 Bossong, Charles G., 167
 Bossong, Charles J., 167
 Bossong, Joseph C., 167
 Bossong Hosiery Mills, 167, 184, 227
 Bost Neckwear, 170
 Boyette & Richardson Drugstore 125
 Boy Scout Troop #570, 135
 Bradshaw, George S., 99, 125
 Bradshaw, W. S., 118
 Brady, Claude, 150
 Brady, Jeremiah S., 73
 Brady, John, 73
 Brady, John, 150
 Brady, Julian, 151
 Brady, Mathew D., 73
 Brady, William, 73
 Brady Mfg. Co., 151
 Brandon, Dr. John M., 50
 Brandt, Simon, 47
 Branson, Clarkson, 70
 Branson, John, 65
 Branson, Levi B., 73
 Branson, M. H., 213
 Branson, Thomas, 56, 57, 70
 Branson, Capt. Thomas A., 85
 Branson, William, 56, 70
 Branson family, 31, 138
 Branson's Mill, 138
 Branson's Mill Bridge, 113
 Bray, E. H., 150
 Bray, Eli, 74
 Bray, Jesse, 57
 Bray, Matthias D., 76
 Breed, Joseph, 26
 Brethren, Church of the, 27
 Brian Center (Asheboro), 236
 Brim's Appliance & T.V., 242
 Bristow, Samuel, 100
 Brittain, B. F., 177
 Brittain, John T., 125, 217-218
 Brittain and Sapp Law Office, 125
 Brockman, August, 47
 Brockman, Mrs. August, 47
 (Bertha Raven Brockman)
 Brokaw, William Gould, 118, 131-133, 149
 Brooklyn Bridge (Ramseur), 154, 199
 Brooks, Fitch, 164
 Brooks, Josiah H., 44, 47
 Brooks, William P., 96, 121
 Brookshire, Benjamin, 55
 Brookshire, Mannering, 36
 Brookshire, William, 41
 Brow, Dan, 70
 Brow, H. L., 70
 Brower, Abraham, 43, 157
 Brower, Abram, 76
 Brower, Alfred, 43, 76, 137
 Brower, Alfred M., 76
 Brower, Christian, 157
 Brower, David, 36
 Brower, Doctor, 55
 Brower, Eli, 56, 57, 157
 Brower, George, 55
 Brower, Henry Lilly, 158
 Brower, Jacob, 157
 Brower, James W., 76
 Brower, John, 157
 Brower, John, Jr., 157
 Brower, Nicholas, 157
 Brower, Pvt. W. L., 93
 Brower, Washington, 157
 Brower, William, 55
 Brower Company, 159
 Brower No. 1 School, 211
 Brower School, 178, 209, 211
 Brower Township, 129, 131, 135-138
 Brower's Chapel Methodist Protestant Church, 49
 Brower's Mills, 82, 137
 Brower's School (Asheboro), 211
 Brown, Dr. Cecil, 230-231
 Brown, Charles B., 150
 Brown, Dempsey, 70
 Brown, Mrs. Dempsey, 70
 Brown, E. M., 159
 Brown, Ethel, 208
 Brown, Hardy S., 47, 70
 Brown, Hugh L., 118
 Brown, Capt. J. A. C., 85
 Brown, Dr. J. L., 118
 Brown, J. M., 121, 204
 Brown, J. W., 151
 Brown, John, 115, 117
 Brown, John, 66
 Brown, John B., 43
 Brown, John D., 56, 57, 73
 Brown, John R., 73
 Brown, Morgan, 34
 Brown, R. H., 43, 44, 70
 Brown, Mrs. R. H., 70
 Brown, Vernon, 204
 Brown, W. A., 124
 Brown, William, 33, 73
 Brown family, 182
 Brown & Ray Lumber Co., 150, 151
 Brown's Crossroads, 40
 Brown & Luther Lumber Co., 150
 Brown's School, 56, 115
 Brush Creek, 25, 36, 50
 Brush Creek Bridge, 199
 Brush Creek Primitive Baptist Church, 50
 Bryan, John, 36, 39
 Bryan, John, Jr., 41, 122
 Bryan, William Jennings, 218, 221
 Bryant, Stanhope, 95
 Budd, Cecil, 223
 Buffalo Ford, 32, 37, 116, 133, 199
 Buie, Joe, 150
 Bulla, A. N., 96
 Bulla, Dr. Archibald C., 65
 Bulla, Bolivar B., 44, 47, 124, 126
 Bulla, Chester, 208
 Bulla, Mr. & Mrs. Frank C., 207-208
 Bulla, James, 44
 Bulla, James Ruffin, 44, 47
 Bulla, Dr. Jefferson D., 202, 207
 Bulla, Mayme, 208
 Bulla, Miss Nannie, 221, 222
 Bulla, Nell, 208
 Bulla, Thomas, 40
 Bulla, T. Fletcher, 177, 206, 213, 222
 Bulla, Virginia, 208
 Bulla family, 182
Bulletin and Randleman News-
 141, 143, 145, 149, 184, 197, 205, 211-213, 221-222, 231
 Bumpass, S. D., 76
 Bunch, W. A., 143
 Bunch family, 182
 Bunting, Colin, 176
 Burch, L. W., 120
 Burgess, Daniel, 87
 Burgess, Fred R., 221
 Burgess, John, 38
 Burgess, John C., 76
 Burgess, John H., 103
 Burgess, Oran A., 43, 47
 Burkhead, J. Frank, 221
 Burkhead, Lorenzo Dow, 70, 126
 Burlington Industries, 152, 154, 168, 169, 170, 184, 241
 Burlington Socks, 168
 Burney, William, 56
 Burneys Mill, 112
 Burney's Mill Bridge, 199
 Burney Road, 135
 Burns (Byrnes), Alexander, 65
 Burns (Byrnes), Andrew J., 47
 Burns, Barney, 126
 Burns (Byrnes), Enoch, 47, 57, 65
 Burns, Pvt. M., 93
 Burns, Marjorie B., 214
 Burns (Byrnes), Thomas, 56
 Burns family, 182
 Burns Carriage & Buggy Works, 161
 Burns Hotel, 126
 Burris, Murphy, 87
 Burrus, Dr. J. J., 149
 Burrow, Dobson, 66
 Burrows, Jack, 227
 Bush Creek, 88
 Bush Hill (Archdale), 54, 84, 107, 119, 120, 124
 Bush Hill Academy, 120
 Butler, John, 31
 Butler, William, 31
 Byrd, Senator Harry, 159
 Caddle, Robt. M., 70
 Caddle family, 183
 Cagle, Pvt. George, 93

Cagle, John C., 170
 Calah Presbyterian Outpost, 47
 Cambodia, 182
 Cameron, Tura, 204
 Camp Caraway, 215
 Camp Cedarwood, 231, 236
 Camp Jackson, S. C., 175-176
 Camp Mackall (Hoffman, N.C.), 180
 Camp Sevier, S.C., 175
 Campbell, J. E., 100
 Campbell, Laughlin, 24
 Cancer Society, 226
 Cane Creek Friends Meeting, 26,
 32
 Cape Fear River, 9, 24
 Cape Fear road, 24, 25
 Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley
 Railroad, 103, 111, 133, 157,
 158
 Capel, A. W. E., 103
 Capitol Theater (Asheboro), 232
 CAR Drugs, 190
 Caraway, 54, 72
 Caraway Creek, 14, 22, 26, 108,
 131, 199
 Caraway Furniture Mfg., 170
 Caraway Library, 57
 Caraway Mountain, 24, 25, 131
 Caraway Race Track, 227
 Caraway School, 205
 Caraway Wesleyan Methodist
 Church, 54
 Carolina Power & Light Co., 146-147
 Carolina Prophyllite Mining Co., 159
 Carr, O. W., 85, 118, 192
 Carter, H. B., 103
 Carter, Ruth, 16
 Carter, William, 58
 Carteret, John, Earl Granville,
 23, 74
 Caruthers, E. W., 37
 Carver College (Asheboro), 213,
 214
 Caswell, Richard, 34, 39, 66
 Catawba Indians, 15
 Caudle, J. N., 96
 Caudle family, 123
 Causey, Joseph, 65
 Causey family, 183
 Cavaniss, Cpl. J. F., 93
 Cavaniss, Pvt. W. J., 93
 Caveness, John M. 97, 98, 151
 Caveness, John M. (Ramseur),
 151
 Caveness, Dr. Robert, L., 98,
 148, 151
 Caviness, Ambrose L., 180
 Caviness, Annie, 180
 Caviness, James H., 180
 Caviness, Joseph L., 180
 Caviness, Levi, 180
 Caviness, Mamie, 180
 Caviness, Nora, 180
 Caviness, Rosa F., 180
 Caviness, Virginia, 214
 Caviness family, 183

Cedar Falls, 62, 76, 77, 87,
 100, 101, 105, 107, 111, 113,
 150, 153, 199
 Cedar Falls Baptist Church, 50,
 100
 Cedar Falls Lions Club, 222
 Cedar Falls Mfg. Co., 76, 77,
 100-101, 105, 161, 184
 Cedar Falls Methodist Episcopal
 Church, 100
 Cedar Falls Methodist
 Protestant Church, 100
 Cedar Falls School, 211, 212
 Cedar Grove Township, 129, 131,
 133, 135, 136
 Cedar Square, 131, 132
 Cedar Square Friends Meeting, 50
 Cedar Square School (Liberty),
 211
 Cedar Square School (New Market),
 211
 Center Friends Meeting, 27
 Center School, 211
 Central Carolina Art & Craft
 Show, 220
 Central Falls, 62, 99-100, 105,
 152, 168, 184, 191, 197-198,
 199
 Central Falls Baptist Church, 99
 Central Falls Lions Club, 222
 Central Falls Mfg. Co., 99, 100
 Central Falls Methodist Episcopal
 Church, 99
 Central Falls School, 105, 211
 Central Falls Store, 100
 Central Furniture Co., 170
 Central Gas & Appliance Co., 192
 Central High School (Asheboro),
 212
 Central Hotel, 125
 Central Methodist Church, 216
 Central Telephone Co., 148, 243
 Central Telephone Co., Women's
 Assn., 224
 Certified Concrete Co., 191
 Cetwick, Clara, 170
 Cetwick, E. L., 170
 Cetwick Silk Mills, 170
 Chamness, William, 55
 Champagne Dye Works, 170
 Charlotte School, 211
 Charneuse Hosiery Mill, 170
 Chatham County, 9, 16, 26, 36,
 45, 62, 64, 72, 82, 93, 180
 Cheek, Paul, 227-228
 Cheeks, 121
 Cheek's Mill Bridge, 199
 Chess Club, 224
 Chip, J. B., 170
 Chrisco, Mr., 49
 Chrisco family, 137
Christian Sun, 42, 124
 Christian Union Christian Church,
 50
 Christmas Seals, 226
 Chrysanthemum Shows, 222-223

Church, H. F., 120
 Church of God, Asheboro, 215
 Church of Jesus Christ of the
 Latter Day Saints, 215
 Church of the Nazarene, 215
 Church Women United of Randolph,
 216
 Churchill, The Rev. Orrin, 84
 Civil Air Patrol, 196
 Civil Rights Acts of 1965, 128-
 129
 Civil Preparedness Office, 140
 Civilian Conservation Corps,
 178
 Clapp, John, 94
 Clark, John, 40
 Clark, John W., 86, 146, 150
 Clark, Joseph, 118
 Clark, Walter, 85, 86
 Clark, William, 43, 55, 70, 76,
 80, 121
 Climax, 103, 111, 133, 149
 Clodfelter, Guy, 227
 Clodfelter family, 138
 Cloverleaf Farm Country Ham, 191
 Coble, Daniel, 47
 Coca-Cola Bottling Co., 191
 Cocke, William, 40
 Coe, John, 55
 Coffin, Abel, 72
 Coffin, Addison, 72
 Coffin, B. F., 76
 Coffin, Elisha, 56, 76, 77, 78,
 79
 Coffin, Emory, 76
 Coffin, John M., 76, 78, 101
 Coffin, Levi, 73
 Coffin, Oscar Jackson, 182-183,
 221
 Coffin, Vestal, 73
 Coffin family, 183
 Coffin & Clark, 44
 Coffin & Scarboro, 190
 Coffin's Mills, 77
 Coggins, Miss A., 103
 Coggins, Miss Elizabeth, 103
 Cole, J. E., 148
 Cole, James A., 97
 Cole, Waymon, 224
 Cole, William, 38, 39
 Cole family, 137
 Coleman, Edward R., 159
 Coleman Gas Plants, 147
 Coleman Hunting Lodge, 159
 Coleridge, 59, 97-98, 104, 106,
 137, 148, 151, 205, 209, 215,
 231
 Coleridge Horse Show, 231
 Coleridge Hotel, 98
 Coleridge Lions Club, 222
 Coleridge No. 1 School, 211
 Coleridge No. 2 School, 211
 Coleridge Power Plant, 148
 Coleridge School, 98, 205, 209,
 211

Coleridge Telephone Exchange, 148
 Coleridge Township, 131, 135-137
 Coleridge Volunteer Fire Dept.,
 144
 Cole's Ridge, 97
 Collett, E., 118
 Collet (Map), 25
 Collier, John, 36, 38, 39, 66
 Collins, John, 59
 Color Chip Corp., 170
 Colton, Peter, 70
 Colton, Dr. Simeon, 47, 48, 50,
 56, 63, 64, 66, 75
 Colton, Mrs. Simeon, 56, 70
 Coltran, David, 38
 Coltrane, A. B., 203
 Coltrane, Daniel Branson, 86
 Coltrane, David, 76
 Coltrane Family, 138, 182
 Coltrane's Mill, 45, 199
 Capt. Coltrain's Muster Ground,
 57
 Columbia (village of), 103-104
 Columbia Mfg. Co., 76, 103, 104,
 106, 150, 154, 180, 184
 Columbia No. 1 School, 211
 Columbia No. 2 School, 211
 Columbia Township, 103, 129, 131,
 133
 Comer Machinery Co., 151
 Commissioners (Randolph County),
 4, 139-142, 199, 268-269
 Commonwealth Hosiery Mills, 152,
 184
 Company K, 30th Division, 175-
 177, 277
 Community Concerts, 218
 Concord Methodist Church,
 Coleridge, 98
 Concord No. 1 School, 211
 Concord No. 2 School, 211
 Concord Township, 129, 131, 133-
 135
 Cone Mills, 154
 Confederate Monument, 141
 Confederate Veterans, Ramseur, 91
 Continental Congress, 38
 Contract Steel Sales, Inc., 159
 Cooper, A. J., 159
 Cooper, Mrs. F., 70
 Cooper, Jeremiah, 55, 57
 Copeland & Marsh Store, 103
 Copeland, James, 33
 Corn Clubs, 139, 184
 Cornelison, C. H., 159
 Cornelison, D. A., 159
 Cornwallis, Lord Charles, 35, 36
 Cortner, George, 39
 Cosmetologists Assn., 224
 Cosand, Edwin D., 43
 Council, John T., 156
 Country Life 124
 County Home, 139
 (see also Poor)
 County Manager, 141-142
 Court Houses, 39-40, 46, 126, 139-
 140, 178

Courier Tribune, 103, 124, 204,
 208
 Covington, Aubrey, 87
 Cowan, Edward, 24
 Coward, J. Gurney, 151
 Coward family, 182
 Cox, Arthur, 184
 Cox, Benjamin, 41, 56
 Cox, Pvt. G. W., 93
 Cox, Harmon, 32, 33, 39, 56
 Cox, Herman, 24
 Cox, Isaac, 38
 Cox, Col. J. D., 81
 Cox, J. W., 159
 Cox, Jesse, 55
 Cox, John C., 113
 Cox, Joshua, 76
 Cox, Joshua, Jr., 55
 Cox, Kirby D., 148
 Cox, Levi, 87
 Cox, Marshall R., 159
 Cox, Michael, 57, 76
 Cox, Nathan, 59, 116
 Cox, Nathan M., 76
 Cox, Nathaniel, 41
 Cox, Nathaniel Bridge, 199
 Cox, O. R., 95, 100, 124, 162
 Cox, Preston, 151
 Cox, Ralph, 184
 Cox, Rebecca, 70
 Cox, Reuben, 56
 Cox, Robert, 44
 Cox, Roy, 124, 164, 177
 Cox, Thomas, 56
 Cox, Thomas (of Wm.), 56
 Cox, Tom A., 113
 Cox, William, 76
 Cox family, 31, 182
 Capt. Cox's, 57, 75
 James Cox's Store, 57
 Cox's Mill, 25, 34, 37, 91
 Cox Power Plant, 152
 Crafford's Path, 25, 133
 Cranford, Charles L, 162
 Cranford, Chisholm C., 162, 171,
 221, 222
 Cranford, Edward H., 162
 Cranford, J. L., 204
 Cranford, John, 221
 Cranford, McLaurin, 170
 Cranford, N. L., 204
 Cranford, Samuel D., Jr., 162
 Cranford, Seth, 56
 Cranford family, 183
 Cranford Furniture Co., 162
 Cranford Industries, 162
 Cranford's Muster Ground, 57
 Craven, Alton W., Sr., 180
 Craven, Braxton, 43, 56-57, 59-60,
 85-86, 94-95, 115-117, 123,
 218
 Craven, Charles, 202
 Craven, Daniel, 38
 Craven, Henry, 38
 Craven, Henry, 103
 Craven, I. Fletcher, 180
 Craven, Dr. J. L., 118

Craven, John, 66, 78
 Craven, John A., 43, 50
 Craven, Joshua, 40, 55, 66
 Craven family, 31, 137
 Craven & McCain Store, 43
 Crawford, William, 40
 Crawford Knitting Co., 170
 Creasman, Pvt. J., 93
 Credit Bureau, 223
 Crocker, James T., 124, 126
 Croft, Bob E., 223
 Cromartie, W. K., 4
 Crooks, Adam, 52
 Cross Creek, 24, 39
 Cross Roads (Johnstonville), 24,
 35, 36, 39, 40
 Crossroads School (Liberty), 56
 Crossroads School (Richland), 211
 Crowell, Dr. John Franklin, 117,
 202
 Crown Bottling Co., 191
 Crown Milling Co., 162
 Crowson, A. S., 46, 126
 Crowson, E. J., 46
 Crutchfield, J. J., 103
 Crutchfield, James Henry, 181
 Culler, Louise, 220
 Cullom, Prof. A. N., 221
 Cullom, E. McIntosh, 221
 Cullom School of Music, 221
 Curtis, Mrs., 44
 Curtis, A. W., 148
 Curtis, Benjamin, 38
 Curtis, G. W., 148
 Curtis, John, 38
 Curtis, Samuel, 38
 Curtis, Sarah, 74
 Curtis, Thomas, 38
 Curtis, W. M., 100
 Curtis Mill Bridge, 199
 Curtis Theater, 157
 Curtis JN4D Biplane, 195
 Cushion Knit Corp., 170
 "Dainty Biscuit" Flour, 150
 Dairymen's Club, 224
 Daughters of the American
 Revolution, 223
 Davenport, Miss, 121
 Davidson County, 44, 52, 64, 82,
 86
 Davis, Enoch, 39
 Davis, Sgt. J. C., 93
 Davis, Jesse, 58
 Davis, Lindsey, 58
 Davis, Mae, 148
 Davis family, 182
 Davis Guards, 85, 93
 Davis Mountain School, 211
 Deal, R. P., 152
 Dean, Wesly, 57
 Deaton Lumber Co., 158
 Deaton Novelty Works, 158
 Deaton Pharmacy, 190
 Deep River, 9, 16, 25, 26, 32-37,
 76-78, 87, 88, 94, 99, 102,
 106, 121, 123, 131, 133-135,

150, 159, 184, 185, 199
 Deep River Dyeing Co., 243
 Deep River Masonic Lodge, AF &
 AM 164, 45
 Deep River Mfg. Co. 1850-1879,
 (Ramseur), 76, 103
 Deep River Mills (Randleman),
 152, 184
 Delisle, Jane L., 4
 Delk, Charles, 184
 Delta Kappa Gamma, 224
 Dennis, William, 121
 Dennis family, 138
 Denton Telephone Exchange, 149
 Dependable Hosiery Mill, 158, 185
 Detachment I, 1131st Signal Co.,
 177
 Dick, Robert P., 44
 Dick, William, 157
 Dicks, James, 55, 57, 76, 79, 95
 Dicks, Nancy Coltrane, 95
 Dicks, Peter, 44, 121
 Dicks, Robert P., 95, 154, 156
 Dicks Mill, 76, 79, 155, 156
 Dickson, Mathew L., 47
 Diffie, Alfred M., 94, 99, 126
 Diffie, John, 55
 Diffy, William, 38
 "Dinner on the Grounds", 215
 Disabled American Veterans, 223
 Dix (Dics), William, 38
 Dixie Furniture Co., 162
 Dixie Yarns, Cedar Falls, 76, 184
 Dixon, Ben F., Sr., 175
 Dixon, Capt. Ben F., Jr., 175-
 176
 Dixon, John, 151
 "Doctor Mendenhall's Pills", 42
 Dombrowski, Edward, 170
 Donaldson, Thomas, 33
 Dorlan Hosiery, Inc., 170
 Dorsett, Henry, 56, 73
 Dorsett, John, 47
 Dorsett, Joseph G., 118
 Dorsett, Marsh, 56
 Dorsett, Will, 113
 Dorsett family, 182
 Dougan (Duggan), Harvey A., 207
 Dougan (Duggan), Sgt. T. H., 93
 Dougan, Thomas, 35, 36, 38, 39,
 40
 Dougan, William, 57
 Dove, Dunk, 150
 Dove, Tracy, 150
 Dove family, 183
 Dove, Pritchard & Co., 99
 Downing, John, 38
 Drake, J. M. A., 44, 47, 70, 71
 Drake, Meggie, 70
 Dreamland Mattress Co., 167, 184
 Duke, Washington, 117
 Duke University Archives, 4
 Duke Power Co., 147
 Dulcimer, 23
 Dunbar, John, 70
 Dunbars Bridge, 199
 Duncan, Asenath M., 74

Duncan, Charles, 66
 Duncan, Robert, 35
 Dunkers, 27, 33
 Dunlap, C., 118
 Dunn, A. C., 229
 Dunns Crossroads School, 211
 Durham, 94, 117-119
 Duskins, Jeremiah, 55
 Eagles Stores, 190
 "Earth, Fire and Water", 219
 East, John, 190
 East Side Volunteer Fire Dept.,
 144
 Easter Seals, 226
 Eastern Randolph American Legion
 Baseball Team, 227
 Eastern Randolph Senior High
 School, 208-210, 212, 229
 Ebenezer Church Library, 57
 Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal
 Church, 57
 Eckerd's Drugs, 190
 Economy Drug Store, 190, 240
 Eden (Randolph Co.), 44
 Edgar, 121, 131
 Education, County Board of, 140-
 141, 219
 Educators, Assn. of, 224
 Elbertson, Pvt. J. H., 93
 Elder, Betty, 58
 Elder, John, 57, 117
 Elder, W. N., 118
 Eldridge, Rube, 227
 Eleazer, 9, 121
 Eleazer Methodist Episcopal
 Church, 216
 Eleazer School, 211
 Elections, Board of, 141, 240
 Elkins, Bob, 150
 Elliott, Benjamin, 76
 Elliott, Blanche, 204
 Elliott, David, 191
 Elliott, Henry B., 56, 57, 62, 64,
 70, 76, 126
 Elliott, James, 64, 71
 Elliott, Martha, 70
 Elliott, Mary, 40
 Elliott, Samuel, 47
 Elliott, Horney & Co., 77
 Elliott Office Equipment Co., 191
 Elmore, C. E., 164, 177
 Emerson, James, 33
 Engleworth Cotton Mills, 95
 English, Gilbert, 227
 English, Zeola S., 186
 English family, 119
 Enterprise Bridge, 199
 Enterprise Mfg. Co., 97, 151
 Episcopal Church of the Good
 Shepherd, 215
 Erect, 45, 114
 Erlanger Mills, 152
 Eshelman, A. F., 119
 Esthonia, 182
 Evangelical and Reformed Church,
 215

Evans School, 56
Evergreen, 43
 Eveready Battery Division, 168
 Extension Homemakers Clubs, 186
 Fair Grove School, 211
 Fairmont School, 205, 211
 Fairview Park, 118, 131, 132
 Faith Baptist Church, 214
 Faith Christian School, 214
 Faith Rock, 37
 Fall Festivals, 219, 225, 237
 Fanning, David, 35, 36-38, 122,
 137
 Fanning, Edmund, 30, 31, 32
 Farlow, Isaac, 37
 Farlow, James, 55
 Farlow, Michael, 55
 Farlow, Nathan, 16
 Farlow family, 182
 Farm Agent, 139, 185
 Farm Bureau, 185
 Farmer, 114, 229, 199, 221
 Farmer Cornet Band, 221
 Farmer Grange, 185, 230
 Farmer High School, 114, 205,
 206, 209, 211, 229
 Farmer Lions Club, 222
 Farmer Telephone Exchange, 148
 Farmer Volunteer Fire Dept., 144
 Farmers' Alliance, 121, 185, 223
 Farmers' Union, 185, 221, 223
 Farmers Cooperative Exchange (FCX),
 191
 Fayetteville, 24, 47, 62-64, 78,
 101, 119, 137
 Fayetteville & Western Plank Road,
 61-62
 Fayetteville & Western Rail Road
 Co., 64
 Fayetteville Street Baptist Church,
 214
 Fayetteville Street School
 (Asheboro), 212
 Federal Building, 78
 Feemster, Pauline Elliott, 148
 Feezor, Walter, 204
 Fennerson, R. B., 151
 Fentress, Clark, 58, 121
 Fentress, Thomas, 57
 Ferree, A. I., 164
 Ferree, John H., 94-96, 98, 99,
 103, 156
 Ferree, T. S., 124
 Ferree, T. T., 124
 Ferree family, 182
 Fetner, Kate, 221
 Field, Jeremiah, 24
 Fieldcrest Mills, 152
 Fieldcrest Women's Softball Team,
 228
 Fields, John, 24
 Fields, William D., 70
 Fields family, 31, 138
 Finance Officer, 141-142
 Finch, Bradshaw & Co., 118

First Alliance Church, 215
 First Baptist Church, Asheboro, 216
 First Baptist Church, Trinity, 119
 First Congregational Church, Striety, 107
 First Methodist Episcopal Church, Asheboro, 215
 First National Bank of Randolph County, 171, 193, 220
 First Peoples Savings & Loan Assn., 193
 Fisher, Basil John, 107, 110, 195
 Fisher, H. C., 118
 Fitzgerald, Morgan, 148
 Fleta Lumber Co., 150
 Flint Hill (Hoyle), 121
 Flint Hill School, 211
 Flint Hill (Caraway) Wesleyan Methodist Church, 52, 54
 Floyds, J. M., Bridge, 199
 Folwell, Thomas, 120
 Fontaine, P. A., 151
 Forest Service, 140, 146
 Fork Creek, 137, 138, 157, 199
 Forrester, J. O., 103, 151
 Forrester, Joe M., 184
 Fort Fisher, 88
 "43", The Petty Story, 219
 Foster, A. G., 84
 Foster, Dr. G. A., 148
 Foster, John H., 76
 Foulkes, Capt. James K., 85
 Four-H Clubs, 186-187, 231
 Foushee, J. M., 159
 Foust, A. S., 100
 Foust, Isaac H., 76, 78, 101, 202
 Foust, Pvt. J., 93
 Foust, W. H., 103
 Foust's Mill, 45, 81, 97
 Fowler, W. P., 231
 Fox, Charles M., 190
 Fox, Charlesanna L., 4
 Fox, Dennis B., 221
 Fox, James G., 227
 Fox, John V., 227
 Fox, Dr. L. M., 103
 Fox, Maud, 105
 Fox, Dr. W. A., 97
 Fox family, 137, 182
 Fox, C. P. Saw Mill, 159
 Fox Professional Drug Co., 190
 Fox-Richardson Drug Co., 190
 Franklinville (Franklinsville), 4, 37, 45, 56, 62, 76-78, 79, 81, 86, 88, 101-102, 107, 111, 113, 143, 147, 150, 151, 153, 178, 184, 199, 222
 Franklinsville Baptist Church, 101
 Franklinville Bridge, 113, 119
 Franklinville Fire Dept., 144, 146
 Franklinville Lions Club, 222
 Franklinsville Mfg. Co., 76-77, 101, 106
 Franklinsville Methodist Episcopal Church, 101

Franklinville No. 1 School, 211
 Franklinville Police Dept., 144
 Franklinville Riverside Band, 150
 Franklinville School, 101, 206, 209, 211
 Franklinville Town Hall, 143
 Franklinville Township, 129, 131, 133
 Franklinville Water Supply, 144
 Fraser's Mill, 25
 Frazer, Alex, 58
 Frazer, Perry, 71
 Frazer, R. W., 99
 Frazier, Allen M., 115
 Frazier, C. G., 159
 Frazier, E. Winston, 120
 Frazier, Ed, 139
 Frazier, E. D., Bridge, 199
 Frazier, Dr. F. Cicero, 118
 Frazier, J. R., 120
 Frazier, Jesse, 120
 Frazier, W. R., 118
 Frazier family, 119
 Frazier, Winston, Harness Shop, 120
 Frazier's Park (Asheboro), 230
 Frazier's School, 56
 Free, Solomon, 56
 Freedom Park (Liberty), 230
 Freeman, Mrs. F., 118
 Freeman, J. L., 120
 Freeman, John, 150
 Freeman, Liz, 123
 Free's School, 211
 Freeze, E. W., Sr., 152
 Friendship Methodist Episcopal Church (Ramseur), 103
 Friendville (Conservative Society of Friends), 215
 Frohook, John, 30
 Fruit, Thomas, 57
 Fruit family, 31
 Fuller, E. W., 158
 Fuller, Henry, 55, 70, 71
 Fuller's Ford, 26
 Fuller's Mill Bridge, 113, 199
 Fulp, W. W., 167
 Fuqua, Obediah, 74
 Furgerson, Pvt. L., 93
 Futrell, Sgt. T. A., 93
 Gallimore, Harold, 187
 Gannaway, W. T., 118, 119
 "Gardener's Story", 219
 Gardner, Dolphin, 56
 Gardner, Shubal, 24, 25, 122
 Gardner Inn, 25, 122
 Garner, Allen, 227
 Garner, C. Roby, 227
 Garner, Frederick, 43
 Garner, James, 39
 Garner, W. C., 149
 Garner family, 182
 Gatekeeper's House, 110
 Gates, General Horatio, 34
 Gatlin, General Richard C., 89
 Gatlin family, 182

General Electric Co., 168
 General Greene Council (Boy Scouts), 222
 Georgia Pacific Corp., 170
 Geran, Solomon, 36
 Gholson (Goldston), Thomas, 56
 Gibson, Mrs. Pickett, 90
 Gibson, Sam, 227
 Gibson School, 212
 Giles, Reuben, 55
 Giles, Mary, 116
 Giles, Persis, 116
 Giles, Theresa, 116
 Gill, J. N., 212
 Gilliland, James, 73
 Gilmer, John A., 44
 Gilmore family, 133
 Girl Scouts, Randleman Senior, 123
 Glass, Ella, 208
 Glass, John E., 219
 Glass, Thomas E., 100
 Glass, W. G., 97
 Glass, William, 219
 Glass, William J., 100
 Glenn, Sampson B., 64
 Glenola, 121, 131
 Glenola School, 211
 Gluyas, William, 47
 Goins, Cpl. A. J., 93
 Gold Hill School, 211
 Goldston Concrete Co. (Ramseur), 191
 Gollihorn, Alpheus, 84
 Gollihorn, William, 81
 Gollihorn Rocks, 88
 Gordon, Pvt. L. D., 93
 Gorrell, Ralph, 44, 52
 F. Goss Crossroads, 57
 Grace, N. T., 98
 Granges, 185
 Grant, E. E., 212
 Grant No. 1 School, 211
 Grant Township, 88, 129, 131, 135, 137
 Grantville, 121, 223
 Grantville Civitan Club, 222
 Grantville Lions Club, 222
 Gravel Hill School, 211
 Graves, D. Glyde, 168
 Graves, John, 56
 Graves, Mrs., 118
 Gray, Alexander S., 40, 43, 55, 64, 66, 72
 Gray, Dr. John A., 101
 Gray, Lou, 208
 Gray, Robert, 76
 Gray, Capt. Robert H., 85
 Gray, Samuel, 55
 Gray, Vicki, 123
 Gray, Capt. William, 35
 Gray's Chapel Lions Club, 222
 Gray's Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, 134
 Gray's Chapel School, 211
 Gray's Chapel Softball Team, 229
 Great Alamance Creek, 31

Green, John, 76
 Greene, General Nathanael, 34
 Greensboro, 53, 62, 97, 106, 110, 178, 180
Greensboro Daily News, 156, 180, 217-218
 Greensboro-Fayetteville Bus Line, 194, 199
 Greensboro Historical Museum, 63
Greensboro Patriot, 121, 125
 Gregson, Amos, 94, 99
 Gregson, Barney J., 158
 Gregson, Dwight, 158
 Gregson, Joseph, 158
 Gregson Mfg. Co., 157, 158, 185
 Grey, Richard, Hosierey Mill, 168
 Griffin, Frances, 221
 Griffin and Trogdon (Liberty), 121
 Grigg, Barbara Newsom, 4
 Grimes, W. A., Shuttle Block Factory, 161
 Groom, Zach, 94
 Guess's Mill, 24
 Guil-Rand Fire Dept., 144, 146
 Guilford College Library, Quaker Room, 4
 Guilford County, 9, 16, 29, 31, 34, 35, 38, 39, 44, 47, 52, 53, 62, 64, 72, 73, 74, 80, 93, 97, 102, 106, 107, 120
 Guilford Court House, 38, 135
 Gurney, J., 151
 Guyer, The Rev. Jacob, 49

 Haddock family, 183
 Hager, Carolyn Neely, 4
 Hale, A. J., 70
 Hale, Mrs. A. J., 70
 Hale, John H., 55, 57
 Hale, Miss Margaret, 70, 71
 Hall family, 182
 Hall-Knott Stores, 162
 Hamilton, Col., 35
 Hamilton, James, 204
 Hamilton, Ninian, 31
 Hamlet, Anne Talvik, 4
 Hamlet, Carl, 191
 Hamlin, Dr. J. J., 47, 126
 Hamlin, Dr. W. A., 47
 Hammer, William C., Sr., 43-49
 Hammer, William C., Jr., 66, 124, 125, 148, 178
 Hammer, Minnie Hancock, 124
 Hammer family, 182
 Hammer Village, 194, 243
 Hammond, J. Hyatt, Associates, 232
 Hammond, Moses, 56, 119, 120
 Hammond family, 182
 Hancock, Pvt. A., 93
 Hancock, Dr. John M., 85, 91, 126
 Hancock, Nancy J., 91
 Hancock family, 182
 Hancock's Old Fashion Country Ham, 191
 Hanks Masonic Lodge, AF & AM, 45, 101

Hannah, Hattie Wright, 148
 Hannah, John, 24
 Hanner, Dr. John G., 55, 76, 77
 Hanner, K. D., 96
 Hanner, Robert H., 47
 Hanner, W. M., 148
 Hardee, Joseph E., Sr., 170
 Harden family, 182
 Hardin, C. Harrison, home, 201
 Hardin's School, 211
 Hargrave, Lt. Colonel, 86
 Harmons Road, 23
 Harper, Jeduthan, 40, 117
 Harper, Jesse, 64, 117
 Harrelson Rubber Co., 170
 Harrington, General H. W., 34
 Harris, Ebenezer, 24
 Harris, Jason C., 87
 Harris-Teeter Super Market, 192
 Harris, Tyree, 30
 Harris' Meeting House, 28
 Haskett's Creek, 199
 Haw River, 9, 14, 26
 Hawkins, John, 34
 Hawkins, Joseph, 32
 Hawkins, Maj., 32
 Hawkins, Warren, 227
 Capt. Hawkins Muster Ground, 57
 Haworth, Eli, 119, 120
 Haworth family, 119, 182
 Hayes, John, 24
 Hayes, Thomas, 113
 Hayes, Zorada, 113
 Hayes, John, 103
 Hayworth, Dr. Claude A., 195
 Hayworth, J. M., 120
 Hayworth, Dr. M. M., 101
 Hayworth, Stephen L., 174
 Health Associations, 224
 Health Department, 139-141, 236
 Health Officer, 139
 Heart Fund, 226
 Heath Cigarette & Music Service, 192
 Heath, Pvt. J. W., 93
 Hedgecock Builders, Inc., 161, 184
 Hedrick, Edward L., 177
 Heilig, Pvt. John, 93
 Helper, Hinton, 52
 Henderson, Charles, 210
 Henderson, Ed, 210
 Henderson, J. Van, 210
 Henderson, John, 210
 Hendricks, T. M., 120
 Hendricks, G. G., 124, 162, 173, 190
 Hendricks, Thomas A., 76
 Hendricks family, 182
 Henley, D. V., 70
 Henley, Frederick, 70
 Henley (Hendley), Jesse, 40
 Henley, Micajah, 28
 Henley family, 183
 Henly, John, 55
 Henly, M., 118
 Henly, Nixon, 55

Henly's Mill, 57
 Henly's Mill Bridge, 199
 Hensley, Mrs., 118
 Hepler family, 183
 Heroes of America, 84
 Herring, Harriet I., 105
 Hickory Grove School, 211
 Hicks, Joe, 159
 Hicks, Pvt. John, 93
 High Pine School, 211
 High Point, 47, 62, 97, 106, 111, 113, 120, 131, 152
 High Point, Randleman & Asheboro Railroad, 120
 Hill, Aaron, 41
 Hill, Arthur, 135
 Hill, John C., 81
 Hill, Jordon, 184
 Hill, Micajah, Sen., 56
 Hill, Nathan B., 70, 80
 Hill, Priscilla, 204
 Hill, Riley, 87
 Hill, Samuel, 56, 76, 80
 Hill, Samuel W., 87
 Hill, Saul, 184
 Hill, Pvt. Sion, 93
 Hill, Walter, 204
 Hillsborough, 24, 31, 33, 37, 39
 Hill's Store, 135
 Hillside Shopping Center, 194, 219
 Hillsville, 187
 Hindenburg Line, France, 175-176
 Hinds (Hines), John, 36, 38, 39, 40
 Hinds, Joseph, 39
 Hinshaw, Allie B., 221
 Hinshaw, Jesse, 42, 65, 72, 80, 121
 Hinshaw, Jesse G., 55, 79, 80
 Hinshaw, Mary Edith Woody, 221
 Hinshaw, Roosevelt, 168, 194
 Hinshaw, Seth B., 221
 Hinshaw, William, Sr., 76
 Hinshaw family, 182
 Hinshaw Airport, 168
 Hinshaw, J. M., Bridge, 199
 Hinshaw home, New Salem, 123
 Hinshaw Hosierey Mills, 168
 Hinshaw & Pugh, New Salem, 44
 Hix, Brazil K., 73
 Hobson, Silas, 103
 Hockett family, 138
 Hodgins, Jabez, 76
 Hodgins, Thomas, 55
 Hoff, William, 232
 Hogan, Mr., 56
 Hogan Chair Co., 158
 Hoggatt(Hockett), John, 119
 Holden, W. W., 83, 94
 Holladay, A. W. Store, 159
 Holland, Dwight M., 4, 219
 Holly Spring, 138
 Holly Spring Friends Meeting, 26, 30, 51
 Holmes, General Theo H., 89
 Holshouser, James E., 232
 Holt, D. W., and Co., 191

Holton, Dr. Alfred, 103
 Home Building Material Co., 161, 200
 Home Demonstration Agent, 139
 Home Demonstration Clubs Curb
 Market, 188
 Homes, William, 24
 Hooker, Robert, 38
 Hooker family, 182
 Hoover, Andrew, 17, 79
 Hoover, Benjamin F., 46, 47, 71
 Hoover, C. C., 184
 Hoover, Fannie, 208
 Hoover, George, 57, 58
 Hoover, Jacob, 17, 40
 Hoover, Joseph, 55
 Hoover, Lewis, 208
 Hoover, Minnie, 140
 Hoover, Nancy, 47
 Hoover, Tom, 126
 Hoover, Mrs., 70
 Hoover family, 182
 Hoover Hill Gold Mine, 75, 107-
 109
 Hoover Street Store, Asheboro,
 191
 Hopewell Methodist Episcopal
 Church, 117, 119
 Hopewell School, 211
 Hopper, Charles, 38
 Hopper's Foard, 98
 Hornaday, D. M., 121
 Hornaday, J. A., 148
 Hornaday, S. M., 121
 Hornaday, F. D., Abbatoir, 159
 Horney, Alexander S., 56, 70, 76,
 101
 Horney, Philip, 76
 Howard family, 182
 Howell, Rednap, 30, 31, 32
 Hubbard, Dr. C. C., 136
 Hubbard, Mrs. Frances Porter, 126
 Hubbard family, 182
 Hudson-Belk Dept. Store, 162, 191
 Huffman, Joseph, 118
 Hughes, Verda, 221
 Hughes, Dr. Isaac W., 90
 Hughes family, 182
 Humble, Neudie, 222
 Hundley, Charles, 118
 Hunt, Adam, 167
 Hunt, James P., 233
 Hunt, Joseph, 72
 Hunt, Nathan, 92
 Hunt family, 119
 Hunter, Andrew, 37
 Hunter, James, 24, 31, 32, 39
 Hunter, Mary Walker, 32
 Hunter, Neely, 227
 Hunter, T. A., 152
 Hunter, William, 39
 Husband, Amy Allen, 31, 32
 Husband, Ann Pugh, 31
 Husband, Herman, 24, 30, 31, 32
 Husband's Mill, 25
 Hutson's Muster Ground, 57
 Indian John, 14

Indian Trading Path, 14, 15, 16,
 24, 25, 32, 39, 121, 131, 133
 Indiana, 73, 74, 119, 121
 Indians, 14-15, 16
 Industrial Park, 170, 213
 Influenza Epidemic, 176-177
 Ingold, Pvt. A. M., 93
 Ingold, Addie, 121
 Ingold, Jack, 121
 Ingold, Joel, 43
 Ingold Hotel, 97
 Ingle (Ingold) & Co., 44
 Ingram, John, 55
 Ingram, Laura, 195
 Ingram, Mattie, 204
 Ingram, Peter, 24
 Irish Quakers, 92
 Iron Mountain, 88
 Isaacs, Colonel Elijah, 37
 Island Ford, 33, 76, 78, 101, 199
 Island Ford Mfg. Co., 76, 78
 Insurance Women, Assn. of, 224
 J & G Panels, 170
 JRA Industries, 170
 Jack & Jill Kindergarten, 214
 Jackson, Andrew, 40, 41
 Jackson, David, 37
 Jackson, Dempsey, 57
 Jackson, J. J., 44, 45, 83, 91
 Jackson, Mrs., 70
 Jackson Creek, 121, 135
 Jackson Creek Bridge, 112
 Jackson Creek Telephone Exchange,
 148
 Jackson School, 56, 58
 Jail, 139-141
 Jarrell, Cassandra, 182
 Jarrell, Manleff, 121
 Jarrell family, 183
 Jarrett, Isaac, 80
 Jay, Allen, 92
 Jaycettes, 224
 Jeanes Fund, 212
 Jefferson Medical College, Phila-
 delphia, 44
 Jehovah's Witnesses, Seagrove, 215
 Jenkins, A. W., 98
 Jennings, Alton G., 100
 Jennings, James, 100
 Jennings, Tom, 150
 Jennings family, 182
 Jester, Anne Thompson, 221
 John W. Clark Public Library, 146
 John Wesley's Stand, 216
 Johnson, Blanche, 113
 Johnson, D. W. C., 44
 Johnson, J. H., 124
 Johnson, J. W., 156
 Johnson, James Randolph, 61
 Johnson, Joseph, 117
 Johnson, Lemuel, 118
 Johnson, M. E., 146, 183
 Johnson, Paul, 221
 Johnson, Sarah Needham, 60-61
 Johnson, T. A., 158

Johnson, T. A., Jr., 158
 Johnson, Troy, 204
 Johnson, Val, 204
 Johnson, Capt. Y. McM., 85, 87,
 93, 103
 Johnson Lumber Co., 158
 Johnson Service Station, 178
 Johnson, General Joseph E., 84,
 120
 Johnstonville (Cross Roads), 24, 25,
 34, 39 -40, 43, 122, 137
 Jones, Pvt. C. C., 93
 Jones, Caleb, 235
 Jones, Elizabeth Scotton, 212
 Jones, Jerry, 219
 Jones, W. W. and Sons Dept. Store,
 165, 190
 Jordan, Dr. Henry, 181, 184
 Jordan, Thomas A., 170
 Jordan Spinning Co., 184
 Julian, C. S., 113
 Julian, Clarence, 184
 Julian, George, 38
 Julian, Howgil, 55, 57, 65, 123
 Julian, Peter, 55
 Julian, William R., 101
 Julian family, 31
 Julian, 14, 24, 111, 133, 149,
 184, 206, 210
 Julian Railroad Station, 133
 Julian School, 211
 Julian Volunteer Fire Dept., 144
 Julians School, 211
 Julien (Julian), Peter S., 70
 Jung Products, Inc., 168, 170
 Junior Chamber of Commerce, 233,
 226
 Junior Order of the United
 American Mechanics (JOUAM), 223
 Kalb, Johann de, Baron (General),
 34
 Karel Company, 170
 Kearns, Allen, 55
 Kearns, Claude, 136
 Kearns, Emery, 126
 Kearns, Isaac, 55, 56, 57
 Kearns, Louise C., 186
 Kearns, Lyde, 204
 Kearns family, 182
 Kearns Service Drugs, 190
 Kearns, William, Bridge, 199
 Keeauwee Old Town, 16
 Keeran, Silas, 70, 71
 Kellwood Co., 158
 Kenney, Pvt. J. M., 93
 Keyauwee Indians, 14, 16
 Key, John, 26
 Keystone Mfg. Co., 170
 Kidd Furniture Mfg., Inc., 170
 Kildee School, 211
 "Killers Three", 219
 Kime, David, 76
 Kimrey, Grace Saunders, 221
 King, Boling, 56
 King, C. Henry, 221

King, Francis T., 92
 King, Rufus, 119
 King, Vernon, 160
 King, William, 70
 Kinner Bird (airplane), 195
 Kinro Industries, 158
 Kinsey, Mrs., 118
 Kirby, Ed, 192
 Kirk, John R., 115

Kirkman Concrete Women's Softball
 Team, 228
 Kirnes, Isaac, 24
 Kivett, Auman (Bunjer), 182
 Kivett (Kivet), David, 76
 Kivett, Harold, 227
 Kivett (Kivet), Henry, 55, 76,
 77, 78
 Kivett, James, 177
 Kivett, John A., 76, 77
 Kivett, Vance, 177
 Kivett, Capt. Warren B., 85
 Kivett family, 31, 182
 Kivett, Rez, Milling Co., 158
 Kiwanis Park (Asheboro), 230
 Klipfel, Judy, 223
 Klopman Division-see Burlington
 Industries.
 Knight, Capt. John, 36
 Knight, Solomon, 41
 Knight, Thomas, 41
 Knights of Pythias, 121, 223
 Korean War, 181-182
 Kratex, Inc., 170
 Kyle, Capt. Jesse W., 85
 Kyle, 1st Lt. W. D., 85, 93

Lail, Jack, 160
 Lamb, Cora, 208
 Lamb, Capt. George V., 85, 93
 Lamb, Isaac, 46, 47
 Lamb, Miles, 121
 Lamb, Mordecai, 58
 Lamb, Cpl. N. E., 93
 Lamb, Pvt. W. H. H., 93
 Lamb family, 138
 Lambert, Daniel, 97
 Lambert, J. I., 151
 Lambert family, 182
 Lamberts School, 211
 Land, James, 70
 Lane, Cathy Cranford, 238
 Lane, Garret, 56
 Lane, John, 41
 Lane (Lain), Joseph, 39
 Lane, Tidance, 24, 56, 57, 73,
 Lane, Dr. William B., 44, 47, 50,
 55, 57, 65
 Lane, W. F., 103
 Lassiter, Dora, 204
 Lassiter, Floyd, 204
 Lassiter, Micajah, 201
 Lassiter, Rufus, 204
 Lassiter, S. T., 204
 Lassiter, E & J, 43
 Lassiter's Mill, 107, 136

Lassiter's Mill Bridge, 199
 Latham, John, 39
 Latvia, 182
 Laughlin, James, 55
 Laughlin, Seth W., 222
 Laughlin, T. L., 154
 Laughlin, William, 52
 Laughlin Full Fashioned Hosiery
 Mills, 154
 Lawrence, Enoch S., 46
 Lawrence, Jesse, 47, 66
 Lawrence, W. H., 97
 Lawson, John, 14
 Lawyer's Row, 140
 Lax, Robert, 39
 Leach, Cornelia, 118
 Leach, Hugh, 117, 118
 Leach, Pvt. J. A., 93
 Leach, James H., 118
 Leach, James Madison, 44, 66, 83
 Leach, John, 56, 117
 Leach, Julian E., 55
 Leach, Lewis M., 118
 Leach, William, 117
 Lederer, John, 14
 Lenas Grove School, 211
 Lester's Learners, 214
 Letterlough, Reuben, 122
 Level Cross, 121, 138
 Level Cross Methodist Protestant
 Church, 138
 Level Cross School, 211
 Level Cross Township, 131, 137
 Level Cross Volunteer Fire Dept.,
 144
 Lewallen, Clarence, 220
 Lewallen, William K., 191
 Leward Cotton Mills, 152
 Lewis, A. E., 148
 Lewis, Carlyle, 208
 Lewis, Dorsey, 184
 Lewis, John Stanback, 152, 174
 Lewis, Jonathan, 123
 Liberty, 62, 111, 112, 121, 124,
 142, 143, 144, 146, 157-159,
 178, 184, 190, 217, 218
 Liberty Academy, 157
 Liberty Bonds, 176
 Liberty Brick Co., 158
 Liberty Broom Works, 158
 Liberty Chair Co., 147, 157
 Liberty Christian Church, 158
 Liberty Drug Store, 190
 Liberty Fire Dept., 144, 146
 Liberty Fires (1888, 1895), 157
 Liberty Furniture Co., 157, 184
 Liberty Grove Baptist Church, 119
 Liberty High School, 205, 206,
 209, 210, 211
 Liberty Hosiery Mill, 158
 Liberty Lions Club, 222
 Liberty Mercantile Co., 158
 Liberty Milling Co., 158
 Liberty Ministerial Assn., 215
 Liberty No. 1 School, 211
 Liberty Normal College, 157
 Liberty Parks and Recreation

Dept., 146, 230
 Liberty Picker-Stick and Novelty
 Co., 157
 Liberty Police Dept., 144
 Liberty Public Library, 146
 Liberty Public School, 157, 211
 Liberty Railroad Station, 112
 Liberty Rotary Club, 222
 Liberty Ruritan Club, 222
 Liberty Saw Mill, Inc., 158, 185
 Liberty Telephone Co., 148
 Liberty Town Hall, 142-143
 Liberty Town Offices 4
 Liberty Township, 66, 129, 131,
 133
 Liberty Veneer Co., 158
 Liberty Water Supply, 143-144
 Librarian, County, 139
 Library, County, 139-141
 Library, County Board, 139
 Licensed Practical Nurses Assn.,
 224
 Linda Hosiery Mills, 170
 Linderman, Henry, 38
 Linderman family, 31
 Lindley, Aron, 72
 Lindley, Walter W., 228
 Lindley Athletic Field, 228
 Lindley Park Elementary School
 (Asheboro), 212
 Lineberry, B. L., 118, 119
 Lineberry, Elwood, 121
 Lineberry, Samuel, 55, 121
 Lineberry, W. H., 84-85
 Lineberry, Capt. W. S., 85
 Lineberry family, 182
 Lineberry, 121
 Linthicum, Z. I., 120
 Litle, Isaac S., 72
 Litle, Jane Y., 72
 Litle, Mary S., 72
 Litle, Robert M., 72
 Litle, Sally E., 72
 Litle, Samuel, 72
 Little, Green, 47
 Little, Thomas, 38
 "Little Davie School", 107
 Little League Baseball Teams,
 227
 Little River, 9, 81, 199
 Little River School, 56
 Livestock Assn., 188
 Lockville Electric Power Plant,
 147
 Locust Grove School, 211
 Locust Mountain Church, 28
 Loflin, Eck, 204
 Loflin Elementary School
 (Asheboro), 212
 Loflin family, 183
 Lohr, Charlie, 195
 Lohr, Johnny, 195
 London Quakers, 92
 Long, James, 44
 Long, John, 157
 Long, John, Jr., 57, 64, 66
 Long, Mary Alves, 92

Long, William J., 44, 55, 66
 Long Branch of Back Creek, 143
 Long's Mill, 44, 66
 Loudermilk, Stephen, 56
 Loudermilk, William, 56
 Loughlin family, 183
 Love, Stuart, 170
 Lovett, Clarence J., 176, 177
 Lowdermilk, J. J., 149
 Lowdermilk, Swanie, 208
 Lowe, Agnes, 208
 Lowe, Carrie, 208
 Lowe, D., 120
 Lowe, George, 208
 Lowe, J., 120
 Lowe, John, 39
 Lowe, Lena, 208
 Lowe, Worth, 186
 Lowe, (Low) family, 31, 182
 Lowe's Building Supplies, 191
 Lowe's Grocery Stores, 191
 Lucas, Bethel, 175
 Lucas, Delbert, 175
 Lucas, Lena, 105
 Lucas, W. Clyde, 143, 170
 Lucas, Mariah, Bridge, 199
 Luck, C. T., 221
 Luck, Ivey, 160
 Luck family, 137
 Luck's Beans, 160
 Luck's Inc., 160, 161
 Lueker, Andrew, 4
 Lum, Amelia, 70
 Lu-Ran Classic Furniture, 170
 Luther, Willis, 103, 150
 Luttrell, Col. John, 35
 Lutterloh, Lewis, 57
 Lutterloh family, 183
 Lyceum Series, 218
 Lyndon, Carl, 204
 Lyndon, Walter, 204
 Lytle, Jesse, 47

McAlister, Alexander C., 84, 85,
 98, 100, 126, 139, 173, 192
 McAlister, C. C., 148, 161
 McAlister, James S., 95, 98
 McAlister and Morris Store, 126,
 161
 McArthur, J. F., 159
 McCain, Mrs. Eugenia, 126
 McCain, Fred, 201
 McCain, Hugh, 43, 46, 47, 50, 58,
 76, 77, 78, 199
 McCain, Mrs. Hugh, 50
 McCain, James, 50
 McCannless, Dr. A. L., 118
 McCaulley (McCulley, John?), 71
 McCay, Spruce, 40
 McCulloch, George, 40
 McCollum, Frank, 121
 McCombs, Curt, 229
 Macon, Pvt. Gideon, 93
 Macon, Mettie (Mrs. Walter Lowe),
 201
 Macon, Thomas, 56, 73

Macon, William, 73
 McCown-Smith Co., 162, 191
 McCoy, Effa Reed, 212
 McCrary, Charles W., 161, 212,
 223
 McCrary, D. B., 143, 161, 174
 McCrary, J. Frank, 161
 McCrary Eagles, 227, 228
 McCrary Elementary School
 (Asheboro), 212
 McCrary Hosiery Mills, 161
 McCrary Recreation Center, 228-
 229
 McCrary-Redding Building, 148
 McCulloch, Henry Eustace 74
 Macy, Uriah, 121
 McDaniel, R. H., 191
 McDaniel, Samuel, 55

McDowell, Ira, 227
 McDowell Live Stock Co., 149
 McGee, Col. John, 27, 35, 55
 McGee, John, Jr., 27
 McGee, William, 27
 McGee's Ordinary, 24, 25, 35, 133
 McGill, Clarence, 195
 McGill, Tracy E., 195
 McGill's Taxi and Bus Co., 199
 McGill's Textile Workers' Bus
 Line, 195
 McGinn, Jeanette, 243
 McGlohon, John 182
 McIntyre, Robert Tate, 87
 McKimmon, Mrs. Jane, 139, 184
 McLane, Capt. Robert, 35
 McLauchlin, Joseph, 103
 McLaurin, Pvt. A. L., 93
 McLean, Joel, 62
 McLean, Robert, 40
 McMaster, David, 36
 McMasters, Betty, 208
 McMasters, Elisha, 57
 McMasters, Emma C., 101
 McMasters, Lewis, 70, 71
 McMasters, Mary, 70
 McMasters, Simeon, 57
 McMasters, William, 55
 McMasters, Bruce, Furniture Co.,
 159
 M'Masters, William, Chapel (1790),
 26
 McNeill, George, 47, 66
 McNeill, Margaretta (Mrs.
 George), 50
 Makepeace, George H., 76, 100,
 102
 M & D Hosiery Co., 170
 Maner, Billy, 150
 Maner, Mack, 150
 Mann Drug Stores, 190
 Manor House Fashions, 158
 Manufacturing Company of the
 County of Randolph, 76
 Manumission Society, 72, 120
 Maple Spring School, 211
 Marion, Col. Francis, 34
 Marietta Lodge, No. 444, AF &
 AM, 103

Marlborough Friends Meeting, 27,
 72
 Marlboro School, 211
 Marley, Mary, 213
 Marley, Thomas, 56
 Marley, Vaughn C., 151
 Marley, W. E., 151
 Marley, W. H., 151
 Marley family, 183
 Marley, A. C., Chair Co., 159
 Marley's School, 211
 Mar-Mac Hosiery Mills, 170
 Marmon, Benjamin, 121
 Marsh, Alfred H., 45, 46, 58, 76,
 126
 Marsh, Mrs. Alfred H. (Sarah), 70
 Marsh, J. C., 103
 Marsh, N. F., 190
 Marsh, Ruby Kenan, 221
 Marsh, William P., 79
 Marsh, Elliott & Co., 43
 Marshall, Daniel, 26
 Martha, 121
 Martin, Alan R., 148
 Martin, Alexander, 34
 Martin, J. A., 150
 Martin, James, 24
 Martin, Josiah, 33
 Mary Antoinette Mills, 96, 152,
 154
 Mast Meeting House, 28
 Matear, Robert, 33
 Matthews, Walter F., 190
 Maud, 118, 121
 Mead, William Ernest, 107
 Means, J. R., 118
 Mebane, Giles, 83
 Mechanic, 121
 Medical Society, 224
 Medicine Shoppe, 190
 Melancthon Lutheran Church, 50,
 51
 Melancton School, 211
 Melancton, 121
 Melton, J. B., 103
 Memorial Hospital, 107, 110
 Memorial Park, 230
 Mendenhall, Elisha, 39, 45
 Mendenhall, George C., 44, 52
 Mendenhall, J. Ed, 177, 222
 Mendenhall, Jeremiah, 56
 Mendenhall, Minerva, 76
 Mendenhall, William P., 44
 Mendenhall family, 119
 Mental Health Assn., 226
 Mental Health Center, 140-141
 Mercer, Forrester, 33
 Merrell, Benjamin, 33
 Merrell, Daniel, 36
 Merrell, William, 39
 Messer, Capt., 33
 Mexican Border Campaign, 175,
 177
 Michfield, 121, 200
 Middleton Academy, 56, 101
 Mid-State Coin Club, 224
 Mid-State Farms, 159

Mid-State Paper Box Co., 168
 Mid-State Plastics, 160
 Mileposts, 63
 Milks, L. E., 170
 Mill Creek, 199
 Mill Creek Bridge, 112
 Millboro, 62, 96, 111, 112, 113,
 203, 217-218
 Millboro School, 211
 Miller, B. F., 118
 Miller, Blanche, 148, 204
 Miller, George R., 120
 Miller, Grady, 150
 Miller, Hamon, 39, 60
 Miller, Ivey, 208
 Miller, John, 55, 76, 77, 78
 Miller, Mittie, 208
 Miller, Riley, 120
 Miller, Misses F. & R. & M.,
 118
 Miller's Mill, 132
 Millers School, 211
 Millikan, J. M., 124
 Millikan, J. T., 97
 Millikan, Samuel, 40
 Millikan, William, 37, 39, 117,
 122
 Millikan family, 182
 Millikan's Country Sausage, 191
 Millis, J. H., 99
 Mills, L. Barron, Jr., 4, 221
 Millsaps, Ewing S., 185
 "Miss Randolph Pageant", 223,
 226
 Mister Jeans, Inc., 154
 Mitchell, John, 135
 Moffit, Adam, 24
 Moffitt, Benjamin, 47, 101, 126
 Moffitt, Charles, 56
 Moffitt, David, 56
 Moffitt, E. A., 97, 125, 161,
 174
 Moffitt, Eli N., 101
 Moffitt, Elijah, 148
 Moffitt, Elvira (Worth),
 (Jackson), (Walker), 91
 Moffitt, Floyd, 202
 Moffitt, John T., 148
 Moffitt, Joseph T., 135, 221
 Moffitt, Sgt. M. H., 95
 Moffitt, R. S., 56
 Moffitt, Samuel, 66
 Moffitt, Thos. C., 50, 73
 Moffitt, William B., 47
 Moffitt family, 31, 183
 Moffitt, E. A., Store, 162
 Moffitt's Mills Bridge, 112, 199
 Mohasco Industries, 157
 Montgomery, James Patterson, 157
 Montgomery County, 52, 72, 73,
 82, 93, 121
 Moonlight Schools, 205
 Moore, H. B., 148
 Moore, John, Sr., 39
 Moore, Joseph, 92
 Moore, King, 191
 Moore, Richard E., 170
 Moore, Thomas M., 47
 Moore, Dr. W. J., 202
 Moore, Mrs. W. J. (Mattie Porter),
 140
 Moore, W. J., 159
 Moore, Col. William, 126
 Moore, William, 40, 41
 Moore, B. C. and Sons, 191
 Moore County, 33, 37, 45, 47, 72,
 82, 135, 180
 Moore, Gardner and Associates,
 170, 243
 Moose, Loyal Order of the, 223
 Moragne, W. F., 125
 Moravians, 9, 16, 23
 Morehead, James T., 44
 Morgan, Charles, 118
 Morgan, Fannie, 204
 Morgan, Henry, 36
 Morgan, J. P., Jr., 133
 Morgan, James, 36
 Morgan family, 182
 Moring, W. H., Jr., 126, 174, 183
 Moring, William H., Sr., 47, 126
 Moring family, 183
 Moring, W. H., and Co., 161
 Morris, E. G., 149
 Morris, E. H., 148
 Morris, P. H., 126, 148, 162
 Morris Drug Co., 161
 Morton, Nathaniel, 74
 Moseley, Edward, 16
 Moser, I. C., 178
 Moser, Wescott, 232
 Moss, John Bushrod, 40
 Mount Lebanon Methodist
 Protestant Church, 97
 Mount Olivet Academy, 114
 Mount Olivet Masonic Lodge, #195, 45
 Mount Olivet School, 211
 Mount Pleasant School, 211
 Mount Shepherd Pottery Site, 131
 Mount Tabor Primitive Baptist
 Church, 50
 Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal
 Church, 119
 Mountain School, 211
 Mountain View Canning Co., 160
 Mountain View School, 211
 Moving Picture Theatre (Asheboro), 231
 Muddy Creek, 25, 35, 121, 131
 Multiple Sclerosis Society, 226
 Murdoch, William F., 46, 47
 Musical Arts Club, 218
 Myrick, Emsley P., 94
 Myrick, Joseph A., 94, 96
 Myrtle Grove Sound, 88
 Church, 97
 Nash, Abner, 34
 Nash, William, 40
 National Carbon Corp., 148
 National Chair Co., 162, 227
 National Guard, 177
 Neal, Treva, 148
 Neece, Estelle, 184
 Needham, James, 55
 Needham, Jesse, 22
 Needham, John, 14
 Needham, John, 39
 Needlework Guild, 224
 Neely, Mary Spencer, 197
 Neighbors Grove Wesleyan Church,
 235
 New Centre School, 211
 New Hope Friends, Society of
 (Conservative), 215
 New Hope Academy, 121
 New Hope School, 211
 New Hope Township, 129, 131, 133
 New Market, 24, 25, 62, 84, 91,
 122, 218
 New Market Civitan Club, 222
 New Market Inn, 122
 New Market No. 1 School, 211
 New Market No. 2 School, 211
 New Market Township, 129, 131
 New Salem, 42, 43, 44, 45, 57,
 65, 72, 121-123, 131, 138
 New Salem Bridge, 199
 New Salem Friends Meeting, 50,
 121
 New Salem Methodist Protestant Church, 121
 New Salem Masonic Lodge, 45, 121
 New Salem School, 211
 New Salem Township, 129, 131
 Newlin, Joseph, 55, 76, 84, 122
 Newlin, J. N., 97
 Newlin, N. N., 91, 97
 Newlin, S. C., 95, 96, 97, 147
 Newlin & Farlow, 43
 Nixon, Dr. Barnabas, 47, 65
 Nixon, Zachariah, 56, 57
 Nocturne Music Club, 218
 Norfolk Southern Railway, 111
 Normal College, 116, 117
 North Asheboro, 138
 North Asheboro Junior High School, 212
 North Asheboro Park, 230, 238
 North Carolina Arts Council, 4,
 220
North Carolina Bulletin, 42
North Carolina Educational
Journal, 124
 North Carolina Forest Service,
 140
North Carolina Home Journal, 115, 124
North Carolina Prohibitionist,
 124
 North Carolina Railroad, 111
 North Carolina State Agricultural
 and Mechanical College, 111
 North Carolina State Library, 4
 North Carolina Symphony, 218

North Carolina Zoological Park
and Botanical Gardens, 137,
232-233
North Randolph Historical
Society Museum, 95
North State Nursery, 134
North State Telephone Co., 148-
149
Northgate Shopping Center, 194
Norton, J. B., 223
Norton, William, 24
Novelty Wood Works, 150

Oak Glade School, 211
Oak Grove Methodist Episcopal
Church, 86
Oak Grove School, 211
Oakland Farm, 186
Oakley, Annie, 155
Odell, J. A., 100
Odell, Capt. John M., 85, 100
Odell, Laban D., 70, 85
Ogdon, Hatfield, 46, 47
Old Hickory Division, 175
Old Union Methodist Episcopal
Church, 28, 52, 97, 216
Oliver's Chapel, 216
Orange County, 24, 26, 29, 30,
31, 36, 38, 39
Osborne, Allen U., 70
Osborne, Daisy, 105
Osborne, Obed, 124
Osbornes Mill Bridge, 199
Overman, J. O., 121
Overman Chair Co., 158
Overton, Nathan, 56
Owen, Richardson, 38, 39, 66
Owen, Thomas, 38
Owens family, 137

P. & P. Chair Co., 167, 184
Page, A. F., Sr., 217
Page, Wade S., 162
Page, W. Carl, 162
Page, William C., Jr., 162
Page family, 111, 183, 199
Page's Toll House, 62, 84
Painted Springs, 15, 131
Panther Creek, 167
Panther Creek Friends Meeting, 50
Parents Without Partners, 224
Parke, Samuel, 39
Parker, Pvt. A. J., 93
Parker, Benson, 118, 119
Parker, Dr. D. Reid, 118
Parker, Thomas W., 73
Parker, W. T., 120
Parker Mill, 23
Parker Mill Bridge, 136
Parks, Clarence, 150
Parks, Hugh, Jr., 150, 186
Parks, Hugh, Sr., 78, 101, 151
Parks, Hugh T., 150
Parks, Jody, 151
Parks, Joe, 184
Parks, Ralph, 184
Parks, W. H., 100
Parks Cross Roads, 121
Parks Cross Roads Christian
Church, 50
Parks Cross Roads School, 211
Parson, J. W., 97
Patterson, Dr. Armstead Jack, 158
Patterson, Gurney A., 167
Patterson, John, 55
Patterson, John, 56
Patterson, Martha, 74
Patterson, Dr. R. D., Jr., 158
Patterson, Dr. Rez D., 158
Patterson Cottage Museum, 158
Patterson's School, 211
Payne, D., 118
Paynes Mill Bridge, 199
Pearce, Ansel, 55
Pearce, Thomas, 55
Pearce School, 211
Pearces Mill Bridge, 199
Pegram, W. H., 94, 118
Peirce, Windsor, 39
Pepper, C. M., 118
Pepper Mill, 219
Petty, D. M., 119
Petty Kyle, 230
Petty, Lee, 229-230
Petty, Maurice, 230
Petty, Richard, 229-230, 240
Petty, W. C., 119, 120
Petty family, 138
Petty, W. C., Sash and Blind Co.,
120

Phillips, Benjamin, 24
Phillips, Dr. E., 81
Phillips Brothers Country Ham, 191
Phil Knit, 158
Phillips, Matilda, 4
Phillips, Sam, 221
Phillips School, 211
Pickard, J. O., 94, 95, 99
Pickett, John, 157
Pickett, John F., 148
Pickett's Store, Liberty, 148
Piedmont Chair Co., 167
Piedmont Natural Gas Co., 192
Pike, Pvt. W. M., 93
Pine Hill School, 211
Piney Grove School (Concord),
135, 211
Piney Grove School (New Market),
211
Piney Ridge Friends Meeting, 50
Pinehurst Textiles, 168
Pinson, 121
Pisgah, 121, 135
Pisgah Bridge, 111, 113
Pisgah Methodist Episcopal
Church, 235
Pisgah School, 211
Pisgah Telephone Exchange, 148
Plaidville Mills, 95, 96, 152, 154
Plainfield School, 184
Plant, John, Co., 151, 242
Pleasant Cross Christian Church,
101
Pleasant Grove Christian Church,
50
Pleasant Grove School, 211
Pleasant Grove Township, 129, 131,
135
Pleasant Hill Methodist Protestant
Church, 175
Pleasant Hill School, 211
Pleasant Ridge Christian Church,
50
Plummer, W. A., 120
Plunket, William, 39
"Pocahontas", 97
Poe, Dr. Clarence, 205
Pole Cat Creek, 25, 32, 36, 131,
138, 143, 147, 199
Political Broadaxe, 124
Polk, Jacob, 24
Polk, James, 56, 57
Polk, Jonathan, 26
Polk, L. L., 111
Pool, James, 57
Poor House, 65-66, 79
Pope, John, 43
Poplar Ridge School, 211
Porter, David Worth, 47, 50, 126
Porter family, 183
Potter, A. D., 168
Potter, A. J., 168
Potter Manufacturing Co., 168
Powell, William S., 30
Powhatan Mills, 95, 97
Presnell, John, 56
Presnell, Arthur, 162
Presnell, Barbara, 221
Presnell, Clay, 160
Presnell, Donnie, 41
Presnell, John, 46, 47
Presnell, Joseph K. (Teak), 194
Presnell family, 183
Pressnell Buggy and Carriage
Repair Shop, 161
Prevo Drug, 190
Prevost family, 182
Pritchard, Benoni, 199
Pritchard, Dr. J. E., 221
Pritchard, Thomas, 70
Pritchard family, 183
Progress, 118, 131
Progressive Farmer, 111, 205, 221
Prohibition Leader, 124
Prohibition Party, 120
Promised Land Church, 107
Prospect Methodist Episcopal
Church, 117, 119
Prospect School, 211
Providence Academy, 157
Providence Friends Meeting, 26,
51
Providence No. 1 School, 211
Providence School, 56, 184, 211
Providence Township, 131, 133, 134
Public Works Administration, 178
Pugh, Dee and Joe, home, 203
Pugh, Henry G., 194
Pugh, J. M., 97
Pugh, James, 31, 33
Pugh, Jenny, 157
Pugh, Jesse, 24

Pugh, Richard K., 4
Pugh, Thomas, 24
Pugh family, 183
Pugh Funeral Home, 171
Pumphrey, Stanley, 93
Purgatory Mountain, 137, 232

Quality Veneer Co., 158

Raccoon Pond, 57
R. & R. Transit Co., 195, 200
Ragan, H. S., Sr., 119
Ragan, W. H., 95, 99
Rains, Capt. George, 38
Rains, Major John, 38
Rainse, John, 73
Rains, William, 56
Rampon Products, Inc., 170
Ramseur, 50, 62, 76, 77, 102-
105, 105-106, 107, 111, 112,
142, 143, 144, 148, 150-151,
153-154, 159, 178, 180, 185,
190, 202, 205, 207, 218, 219,
227, 230, 232
Ramseur Academy, 157, 207
Ramseur Baptist Church, 50,
103, 106
Ramseur Baseball Team, 227
Ramseur Broom Co., 103, 150
Ramseur Building Supply, 191
Ramseur Christian Church, 103
Ramseur Concert Band, 104, 105,
151, 205
Ramseur Fire Dept., 144
Ramseur Furniture Co., 150
Ramseur Hosiery Mills, 150, 161
Ramseur Inter-Lock Knitting Co.,
151, 153
Ramseur Lions Club, 222
Ramseur Methodist Episcopal
Church, 103
Ramseur Ministerial Assn., 215
Ramseur Motor Co., 142
Ramseur Parks and Recreation
Dept., 146, 230
Ramseur Pharmacy, 190
Ramseur Police Dept., 144
Ramseur Post Office (restored),
102
Ramseur Public Library, 146, 151
Ramseur Roller Mill, 150
Ramseur School, 103, 205, 206,
207, 209, 211
Ramseur, Major General Stephen
D., 103
Ramseur Store Co., 103
Ramseur Town Hall, 142-143
Ramseur Town Offices, 4
Ramseur Water Supply, 144
Ramseur Worst Mills, 151
Ramsey, J. M., Jr., 170
Ramsour, John, 66
Ramsower, Michael, 58
Randleman, 14, 40, 52, 62, 76,
78, 79, 80, 94-97, 98, 104,
106, 107, 111, 112, 120, 121,
122, 123, 124, 138, 142, 143,
147, 149, 152-156, 177-178,
190, 207, 208, 217, 218, 220,
226
Randleman, C. C., 95
Randleman, J. E., 95
Randleman, John B., 95
Randleman Baptist Church, 97
Randleman Bridge, 112, 199
Randleman City Hall, 142-143
Randleman City Offices, 4
Randleman Drug Co., 190
Randleman Elementary School
(Negro), 209
Randleman Fire Dept., 144, 146
Randleman High School, 208-210
229
Randleman Hosiery Mill, 147
Randleman Chair Co., 96
Randleman Church of God, 214
Randleman Depot, 154
Randleman Lions Club, 142, 222
Randleman Manufacturing Co., 95,
101, 106, 142, 143, 152, 156
Randleman Mills, 154
Randleman Ministerial Assn., 215
Randleman No. 1 School, 211
Randleman Parks and Recreation
Dept., 146, 230
Randleman Police Dept., 144
Randleman Public Housing, 155
Randleman Public Library, 146, 147
Randleman Rotary Club, 222
Randleman School, 206-207, 211

Randleman Store Co., 97
 Randleman Telephone Co., 147, 149
 Randleman Township, 129, 137, 138
 Randleman Water Supply, 143
 Randleman Woman's Club, 222
 Randolph Agricultural Society, 70-71
 Randolph Apparel, 170
 Randolph Argus, 124, 125
 Randolph Bank and Trust Co., 193
 Randolph Baptist Assn., 215
 Randolph Bible Society, 54
 Randolph Book Club, 222
 Randolph Chair Co., 162
 Randolph County Arts Guild, 4, 219
 Randolph County Fair, 182, 188
 Randolph County Historical Society, 4, 58, 83, 224, 225
 Randolph County Offices, 4
 Randolph County, Indiana, 73-74
 Randolph County Rose Society, 223
 Randolph County Symphony Society, 218
 Randolph Court House, (Asheborough), 40
 Randolph Court House (Cross Roads), 35, 36, 39, 40
 Randolph Drug Co. (Asheboro), 190
 Randolph Drug Co. (Randleman), 190
 Randolph Farm Equipment, 191
 Randolph Guide, 4
 Randolph Herald, 42, 43, 124
 Randolph High School (Liberty), 209
 "Randolph Hornets", 83, 85, 93
 Randolph Hospital, 162, 226
 Randolph Manufacturing Co., 43, 76-78, 79, 101
 Randolph Mills, 150, 184
 Randolph Motor Co., 145
 Randolph Packing Co., 191
 Randolph, Peyton, 38
 Randolph Power Co., 147
 Randolph Public Library, 4, 146, 162
 Randolph Public Library, Friends of, 224
 Randolph Regulator, 124
 Randolph Savings and Loan Assn., 193
 Randolph Technical College, 209, 213, 219, 220
 Randolph Technical College, Photography Dept., 4
 Randolph Telephone Co., 148
 Randolph Telephone Membership Corp., 148-149
 Randolph Training School, 212, 219
 Randolph Tribune, 124, 164
 Randolph Underwear Co., 154
 Rankin, Sam A., 151
 Rantex Mills, 154
 Rape, R., 70
 Rave Fashions, 170
 Raven, Minna, 47, 221
 Rea, Eliza, 58
 Realtors, Board of, 224
 Reaves Pharmacy, 190
 Red Cross, 84, 86, 121
 Red Cross School, 211
 Red Cross, American, 176, 180, 224
 Redberry School, 211
 Reddick (Ruddock), John, 119
 Reddick, John, Jr., 117
 Reddick, Joseph, 117
 Reddick, William, 118
 Redding, Dr. A. H., 100
 Redding, Jesse, 65
 Redding, John F., 168
 Redding, Jonathan, 55, 57
 Redding, Mattie, 100
 Redding, Robert, 66
 Redding, T. H., 161
 Redding, T. Henry, Jr., 161
 Redding, T. J., Bridge, 199
 Redding, Thomas, 43
 Redding, W. F., 162
 Redding, W. W., 96
 Redding family, 162, 182
 Red Strings, 84
 Reece, Abraham, 39
 Reece, Joseph, 56
 Reese, Robert L., 161
 Register (Liberty), 124
 Register of Deeds, 141
 Reid, Jennie, 204
 Reitzel, Boyd, 184
 Reitzel, M. J., 148
 Reitzel, Walter, 184
 Republican Rally (1904), 171
 Revco Discount Drug Center, 190
 Rice, Thomas, 76
 Rich, Anthony, 166
 Rich, Pvt. Daniel, 93
 Rich, Henry Clay, 166
 Rich, O. Elmer, 166
 Rich, Otis, 194
 Rich family, 183
 Rich Brick Yard, 166
 Rich, Dal K., and Son, 167, 184
 Richardson, Sgt. Allen, 93
 Richardson, H. Clendon, 226
 Richardson, Isaac, 41
 Richardson, John, 41
 Richardson, Samuel, 41
 Richardson, S. R., 149
 Richland Creek, 25, 32, 199
 Richland Lutheran Church, 27, 28, 50, 51
 Richland Township, 129, 131, 135
 Ridge, Leslie, 184
 Rigdon, Stephen, 39, 40
 Rink, Reuben, 95
 Riverside Mills, 152
 Robbins, Ahi, 55, 70
 Robbins, Jeffrey H., 90, 118
 Robbins, Jesse, 65
 Robbins, Joel, 65
 Robbins, John, 55, 57, 124
 Robbins, William, 117
 Robbins, William McK., 66
 Robbins family, 182
 Robert, J., and Co., 120
 Robertson, J. H., 204
 "Robin Bird", 150
 Robins, Henry M., 142
 Robins, Marmaduke Swaim, 44, 45, 84, 85, 87, 89, 124, 125, 126
 Robins, Dr. Sidney Swaim, 126, 221
 Rock Spring School, 211
 Rock Store (Central Falls), 191
 Rockingham County, 40, 52, 94
 Rocky Mount School, 211
 Rocky River, 9, 26, 159
 Rogers family, 182
 "Rose Bird", 150
 Rosenwald Fund, 212
 Rose's Stores, 190, 192
 Ross, Arthur, 143, 161
 Ross, Arthur, Jr., 195
 Ross, Charles, 148
 Ross, Esther, 161
 Ross, George, 177
 Ross, J. D., 125, 161
 Ross, Joseph D., Jr., 195
 Ross, L. Ferree, 161
 Ross, R. R., 95, 110
 Ross family, 182
 Ross and Rush Livery Stables, 125, 126, 161
 Routh, Isaac, 101
 Routh, Malcolm, 207
 Routh family, 182
 Rowan County, 24, 29, 30, 31, 37, 38, 39, 52, 64, 78
 Rowan Public Library, 4
 Royal, H., 91
 Royer, Samuel, 157
 Rummage Sale, 194
 Rural Electric Membership Corp., 147
 Rush, Crawford, 38
 Rush, Michael, 79
 Rush, Capt. Noah, 85
 Rush, Wiley, 124, 125
 Rush, Zebedee, 55-57, 66, 84, 116
 Rush family, 182
 Rush, J. N., & Co., 71
 Russel's Schoolhouse, 26
 Russell, Jerome B., 101
 Russell, Capt. Lee, 85
 St. John's Christian Church, (Randleman), 97
 St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, 215
 St. Luke's Parish (Rowan County), 29
 St. Mary's Methodist Church, 119
 St. Matthew's Parish (Orange County), 29
 St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 95, 97
 Salem - Cross Creek Road, 133
 Salem - Fayetteville Road, 131
 Salem Friends Meeting, 27
 Salem Neckwear, 154
 Salem School, 211
 Salisbury, 24, 37, 61, 62, 84, 85
 Salt Box, 219, 226
 Sandy Creek, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36, 44, 54, 56, 76, 144, 157, 199
 Sandy Creek Baptist Church, 26, 27, 50, 54
 San Quentin Canal, 175
 Sapona Manufacturing Co., 101, 150, 161
 Sapp, Dr. L. L., 97
 Sapp, Oscar L., 126
 Saunders, Sallie, 70
 Saura Indians, 14
 Savage, John, 157
 Schaefer, E. O., 168
 Schneier, I., and Sons, Ind., 154
 Schwarz, Jeff, 151
 Schwarz, Lawrence G., 168
 Science Hill Academy, 56
 Scott, Cpl. Allen, 93
 Scott, C. L., 191
 Scott, Robert W., 232
 Scott, W. Kerr, 209
 Scotton, James, 57
 Scott's Old Field, 81
 Seagrove, 9, 137, 138, 143, 147, 159-161
 Seagrove Depot, 159
 Seagrove Grange, 146
 Seagrove Lions Club, 222
 Seagrove Lumber Co., 160, 161, 185
 Seagrove Police Dept., 144
 Seagrove Pottery Museum, 138, 160
 Seagrove Public Library, 146
 Seagrove School, 206, 209
 Seagrove Volunteer Fire Dept., 144-146
 Seagroves, Edwin G., 160
 Seal (Randolph County), front cover and inside cover
 Searsey, William, 39, 135
 Selective Service (Draft), 182
 Sellers, B. A., 124
 Senior Adults Assn., 219, 224
 Sew Special, 170
 Shady Grove Baptist Church, 50
 Shady Grove Methodist Church, 101
 Shady Grove School, 211
 Shamburger family, 182
 Shapiro and Shapiro, 170
 Sharp, Edward, 39
 Shaw, Alice Voncannon (Mrs. J. E.), 152
 Shaw, E. R., 167
 Shaw, Malcom, 118
 Shaw, M. and Co., 118
 Shaw Furniture Co., 154
 Shell, Mrs. Lennon, 118
 Shepherd, Joseph, 66
 Shepherd Mountain, 9, 15, 35, 131
 Shepherd School, 211
 Sheppard, Col. Jacob, 36, 38, 39
 Sheriff's Dept., 141, 144
 Shields, Charlie, 184
 Shiflet, Claude family, 231
 Shiloh Academy, 114, 115
 Shiloh Christian Church, 50
 Shiloh School, 211
 "Shoofly", 133, 159
 Siler, Capt. Columbus F., 85, 93
 Siler, C. K., 227
 Siler City, 158, 159, 186
 Sir Robert Motel, 243
 Sisne, Stephen, 38
 Skeen, Allen, 56
 Skeen family, 182
 Skeen's Mill Bridge, 112, 113, 199
 Slack, Nathan H., 126
 Slack, T. H., 159
 Slack family, 182
 Sloat, Pvt. L. D., 93
 Small, J. B., Hosiery and Textile, Inc., 170
 Smart Styles, Inc., 168
 Smith, Albert, 91
 Smith, Alexander, 117
 Smith, Briant, 38
 Smith, Bryant, 35
 Smith, C. C., 160
 Smith, C. F., 121
 Smith, C. P., Jr., 148
 Smith, Clarence, 227
 Smith, David, 38
 Smith, Frances Patterson, 221
 Smith, Joseph, 66
 Smith, L. H., 148
 Smith, Dr. M. B., 102
 Smith, Paul H., Park, 230
 Smith, R., 122
 Smith, Ray, 167
 Smith, W. M., 81
 Smith, William Vance, 195
 Smith Garage, 158
 Capt. Smith's Muster Ground, 57
 Smitherman, H. R., 103
 Smitherman, Noah, 56
 Snow of 1927, 189
 Social Services, Dept. of, 139-141
 Soong, Charles J., 117
 Sophia, 113, 122, 131
 Sophia School, 132, 211

Sorosis Club, 218
 South Atlantic Lumber Co., 160
 South Carolina, 9, 14, 24, 33, 34,
 36, 37, 103, 119, 131, 137
 Southeast Public Service Co., 148
 Southern Bell Telephone Co., 148, 149
Southern Citizen, 42, 44-47, 56-
 58, 60, 62, 64, 75, 77-80
 Southern, James M., 191
 Southern Crown Milling Co., 162, 166
 Southern Milling Co., 162
 Southern Railway, 199, 217
 Southwestern Senior High School,
 135, 208-210, 229
 Spangenberg, Bishop August Gottlieb, 9
 Spearman, Elizabeth, 50
 Spencer, Alfred, 160
 Spencer, Doris, 152
 Spencer, Helen York, 194
 Spencer, Isaac, 72, 73
 Spencer, J. C., 195
 Spencer, J. S., 103
 Spencer, L. A., 96
 Spencer, Nathan F., 16
 Spencer family, 182
 Spero School, 211
 Spinks, Enoch, 34
 Spinks, Garret, 56
 Spinks, Jesse, 184
 Spinks Mill, 137, 138
 Spoon, Eli, 56
 Spoon family, 182
 Spoon's Mill Bridge, 199
 Springer, John, Jr., 24
 Springfield Friends Meeting, 54,
 92, 107, 116, 117, 119, 120
 Springfield Museum, 17, 107
 Stafford, John, 62
 Staley, 111, 133, 134, 143, 154,
 158-160
 Staley, Col. John W., 158-160
 Staley Baptist Church, 159
 Staley Christian Church, 159
 Staley Cotton Mill, 159
 Staley Fire Dept., 144, 146
 Staley Fires, 159
 Staley Hosiery Mill, 159
 Staley Lions Club, 222
 Staley Lumber Co., 158
 Staley School, 159, 160, 209, 211
 Staley Wesleyan Church, 160
 Stalker, Aaron, 55
 Stalker, Jonathan, 55
 Stalker's School, 56
 Standard Drug Co., 190
 Stanton, Nathan, 65
 Stanton family, 138
 State Game Farm, 230
 State Highway Commission, 127
 Stearns, Ebenezer, 26
 Stearns, Peter, 26
 Stearns, Shubal, 26
 Stearns, Shubal, Jr., 26
 Stedman, Sally, 224
 Stedman, Sulon B., 167
 Stedman, W. D., 167
 Stedman, W. David, 167, 232
 Stedman, W. D., & Son Store, 162, 190
 Stedman Manufacturing Co., 167,
 168, 184
 Steed, A. A., 96
 Steed, B. F., 47, 70, 91, 118
 Steed, B. W., 124
 Steed, Charles, 65
 Steed, Clayton, 56
 Steed, Colon, 66
 Steed, E. J., 151
 Steed, J. W., 84
 Steed, Joseph W., 47
 Steed, Nathaniel, 37
 Steed, J. Mat., 109
 Stevens, Gen. Edward, 34
 Stevens, J. P., Co., 154, 184
 Stewart, James, 33
 Stewart, John, 72
 Stinking Quarter, 157
 Stinson, Enos, 26
 Stinson Place Bridge, 199
 Stone, Lee J., 228-229
 Stoneman's Raiders, 84
 Story, P. C., 95, 154
 Story, Stuart, 154
 Stout, Colita, 122
 Stout, E. N., 125
 Stout, Joseph, 56
 Stout, W. C., 103
 Stout Chair Co., 158
 Stout's Chapel Methodist Church, 122
 Stowe, Carrie, 204
 Stowe, Nannie, 204
 Strange, Robert, 72-73,

Strieby, Dr., 107
 Strieby, 107
 Stuart Furniture Industries, 170
 Stutzman, Jacob, 27
 Sugg, N. C., 56
 Sugg family, 137
 Summer, J., 118
 Summer, David S., 151
 Summer Hosiery, 170
 Sunset Theater, 231
 Swaim, Benjamin, 42, 56, 57, 121
 Swaim, Daniel, 55, 57
 Swaim, Francine Holt, 210, 221
 Swaim, J. S., 124
 Swaim, Joseph, 55
 Swaim, Joshua, 65
 Swaim, Moses, 121
 Swaim family, 138, 182
 Swearingin, John, 40
 Swickett Hosiery Mills, 170

Tabernacle Elementary School, 209
 Tabernacle Lions Club, 222
 Tabernacle No. 1 School, 211
 Tabernacle School, 211
 Tabernacle Township, 81, 129, 131, 132
 Tabernacle Volunteer Fire Dept., 144
 Talley, Maria, 240
 Talley, W. F., 155
 Tar Heel Triad Girl Scout Council, 222
 Tate, Dr. C. S., 103
 Tatum (Tatom), Absalom (Abraham),
 38, 39, 40
 Tax Dept., County, 141, 239
 Taylor, Emma M., 101
 Taylor, Gary, 227
 Taylor, H. C., 118
 Taylor, John Lewis, 40
 Taylors Creek Bridge, 199
 Teachey Elementary School, 212
 Teague, Capt. Meredith M., 85
 Teague family, 137
 Teague Lumber Co., 191
Temperance Advocate and Youth's
Instructor, 43
 Tennessee Walking Horses, 188, 229
 TexPi Industries, Inc., 158, 170
 Thayer, Cleveland, 223
 Thayer, Helen Harper, 221
 Thomas, A. H., 103
 Thomas, Fred A., 102, 150
 Thomas, Pvt. J. M., 93
 Thomas Brothers Country Ham, 191
 Thompson, D. B., 204
 Thompson, Pvt. E., 93
 Thompson, Emily, 70
 Thompson, G. W., 118
 Thompson, Harris, 204
 Thompson, Holland, 77-78, 104-105
 Thompson, J. E., 222
 Thompson, Pvt. R. R., 93
 Thompson and Bowman, 121
 Thomson, Joseph, 39
 Thornborough, Heziah, 58
 Thornborough, Jesse, 55
 Thornburg, Lillian H., 225
 Thornburg, Capt. William L., 85
 Three Forks School, 211
 Tie-Rite Neckwear Co., 167
 Tip-Top Hosiery Co., 170
 Tip-Top Lodge, 135
 Tippet, W., 100
 Tomato Clubs, 139, 184
 Tomlinson, Allen Jay, 120
 Tomlinson, Allen Unthank, 54, 55,
 82, 92, 119, 120
 Tomlinson, Herbert, 120
 Tomlinson, Dr. J. M., 120, 203
 Tomlinson, Josiah, 119
 Tomlinson, Sidney, 120
 Tomlinson, William, 119
 Tomlinson and Andrews Brick and
 Tile Co., 120
 Tomlinson, English and Co., 119
 Tomlinson Manufacturing Co., 120
 Tomlinson Tannery, 120
 Tom's Creek Bridge, 199
 Toomes family, 138
 Totero Fort, 16
 Town, Ithiel, 113
 Town Creek State Historic Site, 15
 Townsend, J. W., 118
 Trinity, 9, 56, 58, 59, 72, 85,
 94, 115-119, 124, 152, 202,
 208, 218
Trinity Archive, 124
 Trinity Baptist Church, 119
 Trinity Broom Works, 119
 Trinity College, 56, 57, 95, 115-
 117, 118, 124
 Trinity College Methodist
 Episcopal Church, 119

Trinity Elementary School
 (Negro), 209
 Trinity Grange, 230
 Trinity Guards, 85-86, 115
 Trinity High School, 115, 117,
 119, 152, 205, 206
 Trinity No. 1 School, 211
 Trinity No. 2 School, 211
 Trinity Ruritan Club, 222
 Trinity School, 211
 Trinity Senior High School, 208-
 210, 211, 228
 Trinity Township, 66, 117, 129,
 131, 132, 152, 197
 Trogdon, R. F., 124
 Trogdon (Trogden), Samuel, Sr., 56
 Trogdon, Ward, 100
 Trogdon family, 183
 Trogdons School, 211
 Troughdon, Ezekiel, 38
 Troy, John B., 56, 76, 77, 78
 Troy, Capt. Robert P., 85, 93
 Troy's, John B., Store, 57, 157
 Troys School, 56
 Tryon, William, 30-33
 Tryon Palace, 30
 Tucker, William, 152
 Tunker-Baptists, 27
 Turlington Act, 217
 Turner, John Tyler, 87, 103
 Turner, Picket, 151
 Tysinger family, 183
 Tyson, Aaron, 56, 82
 Tyson, Bryan, 82
 Tysor family, 183
 Tysor Millinery Store, 126

Ulah, 121
 Ulah School, 211
 Ulah Volunteer Fire Dept., 144
 Underwood, Bill, 229
 Underwood, George Co., 103
 Underwood, James T., 190
 Union Carbide, 162, 168
 Union Factory, 76, 80, 95, 121, 122
 Union Grove School, 211
 Union Institute, 56, 57, 115-117
 Union Institute Educational
 Society, 115, 118
 Union Manufacturing Co., 76
 Union No. 1 School, 211
 Union School, 211
 Union Township, 129, 131, 133, 175
 United Appeal, 224, 235
 United Brass Works, 154
 United Daughters of the Con-
 federacy, 223
 United Products, 170
 United States Forest Service, 10, 135
 U. S. Industries, Inc., 154
 United States Marine Corps, 181
 United States Women's Army Corps, 181
 United Telephone Co., 149
 Unity Parish (Guilford County), 29
 University of North Carolina Library,
 North Carolina Room, 4
 Upton, Jack, 150
 Upton, Will, 150
 Uwharrie Friends Meeting, 26, 27, 72
 Uwharrie Mountains, 6, 9, 131
 Uwharrie National Forest, 10, 135
 "Uwharrie Rifles", 85, 93
 Uwharrie (Uharee) River, 9, 14, 16,
 17, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 131,
 135, 143, 199
 Uwharrie Road Bridge, 199
 Uwharrie School, 211
 Uwharrie Trail Club, 135

Vance, J. B., and Co., 40
 Vance, Zebulon Baird, 82-87, 89,
 94, 124
 Vanderford, John J., 84, 88
 Varner, Bernard, 204
 Varner, Pvt. J. G., 93
 Varner, Reggie, 204
 Varner, Samuel, 204
 Varner Brothers Farm, 202
 Verden, Mrs. W. W., 70
 Vernon, Charlie, 123
 Vestal, C. M., 93, 97
 Veterans of Foreign Wars, 223
 Veterans Service Office, 140
 Vickory, Addison W., 94, 95
 Vickrey family, 138
 Victory gardens, 180
 Viet Nam, 182
 Virginia, 14, 16, 24, 35, 38, 66,
 72, 73, 83, 86, 87, 119, 131,
 137, 179
 Von Tex Hosiery Mills, 170

Voncannon, Callie, 204
 Vuncannon, Fannie, 208
 Vuncannon, Jeff, 136

Wachovia Settlement, 16, 32
 Waco 10 (bi-plane), 195
 Waddell, Gen. Hugh, 32
 Waddell, Sandy, 122
 Waddell (Waddles), 137
 Waddells Ferry, 199
 Wainman, C. Slingsley, 107, 110
 Walden, Anderson, 73
 Walden, Islay, 107
 Walden, John C., 73
 Walden, Standford B., 73
 Walden, William, 73
 Walden, William D., 73
 Walker, B. B., 151
 Walker, Hal W., 176
 Walker, Harriette Hammer, 221
 Walker, Dr. J. O., 97
 Walker, James Ed, 94, 95, 99, 124
 Walker, Jesse E., 58, 62, 70, 76
 Walker, Robert, 55
 Walker, Russell, 191
 Walker, Samuel, 22, 32, 56
 Walker, Thomas, 68
 Walker, B. B., Co., 151, 170
 Walker House, 97
 Walker Ford, 199
 Walker's Mill, 32
 Wall, Miss (Parthena?), 70
 Wall, A. A., 122
 Wall, Solomon, 55, 58, 70
 Wall, Mrs. Solomon, 70
 Wall family, 182
 Walnut Grove School, 211
 Walters, Private William F., 84
 War Mothers, 223
 Warburton, Professor, 105, 150-151
 Ward, Earlene Vestal, 214
 Ward, Wesley A., 150, 151
 Ward, Wiley, 152, 164
 Ward, William, 24, 38
 Wardens of the Poor, 40, 65-66, 93
 Warner, Anne E., 107
 Warner, Yardley, 107
 Watkins, E. C., 102
 Watkins, J. C., 152
 Watkins, Jesse, 44
 Watkins, W. H., 103, 150, 180
 Watkins, William, 120
 Watts, William M., 168
 Way, James, 204
 Weatherly, David, 150
 Weatherly family, 182
 Weaver, Logan, 94
 Wee-Sox Hosiery Mills, 152-153
 Weeks, Dick, Construction Co., 170
 Weeks, Stephen B., 93
 Weiman Furniture Co., 150, 185
 Welborn, Lt. C. H., 93
 Welborn, Mrs. E., 118
 Welborn, Mrs. John S., 58
 Welborn, Joseph, 55, 58
 Welborn, Martha, 58
 Welborn, R. C., 221
 Welborn, W. K., 118
 Welborne Chapel Baptist Church, 50
 Welborne, Edward, 24
 Welch, J. J., 113
 Welch School, 211
 Wells, Richard, 4
 Wells Hosiery Mill, 170
 West Bend School, 212
 West Brothers, 121
 Weston, Dr. B. M., 191
 Wheatmore, 118
 Wheatmore Baptist Church, 119
 Wheatmore School, 206, 211
 Wheeler, Jesse, 76, 77, 78
 Whit, Inc., 167
 Whitaker, L. L., 167
 Whitaker, Wiley M., 167
 White, H. H., 120
 White, Isaac, 55, 120
 White, J. J., 118
 White, J. T., 120
 White, Logan, 4
 White, Lon, 118
 White, Mary A., 118
 White, Mrs. Susan, 118
 White, Wilson, 120
 Whitehead, Charles G., 180
 Whitehead, W. N., 103
 White's Chapel Schoolhouse, 134
 Whiting, Gen. W. H. C., 88, 90
 Whitley, Maddux, 231
 Why Not, 121, 137, 222, 234
 Why Not Academy, 114
 Why Not School, 211

Wilbourne, William, Jr., 24
 Wilburn, Jacob, 39
 Wiles, E. A., 97
 Wiley, William, 80
 Wilkerson, Dr. C. E., 156
 Wilkerson, Mrs. C. E., 156
 Wilkerson Hospital, 226
 Williams, Capt. Edward, 36, 37
 Williams, Elijah, 56
 Williams, James, 41
 Williams, Joel, 152
 Williams, John, 40
 Williams, Mamie, 185
 Williams, Michael, 56, 57
 Williams, Milton, 199
 Williams, Nathaniel, 40
 Williams, Pvt. W. M., 93
 Williams, Pvt. Zimri, 93
 Williams, G. W., Co., 78, 101
 Williams, J. M., Bridge, 199
 Williamson, John, 102
 Wilson, J. H., 97
 Wilson, W. M., 120
 Wilson, Wesley D., 43, 44
 Wilson, William, 57
 Winborne, Richard W., 47
 Winn, Charles St. George, 107, 110
 Winningham, Pvt. A. J., 93
 Winningham, Gaius, 81
 Winningham family, 182
 Winslow, Gilly, 46
 Winslow, James, 118
 Winslow, Jonathan P., 76
 Winslow, T. J., 124
 Winslow, Dr. Thomas L., 118
 Winslow family, 182
 Wise, Naomi, Ballad of, 123
 Witherington, John, 38
 Wolf, John, 55
 Wood, Abraham, 14
 Wood, E. Lee, 141
 Wood, John K., 149
 Wood, Jones K., 55
 Wood, Reuben, 40
 Wood, Samuel, Sr., 55
 Wood, Sgt. T. J., 93
 Wood, W. P., 99, 174
 Wood, Zebedee, 40, 41, 55
 Wood and Moring Store, 161, 163, 190, 191
 Wood Milling and Manufacturing Co., 119
 Wood, W. P., and Co., 125, 126, 161
 Woodmen of the World, 223
 Wood's Branch Bridge, 199
 Woodward, Eli, 23
 Woody, J. W., 72
 Woollen, Dr. C. W., 52, 76, 121
 Woollen, Dr. W. A., 94, 97
 Woolman, John, 234
 Woonsocket Woolen Mills, 151
 Woosley, O. V., 212
 Works Progress Administration, 178
 World War II, European Theater, 180
 World War II, Gas ration book and coupons, 179
 World War II, Pacific Theater, 180, 182
 World War II, War Bond sales, 179
 Worsley, Timothy, 76, 77, 78
 Worth, Mrs. Allie H. (Mrs. T. C.), 100
 Worth, B. G., 47
 Worth, Daniel, 52-53
 Worth, David G., 88
 Worth, Delphina, 70
 Worth, Elizabeth Swaim, 52
 Worth, Elvira, see Moffitt, Elvira
 Worth, Hal M., 90, 95, 98
 Worth, John Milton, 47, 62, 70, 82, 84, 88, 89, 90, 98, 100, 121, 124, 126, 214
 Worth, Mrs. John Milton, 70
 Worth, Jonathan, 44, 46, 48, 50, 55-58, 62, 64, 70, 71, 76, 80-85, 87-91, 92-93, 94, 124, 126
 Worth, Mrs. Jonathan, 50, 70
 Worth, Joseph Addison, 83, 121
 Worth, Laura Stimson (Mrs. Hal M.), 195, 214, 225
 Worth, Louisa, 50
 Worth, Mary, 70
 Worth, Capt. Shubal Gardner, 47, 71, 85, 90
 Worth, Thomas C., 95, 96, 98, 156
 Worth family, 182

Worth, J. & J. A., 43
 Worth Manufacturing Co., 98, 99, 152, 184
 Worthville, 47, 98-99, 104, 138, 152, 156, 198, 199
 Worthville Baptist Church, 98
 Worthville Bridge, 99, 112
 Worthville Community Center, 230
 Worthville Methodist Episcopal Church, 98
 Worthville School, 205, 211
 Wray, Alexander, 120
 Wren, James C., 55
 Wrenn family, 137
 Wrenn's General Store, 138
 Wright, Pvt. David, 93
 Wright, Frank, 150
 Wright, James, 121
 Wright, Richard, 24
 Wright, W. M., Saw Mill, 159
 Wrightsell, J. W., and Co., 121
 Wrike family, 182

Y.M.C.A., 224, 230-231
 Yadkin River, 9, 14, 16, 24
 Yates Country Ham, 191
 Yates, F. Ogburn, 191
 Yates, F. Ogburn, Jr., 191
 York, Aaron, 38
 York, Brantley, 49, 50, 55-58, 107, 115, 121
 York, Ed L., 217
 York, Edmond, 38
 York, Gordon H., 194-195
 York, Henry, 24, 102
 York, J. A., 194
 York, J. D., 150
 York, Pvt. J. L., 93
 York, James, 194, 200
 York, Jeremiah, 157
 York, John W., 44
 York, Joseph, 24
 York, Pvt. Joseph, 93
 York, Larkin C., 57
 York, Semore, 24
 York, Shubal, 66
 York, W. C., 217
 York, Lt. William, 36
 York family, 31, 182
 York Hosiery, Inc., 170
 Younts-Luck Auto Co., 221
 Yourk, William, 38
 Yow, Henry, 56
 Yow family, 182
 Yow's Mill Bridge, 199
 Zoeland Hosiery Mill, Inc., 170
 Zoological Society, 224





